GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

No. 15

May-August 1982

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

Geneva, October 1982

Issued by the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva 21
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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 for International Settlements, Press Review, Basel

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, sures
Agence France-presse, Paris

Deutsches Handelsarchiv, Nachrichten für Aussenhandel
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

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

Economic Trends, Fortnightly Journal of Economic Affairs, New Delhi

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

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

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

European Report
Société d'Editions économiques mondiales, Brussels

Far Eastern Economic Review
Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., Hong Kong
FAS Report
United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

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

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

Import Licensing Bulletin,
Department of Trade and Industry, Wellington, New Zealand

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

Middle East Economic Digest, London, England

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

Korea News Review
International Cultural Society of Korea, Seoul

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.

Trade Information Sheet
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
(ESCAP), Bangkok, Thailand

UT Sidste Nyt
Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for undenrigsøkonomi, Copenhagen

West Africa
West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd., London

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

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

Import tariff reductions

Under Resolution 436/82 the Ministry of Economy has reduced some of the import duties as follows: duties between 43 per cent and 36 per cent inclusive by 5 percentage points; between 35 per cent and 31 per cent inclusive by 4 percentage points; between 30 per cent and 26 per cent inclusive by 3 percentage points; between 25 per cent and 21 per cent inclusive by 2 percentage points; and between 20 per cent and 11 per cent by 1 percentage point. This resolution came into force on 5 May 1982.

Source: British Business, 23 July 1982

Import restrictions

On 3 May 1982 the Argentine Government imposed import restrictions for non-essential goods. For such goods a waiting period of forty-five days was imposed which was not applicable to imports of goods from Latin-American States. No restrictions exist for investment goods including parts, medical and chirurgical apparatus and instruments, fuels, strategic raw materials and medical products for human use.

Imports of products not included in these categories were permitted on the level of the average of imports during the past ten months.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 5 May and 13 May 1982

Import quotas and "Buy Argentinian" policy

Resolution No. 19 of the State Secretariat for Trade introduced import quotas for the period August to October 1982. The quotas amount to 21 per cent of the f.o.b. dollar value of goods imported by an importer during the period 30 April to 1 July 1982. Excepted from this measure are investment goods, products to be used by the medical services, fuels and certain spare parts and all imports from countries, members of ALADI, of the Central American Common Market, from Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Resolution No. 33 of the State Secretariat for Industry re-introduced the "Buy Argentinian" policy for public procurement as contained in Decree 5 340/63 of Public Law 18875.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 27 July 1982
AUSTRALIA

Import liberalization, tariff alterations: works trucks, certain mobile machines and pallet trucks

Import licensing on battery-operated electric works trucks was discontinued on and from 1 April 1982. From the same date, certain goods including fork-lift trucks, manual stackers and pallet trucks became dutiable at 30 per cent, phasing down to 25 per cent after one year, and other goods under reference became dutiable at 25 per cent with immediate effect, with the exception of tow tractors which remain dutiable at minimum rates.

Source: Australian Customs Notice, No. 82/57, 1 April 1982

Import tariff alterations

The Australian Government has introduced import tariff alterations on the basis of recommendations by the Industries Assistance Commission for the following products:

- Ginger and ginger products, cork and articles of cork, floor and wall coverings - with effect from 12 March 1982.

- Fruit and fruit products, miscellaneous edible foodstuffs, writing and marking equipment - with effect from 22 April 1982.

- Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials (excluding certain refractory products) and ceramics - with effect from 17 June 1982.

- Preparations, extracts and juices of meat, with effect from 1 June 1982.

Source: Australian Customs Notices: No. 82/43, 12 March 1982; No. 82/67, 22 April 1982; No. 82/100, 1 June 1982; No. 82/107, 17 June 1982

Import tariff: miscellaneous textile products

The Australian Government announced on 30 June that it had generally to accept the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendation in the IAC's report on Miscellaneous Textile Products. These import tariff recommendations would generally maintain assistance at about pre-existing levels. Imports of certain products - coated bonded fibre fabrics
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

(59.03.1), certain double-side coated polyolefin fabrics and tarpaulins
(39.02.6 and 39.07.92), fabrics with a minimum chenille content (58.04.9),
and fabrics of flax or ramie (54.05) will be closely monitored by the
authorities.

Source: Australian Industry and Commerce Press Release, No. 58/82,
30 June 1982

Textile, clothing and footwear:
additions to tariff quotas

The Australian Government has announced the following additions to
tariff quota levels to account for prospective market growth for 1983
compared to 1981:

<table>
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<th>Quota category</th>
<th>Brief description</th>
<th>Addition to quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101 and 101H</td>
<td>Knitted coats, jumpers, cardigans, sweaters, etc.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Knitted shirts and blouses</td>
<td>800,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103 and 103H</td>
<td>Woven shirts and blouses</td>
<td>850,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Woven coats</td>
<td>20,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Leather coats and jackets</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Men's suits and sets</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Trousers, jeans and overalls</td>
<td>820,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Shorts and male swimwear</td>
<td>450,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109 and 109H</td>
<td>Female swimwear</td>
<td>100,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 and 110H</td>
<td>Dresses, dressing gowns, etc., adult nightdresses and adult nightshirts</td>
<td>700,000 garments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Where separate handicraft quotas apply, additions to quota will be
shared pro rata between the handicraft and non-handicraft categories on the
basis of the share of imports in the 1979-1980 base year.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota category</th>
<th>Brief description</th>
<th>Addition to quota</th>
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<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Certain children's wear</td>
<td>880,000 garments</td>
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<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Man's woven pyjamas</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 and 113H</td>
<td>Other outerwear</td>
<td>500,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Undergarments for men and boys and panties for women, girls and infants</td>
<td>1,250,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Undergarments for women, girls and infants except panties</td>
<td>225,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Brassieres</td>
<td>270,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Waist encircling foundation garments</td>
<td>45,000 garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Plastic/rubber apparel</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Pantyhose</td>
<td>2,700,000 pairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Socks and tights 4.4 tex or more</td>
<td>1,000,000 pairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footwear**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota category</th>
<th>Brief description</th>
<th>Addition to quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Footwear with leather uppers having a value from duty (v.f.d.) of A$ 1 or more per pair, and footwear with non-leather uppers having a v.f.d. of A$ 8 or more per pair</td>
<td>175,000 pairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Footwear with non-leather uppers having a v.f.d. of A$ 1 or more but less than A$ 8 per pair</td>
<td>675,000 pairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Parts for footwear</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Where separate handicraft quotas apply, additions to quota will be shared pro rata between the handicraft and non-handicraft categories on the basis of the share of imports in the 1979-1980 base year.
### AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

<table>
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<th>Quota category</th>
<th>Brief description</th>
<th>Addition to quota</th>
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<tr>
<td>124 and 124H</td>
<td>Towelling and towelling products</td>
<td>250,000 sq. metres&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Bed linen</td>
<td>A $1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Curtains</td>
<td>800,000 sq. metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Sleeping bags not exceeding A$ 30 v.f.d.</td>
<td>25,000 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Cotton sheeting</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Woven fabric of man-made fibre</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Where separate handicraft quotas apply, additions to quota will be shared pro rata between the handicraft and non-handicraft categories on the basis of the share of imports in the 1979-1980 base year.


### Introduction of tariff quotas: certain iron or steel

The Australian Government has introduced, with effect from 27 August 1982, tariff quotas on imports of hot-rolled hoop and strip of iron or steel of a kind falling within tariff item 73.12.2 and certain hoop and strip of iron or steel of a kind falling within tariff item 73.12.3. Following a report by the Australian Temporary Assistance Authority on certain flat steel products, pipes and tubes of iron or steel, the Government decided to take action to restrain the growth in imports of the goods under reference. Accordingly, tariff quotas allow individual importers to import their 1981/1982 levels at pre-existing rates of duty. Imports above this level are subject to an additional temporary duty of 150 per cent. Imports entered for home consumption after 26 August 1982 are debited against importers' entitlements. This decision is intended as a holding action pending the Industries Assistance Commission report on the iron and steel industry in May 1983.

Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries

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

- fibreglass insect screening from the United States;
- phenol from the People's Republic of China;
- combed cotton and polyester/cotton single yarns of 20 tex and finer from the Republic of Korea;
- certain nylon (polyamide) textured yarns from France;
- alkaline manganese dioxide batteries from Belgium;
- stainless steel pipes and tubes from the Republic of Korea;
- low density polyethylene resin from Qatar;
- toughened glass panels from Romania, Spain and the United States;
- certain stainless steel pipes and tubes from New Zealand;
- general purpose and high impact polystyrene from Canada and the Republic of Korea;
- certain instrument transformers from Canada and Spain;
- toilet and laundry soaps from the Republic of Korea;
- woven polyolefin bags from the People's Republic of China;
- polypropylene baler twine from New Zealand, Portugal and the United Kingdom;
- geared motor drive units for use in electrically-operated doors, from the United Kingdom;
- woven worsted flannel and crepe from the People's Republic of China;
- carpet sweepers from Ireland;
- souvenir teaspoons and cake forks from New Zealand;
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- extruded brass rod from New Zealand;
- square dressed structural soft wood timber from New Zealand;
- outboard motors from Japan.

Source: Australian Customs Notices: No. 82/51, 23 March 1982; No. 82/71, 28 April 1982; No. 82/73, 5 April 1982; No. 82/77, 6 May 1982; No. 82/87, 21 May 1982; No. 82/92, 2 June 1982; No. 82/97, 4 June 1982; No. 82/109, 16 June 1982; No. 82/111, 23 June 1982; No. 82/117, 24 June 1982; No. 82/118, 23 June 1982; No. 82/127, 30 June 1982; No. 82/131, 6 June 1982; No. 82/138, 21 July 1982; No. 82/144, 27 July 1982; No. 82/145, 27 July 1982; No. 82/146, 27 July 1982; No. 82/151, 2 August 1982; No. 82/155, 6 August 1982; No. 82/157, 9 August 1982; and No. 82/174, 26 August 1982

Imposition of dumping cash securities

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

- certain power transformers from the United Kingdom, with effect from 10 March 1982;
- non-percolating fire hose from the Federal Republic of Germany entered for home consumption on or after 27 April 1982;
- alkaline manganese dioxide batteries from Belgium entered for home consumption in Australia on or after 21 May 1982;
- general purpose and high impact polystyrene from Canada and the Republic of Korea entered for home consumption on or after 24 June 1982;
- combed cotton and polyester/cotton single yarns of 20 tex and finer from the Republic of Korea entered for home consumption on or after 25 June 1982;
- certain power transformers from the Republic of Korea with effect from 24 June 1982; and
woven polyolefin bags from the People's Republic of China entered for home consumption on or after 6 June 1982.

Source: Australian Customs Notices: No. 82/41, 10 March 1982; No. 82/70, 27 April 1982; No. 82/87, 21 May 1982; No. 82/117, 24 June 1982; No. 82/123, 25 June 1982; No. 82/124, 24 June 1982; and No. 82/131, 6 June 1982

Imposition of anti-dumping duties

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

- dextrose monohydrate from the Netherlands entered for home consumption on or after 3 November 1981 and from the United States exported to Australia after 11 February 1982;

- compact tumble type clothes-drying machines exported to Australia from New Zealand after 8 June 1982;

- woven polyolefin bags, not including woolpacks or lenoweave bags, from the Republic of Korea, entered for home consumption on or after 10 March 1982;

- MN 1300, MN 1400 and MN 1500 alkaline manganese dioxide batteries from the United States, entered for home consumption on or after 10 March 1982;

- certain electric motors exported to Australia from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India and the United Kingdom on or after 10 December 1981;

- trisodium orthophosphate dodecahydrate exported to Australia from the People's Republic of China after 8 June 1982; and

- certain power transformers exported to Australia from Japan after 13 July 1982.

Source: Australian Customs Notices: No. 82/42, 10 March 1982; No. 82/112, 23 June 1982; No. 82/113, 23 June 1982; No. 82/114, 23 June 1982; No. 82/115, 23 June 1982; No. 82/116, 23 June 1982; and No. 82/142, 26 July 1982
Termination of anti-dumping inquiries

Anti-dumping and cash security action in respect of coated woven polyethylene fabric from Japan was terminated after it had been established that no dumping was occurring.

Inquiries in respect of venison from New Zealand were terminated after they had confirmed that exports had been made at prices not lower than established normal values.

Inquiries in respect of certain electric motors from the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Sweden were terminated after they had revealed nil or negligible margins of dumping. Inquiries in respect of such goods from Singapore were also terminated when it was established that exports of the goods under reference had been suspended indefinitely.

Inquiries in respect of fire hose from the Federal Republic of Germany were terminated after it had been established that, although such fire hose had been exported to Australia at prices lower than assessed normal values, the principal cause of the material injury to the Australian industry was exports from another supplier at low, but above assessed normal value, prices.

Source: Australian Customs Notices: No. 82/74, 5 April 1982; No. 82/93, 2 June 1982; No. 82/115, 23 June 1982; and No. 82/152, 2 August 1982

Passenger cars: import quota increase

In June 1982, the Australian Government increased the 1982 import quota for completely built-up passenger motor vehicles to 92,000 units, 3,000 more than the interim ceiling for initial allocations announced in October 1981.

Source: Industry and Commerce Press Release, No. 50/82, 14 June 1982

Coal export duty alteration

The Australian Government has exempted from export duty, as from 28 July 1982, all those high quality coking coals, other coking coals and non-coking coals which previously were dutiable at the rate of A$ 1.00 per tonne. Exports of high quality coking coal, mined by the open-cut method
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

at depths not exceeding 60 metres, from mines in operation before 1 July 1980, remain dutiable at the rate of $3.50 per tonne.

Source: Australian Customs Notice, No. 82/150, 29 July 1982

AUSTRIA

Law relating to customs preferences

The Austrian Parliament has enacted a new law, the Customs Preference Act 1982, which entered into force on 1 January 1982 and which will be applicable through the second decade of the Austrian scheme of generalized preferences, i.e. until 31 December 1991.

Source: L/4108/Add.13, 29 June 1982

BANGLADESH

Import ban: eleven items

Bangladesh has banned the import of the following eleven items: PVC compounds (shoe grade); cellophane paper; dry cell batteries; electric bulbs of between 15 and 100 watts; electric ceiling fans; certain electrical accessories (bed switches, two and three-pin plugs); hand held spraying equipment; certain locks and padlocks; torch lights; telephone sets and telephone exchanges up to ten lines; and duplicating ink.

In addition, the following items have been made importable in special circumstances only: paper (except cigarette, toilet and other special papers); PVC pipe up to 8 inches diameter; bicycle tyres; second-hand buses, trucks and jeeps; urea; aluminium conductors; fire extinguishers; ships of steel or wood up to 1,000 tons; mild steel tubes; and shovels.

Source: British Business, 14 May 1982

BELIZE

Import duty increases

The amount of import duty per gallon on wines and spirits has been increased to the following:

2205.2, sparkling wines, B$26

22.07, other fermented beverages, B$12
BELIZE (cont'd)

22.09.1, brandy in bottle, B$62.50
22.09.2, other brandy, B$62.50
22.09.3, rum in bottle, B$61.50
22.09.4, other rum, B$61.50
22.09.5, whisky in bottle, B$61.50
22.09.6, other whisky, B$61.50
22.09.7, gin in bottle, B$61.50
22.09.8, other gin, B$61.50
22.09.99, other (vodka, etc.), B$62.50

Furthermore, the stamp duty has been increased to 6 per cent.

Source: British Business, 16 July 1982

BOLIVIA

Import prohibitions, import duty increases and decreases

On 26 and 27 May 1982 the Bolivian authorities, through Supreme Decrees 18955 and 18963, have prohibited the imports of cigarettes (tariff No. 24.04) and have maintained the import prohibition of consumer goods contained within the following tariff numbers: 15.07, 11.02, 19.03, 19.08, 33.06, 34.01, 34.02, 34.04, 34.05, 39.07.

Furthermore, specific import duties have been increased by 76 per cent. Import duties on imports of industrial stoves for hotels, restaurants, etc. (84.141) were increased from 0 to 10 per cent.

The rates of import duties for domestic non-electric sewing machines and needles (84.41) were decreased from 15 to 10 per cent, and for certain medical goods (90.17) from 20 to 10 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du commerce international, 12 July 1982
BOTSWANA

Customs surcharge

A customs surcharge has been introduced at the flat rate of 10 per cent and is levied on most goods imported into Botswana from outside the Common Customs area. It was expected that the charge would be a temporary measure to be in force only until the economy improves.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, June 1982

BRAZIL

Import duty reductions for shipbuilding equipment and material

Resolution 14-0305 published on 8 February 1982 reduced to zero until 8 February 1984 import duties on equipment, machines, apparaata, instruments, parts, pieces, components, materials and accessories to be used solely in the construction of vessels. All importation under this resolution is subject however to approval by the Brazilian Merchant Marine Superintendence (Sunamam).

Resolution 14-0306 published on 9 February 1982, reduced to zero until 9 February 1983 import duties on parts, pieces and components necessary for repair or maintenance of ships or boats except pleasure boats imported by ship-repairing or rebuilding firms registered at Sunamam and in accordance with the national similarity legislation.

Source: British Business, 28 May 1982

Import licensing

Cacex (foreign trade section of the Bank of Brazil) communication (No. 7) lists goods for which the issue of an import licence has been suspended. The following goods appeared on the previous list, which by their absence from the new list, means that import licences are now available: 01.06, 03.01, 06.03, 06.04, 07.04, 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.05, 08.09, 08.11, 08.13, 09.01, 09.02, 09.03, 09.04, 09.10, Chapter 12, 13.03, 14.01, 14.02, 14.03, 15.03, 15.04, 15.06, 15.07, 15.08, 15.12, 15.15, 15.16, 15.17, 29.35 Caprolactane, 32.12, 32.13, 33.01 Essential oils of rosewood, 44.07, 44.09, 44.10, 44.12, 44.16, 44.17, 44.18, 44.19, 44.20, 44.21, 44.22, 44.23 and 87.11. Cacex communication No. 7 also shows that
BRAZIL (cont'd)

Import licences are now no longer granted for the following: 29.01 (styrene), 29.04 (pentaerythritol), 29.13 (sodium benzoate), 29.26 (hexamethylenetetramine), 29.30 (toluene diisocyanide), 39.02 (polyethylene of high and low density, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, ABS resin).

Source: British Business, 14 May 1982

Import restrictions

A new communication from Cacex introduced import restrictions and abolished provisions under Cacex communication (No. 7) (see above). Import permissions per months have been limited to 90 per cent for the rest of 1982 as compared to the corresponding period of 1981. Furthermore, the value of imports of parts and components was reduced from $100,000 to $50,000. Expenditures for imports by Ministries and State enterprises were cut by $650.6 million for 1982, which amounts to about 17.7 per cent of the foreign exchange already approved previously. The amount of foreign exchange required for imports of wheat, petroleum and petroleum products was not reduced.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 27 July 1982

Import prohibitions

Cacex communication (No. 19) added the following items to the list of goods for which import permits are being granted (Cacex communication No. 7) 51.01, 16.00 and 51.01, 17.00 (threads of polyamid), 51.01, 18.00 and 51.01, 19.00 (threads of polyester).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 17 August 1982

CAMEROON

Imports of sugar prohibited

In view of the local overproduction of sugar, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning is no longer granting authorizations for imports of sugar.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 May 1982
CAMEROON (cont'd)

Import programme for 1982

By Circular No. 9/C/MINEP/DC of 22 March 1982, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning has announced implementing arrangements for the general trade programme for 1982. The new import programme comprises no major changes in relation to the programme established for 1981.

ANNEX 1: So-called sensitive products under regulation, permitted for import only under certain conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference No.</th>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17.07.11</td>
<td>Industrial granulated sugar</td>
<td>Imports authorized only in the event of a shortfall in local production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>31.01.00 to 31.05.00</td>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>Imports reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>63.02.00</td>
<td>Industrial rags</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX 2: Products under regulation, subject to the import twinning system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference No.</th>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>48.13.00</td>
<td>Carbon paper, except stencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>69.07.00 and 69.08.00</td>
<td>Unglazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles; glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAMEROON (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference No.</th>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>76.36.00</td>
<td>Gas cookers, not electrically operated (except gas rings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>84.15.01</td>
<td>Electrical refrigerators and freezers (except horizontal freezers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>85.12.90</td>
<td>Electrical or mixed cookers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>98.08.00</td>
<td>Typewriter ribbons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX 3: Other products under regulation, subject to the prior permit procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference No.</th>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD: 2</td>
<td>03.01.29</td>
<td>Frozen fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>04.02.00</td>
<td>Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.06.11 and 10.06.19</td>
<td>Choice-grade rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30.03.00</td>
<td>Medicaments for livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>36.05.00</td>
<td>Pyrotechnical articles (for example fireworks, railway fog signals, rain rockets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>70.10.00</td>
<td>Carboys, bottles, jars and the like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>73.13.61</td>
<td>Corrugated sheets of iron or steel of a thickness of less than 26 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>73.38.12</td>
<td>Metal scouring pads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>93.04.00</td>
<td>Firearms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAMEROON (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference No.</th>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DELETE:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>40.11.46</td>
<td>Pneumatic tyres of a weight not exceeding 2 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>48.01.11</td>
<td>Other paper for printing and writing in sheets, except paper in rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>73.39.00</td>
<td>Metal scouring pads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>84.25.11</td>
<td>Pulpers for coffee, motor-operated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>93.04.01 to 90</td>
<td>Non-automatic firearms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 July 1982

CANADA

Anti-dumping investigation

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

- organic pigments from the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy on 28 May 1982;
- stainless steel plate from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom on 23 June 1982;
- lined lace-up style footwear from Romania on 17 June 1982;
- stainless steel strip excluding AISI type 409 from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland and France on 23 June 1982;
stainless steel sheet, excluding AISI type 409 and hot bands, from Belgium, Finland, France, Italy and the Republic of Korea, and stainless steel sheet of AISI types 309S, 310S, 410S, 430, 444 but not including hot bands from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, on 23 June 1982.

- stainless steel bars and stainless steel wire from Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Spain, on 23 June 1982;
- mold steel from the Federal Republic of Germany on 23 June 1982;
- alloy tool steel bars, plate and forgings from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan on 23 June 1982;
- alternating current electric generators from Italy on 29 June 1982.

Source: Notice of Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 28 May 1982, 23 and 29 June 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:

- bottoming materials for use in the footwear repair industry from the United States on 28 June 1982;
- certain twisted nylon rope from the Republic of Korea, on 9 July 1982.

Source: Notice of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 28 June 1982, 9 July 1982

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

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

- 12-hydroxystearic acid from India on 21 May 1982;
- drywall screens from Japan and Singapore on 14 June 1982.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 21 May 1982, 14 June 1982
CANADA (cont'd)

Rescission of finding

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

- ball-type furniture caster from the Republic of Korea on 2 June 1982.

Source: Order of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 2 June 1982

Article XIX action on leather footwear

Canada decided to restrict imports of leather footwear for the period 9 July 1982 to 30 November 1984. This action was taken pursuant to Article XIX of the GATT on the basis of a finding by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal that increased imports of footwear were causing or threatening serious injury to Canadian footwear producers. A global quota of 3.4 million pairs has been established for the period 9 July 1982 to 30 November 1982. The level of restraint for 1 December 1982 to 30 December 1983 will be 11.4 million pairs and will be increased by 3 per cent for the subsequent twelve-month period. Imports of leather footwear for 1981 were approximately 12.3 million pairs valued at approximately $187 million including: the EC - 4.0 million pairs ($70 million); and Brazil - 2.5 million pairs ($35 million).

Source: L/5351, 22 July 1982

CHILE

Payment for imports

The Chilean Central Bank has introduced further amendments to the rules governing payment for imports. The main conditions are now as follows:

The maximum time allowed for short-term imports (consumer goods and raw materials) is forty-five days from the date of shipment.

The import regulations allow the importers to pay after the forty-five-day limit but with an increasing exchange rate (approximately 0.05 per cent per each extra day taken).

All imports made with payment terms exceeding forty-five days (mainly capital goods) call for the issuing of an import report form (Informe de Importación) specifying these terms. The Central Bank will examine these terms and approve them if they are acceptable similar to those regarded as
CHILE (cont'd)

normal or if the foreign credit line or loan to be used as a source of finance has been accepted by the Central Bank beforehand.

Imports of consumer goods and raw materials do not now require a prior issue of an import report form unless the goods to be imported are subject to inquiries at the Central Bank as a result of anti-dumping claims or if there are any other laws requiring the issue of such a form.

Source: British Business, 23 July 1982

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Import prohibition for polyester

The People's Republic of China has stopped importing polyester staple, a product which in 1981 was the single most important textile import to China, amounting to 570,000 tons.


Import reductions for consumer goods

In order to protect its domestic industry China intends to reduce imports of consumer goods during the next years. The goods include automobiles, television sets and refrigerators from Japan and other countries.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 May 1982

Export duties

China imposed as of 1 June 1982 export duties on goods contained in thirty-four tariff positions. With the exception of coal, which is subject to a duty of 40 RMB per ton, the goods in the other thirty-three tariff positions are subject to different export duties which are calculated in six different steps ranging from 10 to 60 per cent of the export value of the goods.

The products include agricultural products (rice, soya, sugar), fresh-water fish, forest products, animal products, mineral products and natural pearls.
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

To this group of thirty-four tariff positions, which are already subject to export duties, an additional forty-eight tariff positions will be added. The new measures are to affect all forms of trade and will cover all signed agreements insofar as the trade agreed upon had not yet been executed. The measures cover exports of mineral oils, mineral fuels, steel and metal products, non-ferous metals, timber, cement, natural rubber, certain chemical products, cotton and tobacco.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 4 June and 16 June 1982

COLOMBIA

Import duty amendments

Various Colombian Decrees have amended the import duty on items within the following tariff numbers: 29.14, 02.11.29, 15.21.51, ex 31.05, ex 37.02, ex 37.08, 39.01, 04.01, ex 51.01, 70.12, ex 70.20, ex 73.07, ex 73.24, ex 73.25, ex 73.26, ex 73.29, 73.31, 37.32, 73.33, 37.34, 37.36, 37.37, 73.38, 73.40, ex 84.06, ex 85.01, 85.14, 85.15, 85.17, ex 85.18, ex 85.19, ex 85.21, 85.23, ex 89.01, ex 90.07, ex 92.12.

Source: British Business, 2 July 1982

Changes in import licensing

Colombian Resolutions 072, 078, and 089/91 have transferred some goods falling within the following tariff headings from the free import licence to the previous import licence lists: ex 15.07, 73.08, ex 73.13, ex 73.15, 76.03 and 76.04.

Source: British Business, 2 July 1982

Prior deposits on imports

The Colombian Monetary Board has announced that importers of raw materials and consumer goods for immediate consumption are required to deposit with the Bank of the Republic 10 per cent of the peso equivalent of the value of the goods imported. The previous rate was 20 per cent. Capital goods and equipment are exempt from the prior deposit requirement. Where there is a requirement for remittance of foreign exchange to cover
COLOMBIA, (cont'd)

freight charges on any category of imports, prior deposits to be lodged with the Bank of the Republic have been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent of the peso value of the imports.

Source: British Business, 18 June 1982

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Import ban on motor vehicles lifted


Source: British Business, 23 July 1982

ECUADOR

Import restrictions for horticultural products, barter trade and import authorizations

New restrictions imposed by Ecuador on imports of fresh and dried fruits and wine will result in a significant reduction of imports. Products affected by the restrictions are fresh apples, pears, grapes, cherries, peaches, raisins in packages of one pound or more, dried prunes, and wines. These products may now be imported only in compensation for and/or barter with Ecuadorean products, preferably bananas, and with prior authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. These requirements, imposed because of a balance-of-payments crisis, are in addition to import duties in excess of 70 per cent, a 30 per cent luxury tax, and a prior deposit of 50 per cent for 180 days.

Source: FAS Report, WR 12-82

Law of cargo reserve

The Ecuadorian Council of the Merchant Marine and Ports' Resolution 003/82 published in the Official Register, 1 April 1982, has ruled that goods imported by public sector authorities must be transported by Ecuadorian vessels or by foreign flagships chartered by Ecuadorian shipping companies.

EGYPT

Ban on imports of apples

In an effort to retain foreign exchange for essential commodities, Egypt recently implemented a ban on imports of apples. It is uncertain how long the ban will be in effect.


Curbs introduced on imports of cars

The Egyptian Government has introduced banking and customs payment measures which will affect imports of cars as the majority of cars are sold in Egypt on two to three-year credit and 60 per cent of demand is met by imports. Import duties have not been changed: they vary from 85 per cent to 115 per cent according to engine size. However, agents or merchants can no longer bring their imported cars into Egypt in bulk through the free zones. In future imported cars will have to be bought in the eventual user's name. Purchasers will be obliged to pay customs duty direct to the authorities and will also be unable to pay this duty in instalments.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 and 18 June 1982

Imports made subject to approval

Under Order No. 30, published in the Egyptian Official Gazette of 1 March 1982 and with effect from that date, imports into Egypt of the following goods have been made subject to approval by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Foreign Trade:

- Perfumery products and prepared cosmetics
- Felt for floor covering and carpeting
- Confectionery
- Vanillin
- Articles of plastic materials
- Articles of wood
- Articles of aluminium
- Articles of leather
- Furniture of wood or of metal, other than medical or surgical furniture
- Nails and screws
- Steel cables and strip intended for fastening bales
- Aluminium
- Unworked marble
EGYPT (cont'd)

- Zinc panels
- Paperboard (Tickson)
- Compressed leather
- Tanned leather
- Wire for trellis-work and wire-netting
- Iron bars
- Tableware of metal
- Electric fans
- Air-conditioning units
- Kerosene stoves
- Ceramic tiles; sanitary appliances other than bathtubs
- Vessels and household articles of stainless steel, iron or ceramic
- Guns, revolvers and ammunition
- Electric filament lamps and tubes
- Paperboard trays used for the transport of eggs
- Pipes and rails of copper
- Piping accessories of iron, cast iron, steel or copper
- Accessories for butane gas containers, valves, regulators of iron, steel or copper
- Telephone batteries
- Dry-cell batteries
- Plywood
- Water meters
- Electricity meters
- Machinery and equipment for the bakery industries
- Spark-ignition engines
- Internal combustion engines, generators, compressors for air and other gases, parts thereof
- Electric motors
- Domestic sewing-machines
- Machinery for workshops, lathes, drills, milling and grinding machines, saws, presses of a unit weight not exceeding 2,500 kg.
- Ballpoint pens
- Chemical products, red lead oxide (minimum), sodium, sulphonate for dyeing, helioprene
- Cellulose granules for the manufacture of paint
- Formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, ether, paints, methanol
- Motor vehicle radiators.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 24 May 1982
Prohibition of bank financing for certain imports

The Central Bank of Egypt has clarified its earlier directive to the banks prohibiting the provision of financing for the "importing, warehousing, purchasing and selling" of consumer durables and cars. The Central Bank has issued a list of fourteen categories of goods for which this prohibition applies and it also limits the curb on passenger cars to private cars only (to exclude taxis). In addition, the Central Bank has prohibited banks from extending finance to importers who have been granted supplier credits for the same categories of goods. Letters of credit may therefore only be issued against 100 per cent cash.

The fourteen categories of imported consumer durables which are not eligible for bank finance are: refrigerators, washing machines and domestic cooling equipment; radio and television sets and tape and video-recording equipment; electric fans and cleaners; air-conditioners for domestic and office use; wooden or base-metal furniture - other than that for medical, surgical or veterinary purposes; wallpaper; felt and decorative laminate; heaters and heating equipment; stoves and ranges; telephone sets; pots and household utensils; base-metal tableware; sanitaryware, glazed tiles and ceramics; and guns, revolvers and ammunition.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 July 1982

Labelling of goods

Under Order No. 106 of 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 10 May 1982, the Egyptian authorities have obliged importers, wholesalers and retailers to print the following information in Arabic on the labels of canned or prepackaged goods sold in Egypt:

- name of the importer
- sale price for the consumer per unit.

This order will enter into effect on 1 January 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 July 1982
EL SALVADOR

Import prohibitions

Acuerdo 343, published on 1 April 1982, contained a list of goods whose import is prohibited until 31 December 1982.

Source: British Business, 18 June 1982

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Tariff quotas on certain textile products under outward processing traffic

By Council Regulation No. 1101/82, and in accordance with the arrangement between the Community and Switzerland, in respect of processing traffic in textiles, Community duty-free quota of ECU 1,870,000 of value added, has been established for the period 1 September 1982 to 31 August 1983.

The quota covers processing traffic in yarns and fabrics falling under Chapters 50 to 57 and under 58.04, 58.05, 58.07, 58.08, 58.09 and 60.01.

A first instalment of ECU 1,640,000 has been allocated between member States. The rest has been kept as a reserve, open for use by member States.


Import ceilings on textile items

The arrangement between the Community and Malta regarding certain textile items has been extended by six months effective 1 July 1983. By Regulation No. 1736/82 the ceiling on imports of men's and boys' outer-garments (NIMEXE 61.01) originating in Malta has now been set at 1,040 tonnes for the year 1982.

Ceilings established for cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale (NIMEXE 55.05), other woven fabrics of cotton (NIMEXE 55.09) man-made fibres (NIMEXE 56.04), outergarments and other articles (NIMEXE 60.05) have been suspended by Regulation No. 1551/82. These items remain subject to Community surveillance.

Source: Official Journal L 190, 1 July 1982
L 172, 18 June 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Lifting of suspension of all imports from Argentina

On 22 June 1982, the Council of the European Communities repealed Regulations (EEC) No. 877/82, (EEC) No. 1176/82 and (EEC) No. 1254/82 suspending the imports of all products originating in Argentina with a view to their being put into free circulation in the Community.

Source: Official Journal No. L 177, 22 June 1982

Initiation of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings

- Fibre-building board, thiophen, ferro-silicon, sheets and plates of iron or steel, sodium carbonate, broad-flanged beams, barium chloride, methenamine

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

- fibre-building board originating in Brazil, on 5 May 1982;
- thiophen originating in the United States, on 13 May 1982;
- ferro-silicon originating in Venezuela and Yugoslavia, on 8 June 1982;
- certain sodium carbonate originating in the United States, on 11 June 1982;
- sheets and plates, of iron or steel, originating in Brazil, on 31 July 1982;
- broad-flanged beams originating in Spain, on 10 August 1982;
- barium chloride originating in China and in the German Democratic Republic, on 10 August 1982;
- methenamine (INN) (hexamethylenetetramine), originating in the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Romania, on 13 August 1982.

No. C 122, 13 May 1982
No. C 144, 8 June 1982
No. C 147, 11 June 1982
No. C 197, 31 July 1982
No. C 207, 10 August 1982
No. C 211, 13 August 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty

- Sheets and plates of iron or steel; photographic enlargers; chemical fertilizer; methylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine; broad-flanged beams

On 12 May 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on sheets and plates, of iron or steel, not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness of less than 3 mm., originating in Brazil.

The amount of the duty is equal to the amount by which the effective price (basic price plus extras) established by contract, free-at-frontier, duty-paid, is lower than the most recent effective price (basic price plus extras) published by the Commission for these products.

The recommendation was applicable for four months or until the adoption by the Commission of definitive measures.


On 21 July 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on photographic (except cinematographic) enlargers, originating in Poland and the USSR.

The duty is ECU 29.00 per enlarger originating in Poland, and ECU 33.13 per enlarger originating in the USSR.

At the same time, an undertaking offered by Merkuria Foreign Trade Corporation, Prague, was accepted; the anti-dumping proceeding concerning photographic enlargers for amateur use originating in Czechoslovakia was terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L 212, 21 July 1982

On 22 July 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer, originating in the United States, and exported by Allied Corporation and Transcontinental Fertilizer Company.

The rate of duty is 6.5 per cent.

Source: Official Journal No. L 214, 22 July 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

On 13 August 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on methylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine, originating in the German Democratic Republic.

The rate of the duty is 28.8 per cent.

The regulation was applicable for four months or until the adoption by the Council of definitive measures.

At the same time, an undertaking offered by Chimimportexport, Bucharest, Romania was accepted; the anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of methylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine originating in Romania was terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L 238, 13 August 1982

On 14 August, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on broad-flanged beams, originating in Spain.

The amount of the duty is:

- the amount by which the effective price (basic price plus extras) established by contract, free-at-frontier, duty-paid, is lower than the most recent effective price (basic price plus extras) published by the Commission for these products, or

- ECU 8.63 per 1,000 kg. net,

whichever amount is higher.

The recommendation was applicable for four months or until the adoption by the Commission of definitive measures.

Source: Official Journal No. L 238, 13 August 1982

Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty

- Oxalic acid

On 27 May 1982, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on oxalic acid originating in China.

The rate of the duty is 34.2 per cent.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- **Mechanical wrist watches**

  On 18 July 1982, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on mechanical wrist-watches originating in the USSR.

  The amount of duty is as follows:

  (a) for watches without gold-plating or with gold-plating of a thickness up to and including five microns: 12.6 per cent of the value free-at-Community-frontier, duty unpaid;

  (b) for watches with a gold-plating of a thickness exceeding five microns: 26.4 per cent of the value free-at-Community-frontier, duty unpaid.

Source: Official Journal No. L 207, 15 July 1982

- **Standardized multi-phase electric motors**

  On 29 July 1982, a definitive 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 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 price specified in an Annex to the Regulation.

  At the same time, undertakings given by the exporters AHB Elektrotechnik Export-Import of the German Democratic Republic, ZSE of Czechoslovakia, Electroexportimport of Romania, Electroimpex of Bulgaria and Electrim of Poland were accepted and the proceedings concerning imports of electric motors originating in these countries were terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L 220, 29 July 1982

- **Upright pianos**

  On 16 August 1982, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on upright pianos originating in the USSR.

  The duty is ECU 284 per piano.

Source: Official Journal No. L 238, 13 August 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Termination of anti-dumping proceedings

- Oxalic acid, vacuum cleaners, polypropylene film, paracetamol

On 18 May 1982, the Commission accepted undertakings concerning imports of oxalic acid originating in Czechoslovakia.

At the same time, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping procedure which it had opened on 19 September 1981 concerning imports of oxalic acid originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.


On 14 June 1982, the Commission accepted undertakings concerning cylinder vacuum cleaners originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland.

At the same time, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping procedure which it had opened on 25 September 1981 concerning imports of these products from Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland.

Source: Official Journal No. L 172, 18 June 1982

On 14 June 1982, the Commission accepted undertakings concerning treated polypropylene film for electrical capacitors originating in Japan.

At the same time, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceedings which it had opened on 24 June 1981 concerning imports of these products from Japan.

Source: Official Journal No. L 172, 18 June 1982

On 6 August 1982, the Commission accepted an undertaking given by Sinochem, China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation, concerning paracetamol (INN) crystals or powder originating in China.

At the same time, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceeding which it had opened on 24 December 1981 concerning imports of this product originating in China.

Source: Official Journal No. L 236, 11 August 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Review of definitive anti-dumping duty

- Certain acrylic fibres

The Commission has re-opened the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain acrylic fibres, originating in the United States.

The Council had imposed definitive duty on 3 May 1982 of 13.7 per cent on discontinuous acrylic fibre (NIXEME code 56.01.15) and 17.6 per cent on continuous filament ton of acrylic fibre (NIXEME code 56.02.15). Notice to reopen the proceedings has been given by the Commission after it received information from a US producer to show that circumstances have altered since 3 May 1982.

Source: Official Journal, L 140, 3 June 1982

Repeal of anti-dumping duty

- Cotton yarns

On 19 August 1982, the Council repealed the definitive anti-dumping duty of 12 per cent imposed on 3 April 1982 on imports of certain cotton yarns originating in Turkey (Regulation No. 2306/82).

The duty has been repealed following an arrangement agreed by the two parties. Under this arrangement, Turkey has undertaken to introduce a system of minimum export prices, and a system of double checking has been introduced.

Source: Official Journal, L 246, 21 August 1982

Modifications to Community surveillance of textile imports

The Commission has introduced certain modifications to its system of Community surveillance on textile imports from Malta and Turkey.

Surveillance licensing have been discontinued with respect to imports of woven fabrics of synthetic fibres (category 3), jerseys, pullovers, etc. (category 5), women's, girls' and infants' woven nightwear (category 30A) and industrial and occupational clothing (category 76) from Malta. This suspension dated 6 August 1982 shall apply until 31 December 1982 (Regulation No. 2208/82).
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Import documents with respect to cotton yarn originating in Turkey shall be issued only on presentation of an export advice note issued by the Istanbul, Izmir and Cukurova Yarn Exporters Association. Regulation No. 2295/82 of 12 August 1982 which established the modification, shall apply until 31 December 1982.

Source: Official Journal No.L 235, 10 August 1982
       No.L 245, 20 August 1982

FIJI

Import Licensing: new items

The following items have been made subject to import licensing with effect from 8 April 1982: vegetable oils and fats used as ghee substitute, and margarine.

Source: British Business, 14 May 1982

FINLAND

Indicative basic import price: certain iron and steel screws

The Finnish Ministry of Finance has introduced an indicative basic import price of FIM 6 per kg. on screws (other than wood screws) with hexagonal heads, of iron or steel other than stainless or acid-resisting steel (tariff position 73.32.193). The indicative basic price came into effect on 5 July 1982 and runs until 4 July 1983.

Source: COM.TD/SCPM/W/14/Add.1, 22 September 1982

GABON

Imports of household soap authorized

In a note published in the Chamber of Commerce Bulletin of February 1982, The Director for Foreign Trade of Gabon has declared that in view of shortages on the national market, imports of household soap (tariff heading 34.01.01) would be authorized until further notice.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 June 1982
GABON (cont'd)

Imports of refined vegetable oils

By Order No.295 of 26 November 1981 the Gabonese authorities revoked Order No. 294 of 13 May 1981 suspending imports of refined vegetable oils. Under the new provisions, refined vegetable oils of a dietetic character (olive oil, maize oil, etc.) may be imported without quantitative restriction.

Imports of palm oil, soyabean oil and groundnut oil will be authorized only if local production is inadequate. In such case a prior import permit must be requested from the Foreign Trade Directorate of Gabon.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 24 May 1982

GHANA

Restrictions on imports

All import licences which expired on 31 December 1981 and which were prolonged until 31 August 1982 have been annulled. Furthermore, import licences will henceforth be granted by the Ghanaen authorities only for priority goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 2 and 9 August 1982

GRENADA

Import licensing for all imports

The Government of Grenada has announced that from 1 April 1982 all goods imported into Grenada will require a licence. Previously only certain goods were subject to licence.

Source: British Business, 14 May 1982

GUATEMALA

Restrictions on imports of fertilizers

On 30 December 1981 the Guatemalan Government cancelled the registration and the importation, formulation, storage, transport, sale distribution and use in agriculture or otherwise of fertilizers containing nitrates and technical material for their formulation.
GUATEMALA (cont'd)

On 5 May 1982 the Government issued an order under which they may now authorize: the registration, importation formulation, transport and sale for agriculture of compound fertilizers where the chemical mixture contains as a maximum 10 per cent by weight of total nitrogen in nitric form; in the case of commercial formulators, registration to import the minimum quantity necessary for their mixtures; and in very special cases, registration, import, storage, transport and sale of mixtures containing up to 60 per cent of ammonium nitrate.

Source: British Business, 18 June 1982

HUNGARY

Import restrictions for certain raw materials and industrial components

Faced with a shortage of credit from western countries and of convertible currency reserves, Hungary has introduced temporary measures to restrict imports of certain raw materials and industrial components. This measure is designed to improve Hungary's foreign trade balance and protect its balance-of-payments position. According to the Hungarian authorities, the new move was necessary because of the continued worsening of Hungary's exports to the West. The measures introduced consist of import quotas for certain primary products and import surcharges on certain components.


ICELAND

Extension of import surcharges

By Law No. 82/1981 of 28 December 1981, the Icelandic authorities extended to 31 December 1982 the application of the 24 and 30 per cent import surcharge.

On the other hand, collection of the 24 per cent surcharge on the following goods was terminated by Decree No. 228 of 30 April 1982:

- CCCN No.84.53: Automatic data processing machines and units thereof
- CCCN No.84:55 Parts and accessories of machines falling within heading No.84.53.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 24 May 1982
ICELAND (cont'd)

Reduction of import charges on automobiles

Under a decision of the Ministry of Finance, the import charges on automobiles have been modified in accordance with the following schedule based on the weight and power of the vehicles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight (in kg.)</th>
<th>Cylinder capacity (in cm$^3$)</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>701-800</td>
<td>1001-1300</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801-900</td>
<td>1301-1600</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901-1100</td>
<td>1601-2000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101-1300</td>
<td>2001-2300</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1301-1500</td>
<td>1301-3000</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 1500</td>
<td>more than 3000</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 July 1982

Modification of temporary special import charge: confectionery and fine bakery products

By amendment to Law No. 26/1981, the Icelandic authorities decided on a progressive reduction of the temporary special import charge on confectionery and fine bakery products.

The 40 per cent charge now applicable to goods falling under tariff heading Nos. 17.04 and 18.06, and the 32 per cent charge on those under heading No. 19.08 will be decreased in accordance with the following time-table: respectively to 32 per cent and 24 per cent on 1 March 1982; to 24 and 18 per cent on 1 June 1982; to 16 and 12 per cent on 1 September 1982; and to 8 and 6 per cent on 1 December 1982.

The validity of this Law has been extended to 1 March 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 24 May 1982

INDIA

Import policy 1982/83

The Indian 1982/83 import policy introduced a series of liberalization measures, the most important of which were:
INDIA (cont'd)

- the addition of 100 items of raw materials and components and of 85 items of capital goods to the list of goods freely importable under Open General Licence;

- an increase in the value of automatic licences by 10 per cent;

- a doubling to US$500,000 of the limit for technology imports for modernization under the technical development fund; and

- the abolition, for all but 97 items, of the actual user condition (imports may now be made also for resale purposes).

In addition, a number of measures to streamline import procedures and to facilitate imports by exporting units have been taken.

Source: Document BOP/W/59, 7 June 1982

INDONESIA

Viscose rayon fibre: import duty reduction

With effect from 5 June 1982, the import duty and sales tax applicable to 11,500 tons of viscose rayon fibre (tariff item 56.01.210) were reduced by 50 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent and 1 1/4 per cent respectively.


Polyester filament yarn/pre-oriented yarn: import duty reduction

With effect from 31 March 1982, the import duty and sales tax on 8,500 tons of basic materials of texturized yarns in the form of polyester filament yarn/pre-oriented yarn were reduced to 15 per cent and 2 1/2 per cent respectively.

INDONESIA (cont'd)

Removal of duty-free status: certain plant equipment, components and parts

The Investment Co-ordinating Board has excluded a wide range of equipment, components and parts for cement, urea fertilizer, paper and phosphoric acid plants from the master list of import requirements of domestic and foreign investment projects. This means that the goods are no longer entitled to import duty relief.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 July 1982

Customs valuation: "check" prices

Check prices have been established for a wide range of imported commodities. This price, or the invoice price if it is higher, is the c.i.f. price at which imports are to be valued for the purpose of calculating import duty. The check prices are regularly adjusted according to world market prices. Products affected include rubber, coffee, pepper, palm oil, copra cakes, maize, tapioca, rice bran, cattle, shrimps, nutmeg, tobacco, animal hides and timber.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), 15 August 1982

IRAN

Nationalization of foreign trade

On 11 May 1982 the Iranian parliament approved the creation of five major new organizations to supervise the nationalization of foreign trade. The new organizations are: a purchase centre, an export centre and separate offices for trade services, overseas and accounting. The Commerce Ministry, which will be responsible for the nationalization programme, has been given a nine-point set of guidelines underlining the need to give priority to Muslim and oppressed nations in expanding relations. Exchanges prohibited by Islam must be avoided and internal production protected.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 21 May 1982
IRAQ

Establishment of health certificates

The Iraqi authorities have decided that the health certificates issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and required for exports of food products to Iraq should henceforth include, in addition to the usual items, specifications of conformity with the provisions concerning food product quality control. These provisions are mentioned in Survey No. 12, May–August 1981, page 38.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 May 1982

ISRAEL

Import surcharge and other economic measures

The Government of Israel introduced economic measures on 15 June 1982 in order to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit and to curb inflation. The particular measures adopted were an import levy, an increase in VAT rates, a turnover tax on the sale of securities registered on the stock exchange and a travel tax for residents going abroad. In addition, subsidies for basic foodstuffs and public transport were being considerably reduced.

The import levy has been imposed in the form of a temporary 3 per cent ad valorem additional duty on all imports, and will remain in effect until 31 March 1983.

Source: L/5361, 2 September 1981

ITALY

Restrictions on export credits eased

As of 17 June 1982 banks may extend the maturity of export credits denominated in lire up to a maximum of eighteen months (twelve months previously) in the case of credits granted, prior to delivery of the goods and services, to exporters who provide foreign currency cover for at least 80 per cent of the value of the exports in question. The maximum term for delaying settlement of exports is extended from two to eighteen months provided that at least 90 per cent of the foreign exchange cover is obtained at the outset. Moreover, the Government is shortly to enact a decree extending the maximum period for settlement of export bills from two to three months.

**IVORY COAST**

**Import quota for ordinary wine**

By Order No. 35/MC of 14 June 1982, the import of ordinary wine of high consumption in bulk (tariff heading 22.05.34) has been placed under quota in the Ivory Coast.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 and 23 August 1982

**Additional tax and special tax increase on alcoholic beverages**

The National Assembly passed legislation on 9 June 1982 under which "additional tax" and "special tax" on alcoholic beverages have been increased as from 18 June 1982, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol Beverage</th>
<th>Special tax</th>
<th>Additional tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Champagne and similar</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC wine and similar</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table wine</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer with an alcoholic strength of 4.5° or less</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer with an alcoholic strength of over 4.5°</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cider</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other alcoholic drinks</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>1,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 6 August 1982

**Maximum value for imported table wine increased**

Decree No. 161 MEF/DGI has been passed to increase the maximum value at which wine is considered "table wine" (as opposed to "AC wine and similar") for customs purposes. From 1 March 1982, wine must, in order to be treated as "table wine", fulfil all of the following conditions:

1. It must be imported in units of packaging of over 5 litres;
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

2. Its alcoholic content must not exceed 12°;

3. Its c.i.f. value must not exceed CFAF 90 per litre (formerly CFAF 65 francs).

Source: British Business, 23 July 1982

JAPAN

Additional measures to open the Japanese market

In May 1982, the Japanese Government announced an additional set of measures designed to improve conditions of access to the Japanese market. These measures include:

- the elimination of import tariffs on ninety-six mineral or industrial items, and the reduction of tariffs on seventeen agricultural items and 102 other items;

- an increase in the import quota for herring to 54,000 tons per annum for three years with effect from fiscal year 1982 (compared to 45,000 tons in fiscal year 1981);

- an increase in the import quota for prepared or preserved pork to 10,000 tons within three or four years (compared to 5,000-6,000 tons in 1981);

- the establishment of minimum import quota for canned pineapples (not less than 800,000 cases per annum for three years) and hi-test molasses (30,000 tons per annum for fiscal years 1983 and 1984);

and

- an increase in the number of tobacco retailers authorized to handle imported products from 20,000 to a target of 70,000 in fiscal years 1982 and 1983, with a view to allowing all tobacconists to handle imported products by fiscal year 1985.

Other measures announced related, inter alia, to the further easing of import testing and customs clearance procedures, efforts to increase imports through the foreign currency lending programme for emergency imports put into effect in January 1982 and through the diversification of energy sources, the improvement of the distribution system and business practices, the liberalization of trade in services, and trade in high-technology goods.

Source: Document L/5332
ESCAP, Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1982
JAPAN (cont'd)

Import liberalization: naphtha

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has announced a new ruling allowing petrochemical firms freely to import naphtha when there is a shortfall in domestic supply. Under the new ruling, petrochemical firms can import naphtha through a petrochemical raw materials import company jointly established by the petrochemical industry.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 July 1982

Wild rice: import liberalization

The Japanese Food Agency has decided to classify wild rice as a cereal under the same customs tariff classification as buckwheat and millet, thereby liberalizing Japan's imports of wild rice.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 July 1982

Beef import quotas

The Japanese Government announced on 3 June 1982 import quotas for beef of 70,000 tonnes for the first half of Japanese fiscal year 1982, 2,000 tonnes more than in the corresponding part of fiscal year 1981.

The quota for the first half of the fiscal year 1982 is subdivided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special quotas</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General quota</td>
<td>62,000 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>1,500 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okinawa</td>
<td>2,850 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school lunch</td>
<td>1,250 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiled beef</td>
<td>2,400 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FAS Report, 9 June 1982
JAPAN (cont'd)

Export of cars to Canada

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has forecast that exports of passenger cars to Canada in the period 1 April 1982 to 31 December 1982 will be approximately 120,000 units.

Source: Information provided by the Permanent Mission of Japan, 2 November 1982

JORDAN

Imports liberalized for certain beverages

The Jordanian authorities have decided to liberalize imports of ginger ale, tonic water, soda water, bitter lemon.

Imports of other aerated beverages remain prohibited (see Survey No. 14, January-April 1982, page 37).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 May 1982

Importation and sale of fertilizers only with prior registration

Ordinance No.1/BZ concerning the importation and sale of fertilizers in Jordan stipulates that the manufacture, importation or sale of fertilizers are prohibited unless prior registration has been obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. Registration must be renewed every five years.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 and 23 August 1982

Customs clearance of food products subject to sanitary tests

The Jordanian Ministry of Finance and Customs has decided to forbid clearance through customs of food products until the results of sanitary tests run on samples of these products are known. An exception will be made for products already covered by a permit granted by the Ministry of Health.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 June 1982
KENYA

Tariff changes

On 13 May 1982 the Kenyan authorities adopted the 1982 Finance Act No. 1, which has made the following changes in the customs tariff:

1. Increased customs duties on certain products falling within tariff headings 33.06, 39.06, 85.08 and 85.23;

2. Reduction of rate of customs duties on imports of the following products (new rate shown in brackets):

   21.07.003 Food preparations for children (20 per cent)
   23.01.010 Flours and meals of meat and offals, unfit for human consumption (free)
   23.01.020 Flours and meals of fish, crustaceans and molluscs, unfit for human consumption (free)
   85.15.032 Television receivers, black and white, not assembled, including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers (K Sh 27.5 or 40 per cent)
   85.15.053 Portable radio sets, not assembled, including those incorporating sound recorders or reproducers (40 per cent)
   92.11.022 Other gramophones and record-players, electric, not assembled (40 per cent)
   92.11.032 Machines for the recording and reproduction of images and sound on television, partly assembled (70 per cent)
   92.11.033 Machines for the recording and reproduction of images and sound on television, not assembled (40 per cent).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 June 1982

Budget for 1982: import tariff and tax increases

The Kenyan budget for the financial year 1982–83 made the following provisions:

- tariffs raised on various imports. Computer firms now have to pay 150 per cent duty on their goods, rather than the previous 40 per cent. Among the other 137 items affected are plastic jars, bottles and paper containers on which duty went up by 10 per cent to 60 per cent, ceramic tiles and tableware, on which duty rose by 30–40 per cent to 80 per cent, and iron, copper and aluminium articles on which there was a 10 per cent increase. Duty on imported spirits increased from K Sh 75 per proof litre to K Sh 100;
KENYA (cont'd)

- local manufacturers were given additional industrial protection as a result of tariff increases affecting a wide range of goods. Duty on raw materials used by genuine local drug manufacturers has been remitted;
- export duty on teas and coffee has been adjusted as a result of increased costs of production to enable these commodities to remain competitive in the export markets;
- sales tax on soft drinks and a wide range of luxury goods has been increased;
- the export compensation scheme has been suspended, as it has been difficult to operate satisfactorily.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, July 1982
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1982

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Tariff changes

The list of tariff quota items designated under the elastic tariff system for the second half of 1981 has been revised. The new list of tariff quota items is as follows:

tapioca chips (a reduction from the basic rate of 40 per cent to a within-quota rate of 20 per cent), wheat (from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent), maize (from 20 per cent to 10 per cent), soyabean oil (from 20 per cent to 12 per cent), beef tallow (from 20 per cent to 7 per cent), palm oil (from 20 per cent to 7 per cent), bunker-C oil for use by the Korea Electric Power Corporation (from 5 per cent to 1 per cent), ten dye intermediaries (from 20 per cent to 15 per cent), four dyestuffs (from 30 per cent to 15 per cent), natural rubber latex (from 30 per cent to 15 per cent), tropical wood (from 5 per cent to 1 per cent), pulp (from 10 per cent to 5 per cent), raw cotton (from 5 per cent to 1 per cent), waste and scrap metal of iron and steel (from 5 per cent to 1 per cent), cement copper (from 5 per cent to 1 per cent), ships and other vessels for breaking up (from 5 per cent to 1 per cent), and raw sugar (from W 77/kg. to W 54/kg).

In addition, the Korean Government has increased the rate of import duty on thirteen items under the emergency tariff system. These items are:
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

lubricating oil and products (from the basic rate of 30 per cent to an emergency rate of 45 per cent), orthophosphoric acid (from 25 per cent to 40 per cent), potassium hydroxide (from 30 per cent to 40 per cent), sodium bisulphate (from 25 per cent to 40 per cent), potassium carbonates (from 30 per cent to 40 per cent), oxalic acid (from 20 per cent to 30 per cent), hexamethylene-tetramine (from 20 per cent to 40 per cent), electromechanical home appliances (from 50 per cent to 70 per cent), electric storage-water heaters (from 50 per cent to 70 per cent), photographic flashbulbs (from 40 per cent to 60 per cent), and vacuum flasks and their parts (from 50 per cent to 70 per cent).

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 August 1982

Beef imports

The Korean Government has decided to import an additional 10,000 tons of beef, over and above the 29,000 tons originally planned for 1982.

Source: Korea Newsreview, 4 September 1982

Import and export restrictions: amendments

With effect from 1 July 1982, the Korean Government liberalized the importation of 167 items (of an eight-digit CCCN-based nomenclature). On certain of these items import duties were raised from 40-50 per cent to 60-90 per cent.

At the same time, twenty-five items were newly subject to import restriction.

The Government also amended the list of items subject to export restrictions, reducing their number from 236 to 212.

Source: Korea Newsreview, 12 June 1982
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

Simplified procedures for exports

The Korean Government announced in July 1982 a number of measures designed to simplify some eighty-five kinds of export procedures. These steps include:

- the discontinuation of government supervision of capital goods imported for export use;
- the freeing of "blue-chip" firms, especially those with outstanding records in exporting, from government controls over raw materials purchased for export purposes;
- allowing all small- and medium-sized manufacturing firms to export, regardless of the size of their capital and records in foreign sales;
- the discontinuation of export inspection and testing procedures on 200 items, reducing the number of goods subject to these procedures to 776;
- strengthening controls on barter trade between Korean and foreign concerns, to discourage transactions with firms in countries with foreign exchange difficulties;
- the extension of the period of validity of export licences.

Source: Korea Newsreview, 10 July 1982

LEBANON

Ready-made clothes exempted from import duties and taxes

By Decree No. 2/82 of 4 March 1982, the High Council of the Lebanese Customs has exempted ready-made clothes from import duties and taxes.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 May 1982

New regulations regarding agricultural chemicals

The Lebanese Government has issued new regulations (Decree 5039 dated 26 March 1982) governing the import, sale, packing, preparation, manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals. The new regulations will come into force on 8 April 1983.

Source: British Business, 28 May 1982
LIBYA

Prohibited imports

The following products should be added to Decision No. 1315 of the Libyan General People's Committee published in the Official Gazette of 5 November 1981 (see Survey No. 13, pages 45 and 46) prohibiting the importation of certain goods into Libya: dried figs; molasses, except that intended for industrial use; flavoured or coloured sugar, except that for industrial use; crystal chandeliers; cigarette lighters and cigar lighters of gold and precious metal; desks and blackboards.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 May 1982
Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 June 1982

MALAWI

Prior import deposit cancelled

The requirement that Malawian importers make prior deposits of 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of imports has been cancelled.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 July 1982

MALAYSIA

Timber export quota 1982

The 1982 export quota for timber from peninsular Malaysia has been set at 1 per cent of production. The quota only applies to timber whose export is not banned and to timber felled in areas that are to be used for development purposes (e.g. agricultural projects and dams).

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 June 1982

MALI

Imports of cereals liberalized

In accordance with Law No. 82.35/AN.RM of 20 March 1982 establishing the régime for trade in cereals, importation into Mali of these products is henceforth liberalized. This law modifies Decree No. 2097/MFG-CAB of 15 July 1977 regarding the import régime for goods entering Mali.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 17 May 1982
MEXICO

Changes in import licensing, import tariff rates and official prices

A decree published in the Diario Oficial, 6 April 1982, exempts from import licensing requirements goods falling under headings 51.01 A003 and 51.01 A009.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial, 16 April 1982, announced that an import licence is now required for goods under 84.40 A002.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial, 19 April 1982, amended the official prices on some goods within the following chapters:

13.02, 15.10, 28.21, 28.36, 28.40, 28.47, 29.03, 29.06, 29.08, 29.13, 29.14, 29.21, 29.36, 34.02, 37.01, 37.02, 37.03, 38.19, 39.02, 40.08, 42.02, 48.15, 48.21, 51.01, 56.01, 58.01, 58.02, 58.10, 59.11, 70.06, 70.11, 73.04, 73.18, 74.06, 76.04, 82.01, 82.04, 82.13, 84.11, 84.22, 84.25, 84.40, 85.01, 85.21, 85.24, 87.14, 92.02, 92.11, and abolished the official prices of some goods in the following headings 29.11, 37.01, 37.02, 84.11.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial, 26 April 1982, reformed the tariff and amended the duties on some of the items within the following chapters:

04.04, 08.11, 17.02, 23.01, 23.04, 23.07, 25.23, 28.03, 28.25, 28.40, 28.42, 29.08, 29.11, 29.16, 29.25, 29.31, 29.35, 29.39, 30.03, 32.07, 34.02, 34.03, 37.01, 37.02, 39.01, 39.02, 40.02, 40.08, 44.03, 48.01, 48.07, 48.15, 59.05, 68.07, 68.13, 69.03, 70.20, 73.04, 73.11, 73.13, 73.37, 74.01, 74.07, 74.19, 75.06, 84.06, 84.12, 84.19, 84.24, 84.25, 84.40, 84.45, 84.47, 85.03, 85.15, 85.19, 90.02, 90.07, 90.08, 90.09, 90.24, 90.29, 92.10, 92.11, 92.12, 98.03.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial, 3 June 1982, amended the official prices on most of the headings within the Mexican tariff.

The Diario Oficial, 4 June 1982, indicated that an import licence would now be required for the following items until 31 December 1983: 83.02 A009, 85.01 A009, 85.08 A001, 85.08 A006, 85.09 B003, 87.06 A033.

The same Diario Oficial indicated that an import licence is not required for 84.08 B001.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial, 7 June 1982, amended the import duties on some of the items falling within the following chapters:

02.06, 06.01, 06.02, 08.05, 12.03, 15.10, 16.02, 26.01, 28.10, 28.15, 28.28, 28.37, 29.02, 29.04, 29.07, 29.10, 29.12, 29.14, 29.16, 29.21, 29.22, 29.23, 29.25, 29.26, 29.27, 29.29, 29.30, 29.31, 29.34, 29.35, 29.36, 29.44, 32.05, 36.02, 38.11, 38.19, 39.01, 39.02, 39.03, 45.02, 45.03, 45.04, 48.01, 48.03, 48.15, 73.02, 73.04, 73.15, 76.01, 76.02, 81.02, 83.02, 84.17, 84.19, 84.25, 84.33, 84.47, 84.59, 85.01, 85.08, 87.06, 87.14, 90.07, 90.17.
MEXICO (cont'd)

Diario Oficiales of 28 June and 1 July 1982 indicated that an import licence would be required for some free zones for some of the items falling within the following chapters until 31 December 1983:

32.09, 39.01, 39.02, 39.07, 84.61.

Diario Oficial, 21 June 1982, indicated that an import licence would be required and official prices have been amended on a large number of headings within the Mexican tariff.

Diario Oficiales of 9 July and 14 July 1982 amended official prices on a large number of headings within the Mexican tariff.

Diario Oficial, 13 July 1982, indicated that import licences would not be required for the following: 28.38 A016, 73.15 C010, 84.08 B001, 84.14 A008.

Source: British Business, 4 June, 25 June, 23 July, 13 August 1982
Moniteur du commerce international, 23 August 1982

New customs tariff law

Mexico put into effect a new customs tariff law on 1 July 1982.

Source: British Business, 13 August 1982

MOROCCO

Suspension of duties and taxes on imports of certain agricultural products and equipment

By Order of the Ministry of Finance, No. 497-82 of 17 April 1982, the Moroccan authorities suspended, as from 17 April 1982, the levying of duties and taxes on the following products:

- disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, etc. (38.11);

- blanks of iron or steel, specially intended for making up parts falling within heading No. 84.24, not elsewhere specified or included (73.40-55);

- stationary internal combustion engines, assembled, SKD or CKD, vertical-axis pumps, submerged-type or submersible motor pumps (ex 84.06) (ex 84.10);
MOROCCO (cont'd)

- mechanical appliances for projecting fungicidal, insecticidal or weed-killing substances (84.21.11);

- mechanically-drawn machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; seeders, single or combined; planters and transplanters for tubers and plants; thinning-out machines for beet and other plants; machines for cutting back the tops or shoots of plants; parts for such machines (ex 84.24);

- harvesting and threshing machinery, except grass mowers and winnowing and similar cleaning machines for seed and grain; parts of such machinery (ex 84.25);

- seed dusters; machines for cutting grafts of vines and fruit trees; crushers for agricultural use; parts for such machines (ex 84.28);

- agricultural tractors, wheeled or track-laying, imported assembled or CKD for assembly lines approved by the Government; walking tractors (ex 87.01); parts thereof (ex 87.06).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 and 23 August 1982

Eggs for hatching - duties and taxes reduced

By Order of the Ministry of Finance dated 1 February 1982, the Moroccan authorities have reduced by 50 per cent, with effect from 4 February 1982, the duties and taxes applicable to imports of eggs for hatching for a tariff quota of 18,000,000 units.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 and 23 August 1982

Reduction of customs duty on certain paper

By Order of the Ministry of Finance No. 597-82 of 13 May 1982, the Moroccan authorities have reduced as from 7 May 1982 the rates of customs duty applicable to tariff item 48.15-B-I(a), from 42.5 to 10 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 and 23 August 1982
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Increases of customs duties

By Order of the Ministry of Finance No. 475.82 of 19 March 1982, the Moroccan authorities have increased the customs duties levied on imports of the products listed below, the rates on which, as from 31 May 1982, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.01</td>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.04</td>
<td>Dried grapes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.01</td>
<td>Unroasted coffee</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.01</td>
<td>Unroasted coffee husks and skins</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.12</td>
<td>Tableware and other domestic articles of common potters and stoneware</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.09</td>
<td>Other knives, not specified</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.10</td>
<td>Other knife blades</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.14</td>
<td>Spoons, ladles, forks and certain similar articles</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.15</td>
<td>Certain handles of base metal</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.15</td>
<td>Domestic refrigerators weighing less than 500 kg</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.17</td>
<td>Instantaneous or storage water-heaters, non-electric, and parts thereof</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.40</td>
<td>Clothes-washing and drying machines of a capacity not exceeding 6 kg.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.06</td>
<td>Electromechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.12</td>
<td>60% for all products under this heading, except heating resistors (15%) and hairdressing appliances (70%)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.14</td>
<td>Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers and audio-frequency electric amplifiers</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.09</td>
<td>Motor cycles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cm$^3$</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.13</td>
<td>Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling within heading 92.11</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 and 23 August 1982
NEW ZEALAND

Shipbuilding industry development plan

Following consideration of a report by the Industries Development Commission, the New Zealand Government has announced the adoption of a development plan for the New Zealand shipbuilding industry. The major points are:

(a) Two long-term bounty schemes have been introduced:

- a grant of 15 per cent of the cost of construction of approved commercial vessels of 18-90 metres; and

- a grant of 15 per cent of the cost on modification work exceeding $NZ 100,000 in total cost.

In both cases the bounty is paid to the vessel's owner. A short-term bounty of 15 per cent on the construction of approved fishing vessels of 10-18 metres to be paid to the purchaser as a suspensory loan has also been approved. This scheme is to continue until 1 November 1983.

(b) The duty-free fishing vessel importation scheme will be continued in a revised form until 30 June 1983.

(c) Tariffs applying to commercial vessels will be reduced, and new commercial boats will be exempt from import licensing.

(d) A 40 per cent investment allowance and a 10 per cent sales tax remission on approved plant and machinery has been introduced.

Source: Import Licensing Bulletin, July 1982

NIGER

Import régime for certain equipment for public works and construction

For the following products an import document is required, issued by the Ministry of Trade to approved importers only: cement, iron concrete-reinforcing bars, angle-irons, tubes and pipes other than of plastic materials, wooden planks, marble, tiles, metal sheets, netting, window panes, IPN angles, shapes and sections. Public works and building undertakings as well as industrial units can now obtain the above goods only through approved importers. This measure took effect on 20 May 1982 and is applicable to products originating in and imported from all countries.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 June 1982
NIGERIA

Measures restricting imports

Owing to Nigeria's balance-of-payments difficulties, the Government has taken the following measures, which are applicable with effect from 20 April 1982:

1. Prohibition of importation:
   - Frozen chickens;
   - R 20 electric batteries.

2. New products subject to a specific import licence:
   - Flour, cement, salted or dried cod, madras fabrics, certain construction materials, certain consumer goods.

3. Suspension until further notice of the issue of import licences relating to power-driven vehicles, including private (passenger) cars and lorries.

4(a) Tariff changes concerning in particular certain:
   - Food products
   - Woven fabrics
   - Electrical equipment
   - Vehicles

(b) Tariff changes on all other products:
   - Increase of 5 per cent if the rate of customs duties previously applicable was less than 100 per cent.
   - Increase of 10 per cent if the rate of customs duty previously applicable was 100 per cent or more.

5. Reintroduction of deposit prior to importation:
   - Raw materials and spare parts: 25 per cent.
   - Food products (except rice), medicaments, construction materials, capital goods and books; 50 per cent.
   - Power-driven vehicles and lorries: 200 per cent.
   - Motor vehicles and all other products: 250 per cent.
The percentages shown above are applied to the amount of the orders. For imports where credit terms in excess of 185 days are granted no deposits are payable.

The Government has banned the importation of three types of goods as well as placing under licence twenty-nine categories of goods, in addition to which import duties have been changed on forty-nine types of goods and excise duty has been amended for eleven categories including cigarettes, cosmetics and electric fans. In addition all unutilized import licences have been recalled for revalidation by the Ministry of Commerce.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 17 and 31 May and 21 June 1982
Standard Chartered Review, May and June 1982
British Business, 4 June 1982

Prior import deposit

In circular ECD/AD/35/82, dated 18 May 1982, the Central Bank of Nigeria has published a nine-page list indicating the amount of prior deposit due per product upon importation into Nigeria.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 July 1982

Petroleum products exempted from prior import deposit

In accordance with a circular of the Central Bank of Nigeria dated 5 May 1982, petroleum products are no longer subject to control by the SGS (Société générale de surveillance). Furthermore, imports of these products are exempted from the need to make a prior deposit of funds as had been required by a circular by the Central Bank of Nigeria dated 21 April 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 June 1982
NORWAY

Global quotas on various textile items

The Government of Norway notified to the CONTRACTING PARTIES a further extension of its action under Article XIX with respect to certain textile items for a six-month period beginning 1 January 1983.

The notification states that although Norway intends to accept the 1981 Protocol extending the Multifibre Arrangement, and that it intends to enter into negotiations with its trading partners with a view to concluding bilateral agreements, it does not foresee that such agreements could become effective from 1 January 1983.

Global quotas fixed for the period include levels established for the second half of 1982 plus 50 per cent of average annual imports during the period 1979-81 from the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand, whose bilateral agreements with Norway terminate on 31 December 1982. In addition, the quota for outergarments of woven material for infants has been increased.

Quotas have been fixed at the following levels

- Knitted shirts, blouses and T-shirts 700,000 pieces
- Knitted undergarments 2,200,000 "
- Knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers 2,020,000 "
- Jackets of woven material including part of suits and sets 400,000 "
- Trousers of woven material including part of suits and sets 850,000 "
- Outergarments of woven material for infants 580,000 "
- Shirts of woven material 950,000 "
- Blouses of woven material 660,000 "
- Bed-linen 160,000 kg.

Source: L/4692/Add.12, 5 August 1982
NORWAY (cont'd)

Exemption from VAT: electronic data base software

The Norwegian Ministry of Finance has ruled that the production and supply of standard and "tailor-made" programmes for electronic data bases (EDB) must be regarded as an isolated rendering of a service and will not be liable to VAT.

The Directorate of Customs and Excise has therefore decided that imports of "tailor-made" as well as standard programmes for EDB will be regarded as a rendering of services and not as the sale of goods. EDB programmes that have been transferred to storage units such as tapes, records, punch cards are not liable to VAT when imported.

This regulation comes into immediate effect.

Inquiries: EEB 01-215 5140

Source: British Business, 14 May 1982

PARAGUAY

Import prohibition for iron and steel bars

By Decree 30.965 the Paraguayan Ministry of Industry and Commerce has banned the import of solid iron or steel bars and metallic building structures containing iron or steel rods.

Source: British Business, 14 May 1982

Exchange control measures affecting imports

According to Circular 78/82, two fixed rates of exchange are available in Paraguay, i.e., G 126 and G 160 to the United States dollar. This Circular lists goods which can be imported at the 126 rate. All other imports will theoretically be financed at the 160 rate, although all requests for foreign currency will have to be channelled through the Central Bank, which established four categories of priority goods for importation.

Source: British Business, 27 August 1982
PARAGUAY (cont'd)

Minimum credits for imports

Paraguay introduced as a new measure a 120-day minimum credit requirement for imports.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 13 August 1982
British Business, 27 August 1982

National flag carrier requirement for foreign trade

As of 19 March 1982 the use of national flag carriers in foreign trade is required by Paraguayan authorities. Non-utilization of Paraguayan ships results in the payment of a fine amounting to twice the freight costs. Paraguayan importers and exporters are required to present a confirmation of the use of Paraguayan ships before they can start with the processing of shipping documents.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 May 1982

PERU

Silver exports stopped

Peru has stopped for an unlimited period exports of silver in view of the situation of the world market for silver. However, existing contracts are being honoured.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 6 July 1982

Export tax on sugar reduced

Supreme Decree No. 223-82 EFC has reduced the export tax imposed on sugar from 9 per cent to 1 per cent. Originally it was planned to reduce this tax to zero by the end of 1983. The measure is intended to stimulate the production and export of sugar.

The tax on exports of cotton and wool is to be maintained.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 11 August 1982
PHILIPPINES

Coconuts: lifting of export levy

The Philippine Government lifted on 31 August 1982 the export levy on coconut products.

Source: Financial Times, 1 September 1982

POLAND

Economic reform

Since 1 January 1982, the Polish Government has been carrying out a basic reform of the management of the national economy. The essential object of this reform was substantially to raise the efficiency of enterprises in order to increase the national product and improve its material structure, and to create more favourable conditions for the participation of Poland in international trade.

The reform was to introduce profound changes in the system previously applied in the Polish economy. The most important one was the adoption of a new criterion for the assessment of economic efficiency. This new criterion was profit and the rate of profitability. It was believed that the criterion of profit and profitability could become the principal motive force of economic rationality, and that it would encourage enterprises to reduce their costs of production, improve quality and ensure that their products would be competitive and, promoted by other provisions, that they could participate more actively in foreign trade.

Source: L/5357, 30 August 1982

Policy of import substitution and higher exports to developed market-economy countries

The policy of import substitution is to consist of: substitution of imports by domestic production, by higher imports from other Socialist countries and by imports from developing countries.

A system of better import distribution was based on the criterion of exporting more to the developed market-economy countries so that those enterprises which offer potentially higher export earnings in hard currency would be given priority for imports from these countries. Under the system, exporters would be able to retain some of their hard currency export earnings to be used for financing imports. Some of the measures
POLAND (cont'd)

Aiming at a rapid expansion of exports in hard currency are: producers of finished products should be able to sell their products to the foreign trade organizations not at domestic wholesale prices but at "transaction" prices, i.e. at considerably higher exchange prices; producers should benefit either from lower interest rates on bank credits, or be able to diminish annual repayments on their investment credits.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 28 July-August 1982

Substantial import reductions from developed market-economy countries during the first five months of 1982

According to official figures, imports into Poland from developed market-economy countries during the first five months of 1982 showed a reduction of 40.6 per cent compared to the same period of 1981. Even though exports also had decreased by 9 per cent, Poland was able to achieve a surplus of $537 million on its hard currency trade during the first five months of 1982.

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

PORTUGAL

National salvation tax: revocation

To bring Portugal into line with EC legislation, the above tax on sugar and petroleum products has been revoked and replaced by an internal consumption tax, which is levied only on the following petroleum products (rates of tax are given in escudos per kg.):

27.10.01, 3.60; 27.10.02, 03 and 04, all at 4.70; 27.10.05, 0.50.

Source: British Business, 11 June 1982
PORTUGAL (cont'd)

Tax on meat

By Decree No. 240/82, published in the Official Gazette of 22 June 1982, the Portuguese authorities instituted a temporary tax to support the campaign against diseases of ruminants; the tax is collected at the time of the slaughter or of importation, at the rate of Esc 3.50/kg. for meat of bovine animals, and of Esc 2.50/kg. for meat of sheep or goats.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 July 1982

Import quotas

By Order No. 331-A/82, published in the Official Gazette of 31 March 1982, the Portuguese authorities introduced a system of quotas for certain non-essential consumer goods, applicable until 31 March 1983.

The products covered by this measure are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portuguese Tariff No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount of quota ('000 escudos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.01</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.36</td>
<td>Stoves, ranges, cookers, warmers, and similar equipment not electrically operated</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 84.15</td>
<td>Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, weighing up to 200 kg. each</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 84.17</td>
<td>Instantaneous or storage water-heaters, of a kind used for domestic purposes</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 84.40</td>
<td>Laundry machinery</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 84.41</td>
<td>Sewing machines for domestic use</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.03</td>
<td>Carbon-zinc dry cells</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.03</td>
<td>Manganese-alkaline, mercury and silver oxide dry cells</td>
<td>58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese Tariff No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount of quota ('000 escudos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.06</td>
<td>Other electro-mechanical appliances with self-contained electric motor</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.12</td>
<td>Electric instantaneous or storage water-heaters; smoothing irons; hairdressing appliances; electro-thermic domestic appliances</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.12</td>
<td>Appliances not specified</td>
<td>134,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.15</td>
<td>Radio-broadcasting reception apparatus</td>
<td>238,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.15</td>
<td>Television reception apparatus</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 87.09/10</td>
<td>Motor cycles, autocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc.; cycles, not motorized</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 87.09</td>
<td>Motor cycles, of a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cc.</td>
<td>94,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.12</td>
<td>Sound recordings, blanks, film, tapes and wires of a kind commonly used for sound recording</td>
<td>135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.04/05</td>
<td>Firearms other than those included in Nos. 93.02 and 93.03</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.01/03</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.01/02/03</td>
<td>Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children; dolls; other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes</td>
<td>435,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 August 1982
PORTUGAL (cont'd)

Regulation: vinegar

By Decree No. 248/82, published in the Official Gazette of 24 June 1982, the Portuguese authorities adopted new regulations relating to the manufacture of and trade in vinegar. In particular, the text establishes the various types of vinegar, authorized manufactured products, required characteristics and packaging and labelling rules.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 July 1982

RWANDA

Licensing system for all imports

In the case of a product to be paid for in foreign exchange, the National Bank of Rwanda has to be informed in order to make provision for the foreign exchange needed.

In the case of a product not to be paid for in foreign exchange, subject to a maximum amount of RF 100,000 c.i.f. Kigali, no import licence is needed. For larger amounts, a licence is required for statistical reasons. Licensing is administered liberally except in the case of a few products such as:

- ammunition, arms, explosives and medicines.

Consumption tax on petroleum products

Rwanda does not apply any consumption tax, the revenue charge is applied on the same basis as import duty.

Revenue duty

Rwanda applies a two-column customs tariff: one for customs duties, the other for revenue duties.

Accordingly, the country cannot modify international agreements unilaterally (customs duty). But it can adjust the revenue duties.
RWANDA (cont'd)

Statistical tax

Products cleared through customs elsewhere other than at Kingali are not subject to any Magerwa tax. Accordingly, this is not a Magerwa tax but rather a Magerwa payment.

Source: Letter to GATT from the Minister of Economy and Trade, dated 20 August 1982.

SAUDI ARABIA

Duty changes on certain oils

By Order No. 145, dated 1 August 1982, the tariffs on diesel oil, engine oil and transmissions (gear and axle) oils only have been increased to 20 per cent for a period of three years. Other lubricants are still subject to a duty of 3 per cent.

Source: British Business, 23 July 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 and 23 August 1982

SINGAPORE

Removal of import duties: colour television sets and chemical chlorine

Import duties on colour television sets with screens larger than 55 cm. were lifted as from 30 April 1982. Duties had been levied at the rate of S$150 per set or 25 per cent ad valorem.

From the same date, the import duty of S$0.88 per kilogram on chemical chlorine was also lifted.

Source: British Business, 21 May 1982

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The South African authorities published a great number of amendments to the customs tariff in the South African Government Gazette of 25 March, 8 April, 16 April, 23 April and 30 April 1982.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 7 May 1982: R.873, CCCN 74.03.10: the rate of duty on certain coiled bars and rods of copper is reduced from 15 per cent to free with retrospective effect to 18 September 1981.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 14 May 1982: R.930, CCCN 15.08.30: the rate of duty on epoxidized vegetable oils is amended from 25 per cent or 75 c. per kg. less 75 per cent to 25 per cent or 105 c. per kg. less 75 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 21 May 1982: R.965, CCCN 85.01.70.20: sub-heading 85.01.70.20 is restricted to those transformers with a laminated iron or steel core and a rated secondary voltage of less than 1,000 V. Specific provision is also made for certain transformers with ferrite cores. R.976, CCCN 29.22: 1. Specific provision is made for certain amine-function compounds and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R.977, CCCNs 41.02.20, 41.02.40, 41.02.90, 41.02.90: 1. The rate of duty on certain bovine cattle leather and equine leather is increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the condition of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R.978, CCCNs 43.02.10, 43.02.20, 85.18: 1. The rates of duty on karakul fur skins, in the single original pelt or in plates, crosses and similar forms, are reduced to free. 2. Tariff heading 85.18 is restated and the rate of duty on certain capacitors is amended. R.979, CCCN 29.01.70: the rate of duty on styrene is increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent or 71 c. per kg. less 85 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 28 May 1982: R.1026, CCCN 73.29: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on conveyor and elevator chain, with a mass exceeding 3 kg./m. but not exceeding 10 kg./m. and with six or more links per m. but not exceeding 14 links per m., without rivets, and parts thereof, is reduced from 15 per cent to free with retrospective effect to 23 October 1981. R.1027, CCCN 82.03: the rate of duty on files and rasps of a length exceeding 135 mm. is amended from 15 per cent or 0.7 c. per mm. less 85 per cent. R.1028, CCCN 94.02: 1. The rate of duty on obstetrical chairs and parts thereof is reduced from 25 per cent to free. 2. Specific provision is made for parts of the products of tariff heading 94.02.

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

existing rates of duty, are made for certain chemical substances.
2. Importers clearing goods under sub-headings 28.40.35, 28.40.37 and
29.19.50 may apply to the Director-General, Industries, Commerce and
Tourism for a specific permit for the exemption of such goods from the
payment of surcharge. R.1110, CCCNs 42.03, 60.04, 60.05, 61.01, 61.02,
61.03, 61.04, 61.07, 61.09: the rates of duty on certain clothing and
clothing accessories are amended. R.1111, CCCN 82.09: 1. The rate of duty
on certain folding knives with one or more blades with a cutting edge of
25 mm. or more but not exceeding 100 mm. is increased from 15 per cent
or 70 c. less 85 per cent to 20 per cent or 70 c. each less 80 per cent.
2. The rate of duty on certain other folding knives is amended from 15 per
cent or 70 c. each less 85 per cent to 15 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African
Government Gazette, 18 June 1982: R.1143, CCCN 20.02.40: 1. The rate of
duty on certain tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar
or acetic acid, is amended from 415 c. per 100 kg. to 75 c. per kg. less
100 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may
be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R.1144, CCCN 29.25.50:
the rate of duty on acetaminophenol is amended from 20 per cent or
500 c. per kg. less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 600 c. per kg. less
80 per cent. R.1145, CCCN 39.01: the rate of duty on urea formaldehyde
moulding powders is amended from 20 per cent to 20 per cent or 100 c. per
kg. less 80 per cent. R.1146, CCCN 85.01.75: specific provision is made
for rectifiers, of a value for duty purposes not exceeding R 5 each and
incorporating not more than 9 diodes and the rate of duty thereon is
increased from 5 per cent to 20 per cent.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government
Gazette, 25 June 1982: R.1210: Item 601.01.47; 603.01.04; 605.04;
607.04: as liquefied commercial propane, butane or mixtures thereof and
acetic acid are no longer excisable products the references in Schedule 6
are deleted.

The following amendments were published in the South African
Government Gazette, 2 July 1982: R.1267, CCCN 24.01: the rate of duty on
unmanufactured tobacco is increased from 77 c. per kg. to 200 c. per kg.
R.1268, CCCN 84.45: provision is made for certain extrusion presses of the
hydraulic double action type, for direct extrusion and the rate of duty
thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free. R.1269, CCCN 84.45: the rate
of duty on certain shearing machines is reduced to free with retrospective
effect to 9 January 1981.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government
Gazette, 9 July 1982: R.1377, CCCN 85.08: tariff heading 85.08 is
restated.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 23 July 1982: R.1498, CCCN 58.05: specific provisions are made for certain ribbon of man-made fibres at the existing rate of duty. R.1499, CCCN 40.02.30.10 and 40.02.30.20: 1. The rates of duty on polybutadiene-styrene rubber, including styrene-butadiene-styrene rubber, and polybutadiene rubber are amended. 2. Importers clearing goods under sub-headings 40.02.30.05, 40.02.30.15 and 84.52.90 may apply to the Director-General: Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Private Bag X84, Pretoria, for a specific permit for the exemption of such goods from the payment of surcharge.

Source: British Business, 30 April, 7, 14 and 28 May, 11 June, 2, 9 and 23 July, 13 August 1982

SPAIN

General reduction of import duties

By Royal Decree No. 811/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 26 April 1982), the general and cyclical reduction in import duties was extended to 27 July 1982. By Royal Decree No. 1696/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 28 July 1982), the reduction was again extended to 26 October 1982 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy Nos. 5-14).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 May 1982 and 16 and 23 August 1982

Suspension of import duties: optical elements of glass for automobile headlamps

By Royal Decree No. 1660 (published in the Official Gazette of 24 July 1982), the Spanish authorities extended to 10 October 1982 the suspension of import duties applicable to optical elements of glass for automobile headlamps (CCCN ex 70.14 B). The suspension had been ordered by Royal Decree No. 237/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 11 February 1982) for the period up to 15 April 1982 and had subsequently been extended by Royal Decree No. 919/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 12 May 1982).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 March 1982 and 30 August 1982
SPAIN (cont'd)

Zero-duty tariff quota: styrene

By Royal Decree No. 1909 (published in the Official Gazette of 11 August 1982), the Spanish authorities established, for the period from 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983, a duty-free quota for imports into Spain of 56,000 tons of styrene (CCCN No. 29.01 D II).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 30 August 1982

Zero-duty tariff quotas

By Royal Decree No. 883 of 30 April 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 7 May 1982), the Spanish authorities established, for the period from 1 April 1982 to 31 December 1982, the following duty-free quotas for imports into Spain of the products shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.08</td>
<td>Iron or steel coils for re-rolling</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 B</td>
<td>Sheet piling</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.01 B II</td>
<td>Aluminium scrap</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.01</td>
<td>Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 39.02 C IV and ex 39.02 B V</td>
<td>Tubes of polypropylene obtained by continuous extension, of an outside diameter of 800 mm., of a thickness exceeding 30 mm. and resisting a pressure greater than 3.9 kg./cm.², and their appurtenances</td>
<td>112¹/²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 31 May 1982

¹/² Quota established for the period from 1 March 1982 to 31 September 1982
SPAIN (cont'd)

Zero-duty tariff quotas

By Ordinance of 7 May 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 10 May 1982) the following duty-free quotas for imports into Spain were established for the period from 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount of Quota (in million pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.06 CI b1 and 84.06 CII b1</td>
<td>Incomplete engines</td>
<td>13,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06 A</td>
<td>Gearboxes</td>
<td>6,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06 A</td>
<td>Parts and sub-parts of panels for vehicle bodies</td>
<td>7,284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 May 1982

Opening of EEC import quotas

Under a Decision published in the Official Gazette of 19 April 1982, a first six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for the following EEC basic import quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount ('000 pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>25.03</td>
<td>151,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Cotton yarn</td>
<td>55.05/06</td>
<td>8,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Woven pile fabrics tulle</td>
<td>58.04, ex 58.09-01, ex 2.60-01 C</td>
<td>17,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Carpets, carpeting and rugs</td>
<td>58.01, 58.02 A</td>
<td>52,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Knitted or crocheted articles</td>
<td>60.04 A, B, ex 60.05 A II, B III</td>
<td>4,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Outergarments</td>
<td>61.01 A, B, ex 61.02 A, B</td>
<td>10,472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 May 1982

Opening of EEC import quotas: motor vehicles for the transport of earth

Under a Decision published in the Official Gazette of 22 May 1982, the Spanish authorities opened a first six-monthly invitation to tender for EEC basic import quota No. 69, relating to special vehicles for the transport of earth (CCCN No. 87.02 B II (a)), in the amount of Pta 199,026,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 June 1982

Anti-dumping and countervailing duties


Source: ADP/1/Add.17/Rev.1, SCM/1/Add.17/Rev.1, 19 July 1982
SPAIN (cont'd)

Import restrictions: motor-driven or other funfair games of movement

By Order of 26 April 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 11 May 1982), the Spanish authorities re-introduced motor-driven or other funfair games of movement (CCCN No. 97.04 C) in the list of products subject to compulsory licensing in Spain.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 May 1982

Regulation: fine bakery products

By Royal Decree No. 1124/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 4 June 1982), the Spanish authorities implemented new regulations relating to the manufacture and transport of and trade in fine bakery products. In particular, the text establishes the micro-biological characteristics required of such products as well as labelling rules.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 July 1982

Regulation: alcoholic beverages

By Royal Decree No. 1416/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 28 June 1982), the Spanish authorities adopted new health regulations relating to the manufacture and transport of and trade in compound spirits, liqueurs, aperitifs other than those obtained from wine, and other beverages obtained from natural alcohol. In particular, the text establishes labelling rules required for these beverages.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 and 9 August 1982

SUDAN

Imports of certain spare parts for passenger cars prohibited

According to a notice issued by the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce and Supply, applications for importing secondhand or reconditioned spare parts will not be permitted from 10 April 1982.

Source: British Business, 28 May 1982
SUDAN (cont'd)

Imports of beer, canned food and biscuits prohibited

Starved of hard currency, the Sudan has started to curb imports. Banned imports include beer, canned foods and biscuits. The imports curb will gradually phase out "non-essential" goods, ranging from luxury items to foodstuffs.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May - 14 June 1982

Trade regulations

In February 1982 regulations were issued which stipulated changes to the import licensing régime, the levels of quay dues and defence tax and to the position of exchange. The regulations also introduced, on almost everything, a 10 per cent c.i.f. additional tax.

Source: British Business, 30 April 1982

SURINAME

Tax increase on imports

The permit tax of 0.5 per cent which is levied on the c.i.f. value of goods imported into Suriname has been increased to 1.5 per cent together with the statistical tax of 1.5 per cent, which is similarly levied, the total of additional taxes now levied on imports amounts to 3 per cent of their c.i.f. value.

Source: British Business, 7 May 1982

SWEDEN

Elimination of quantitative restrictions: Hungary

On 23 February 1982, Sweden abolished all quantitative restrictions on imports from Hungary referred to in paragraph 4 of the Protocol for the Accession of Hungary to the General Agreement.
SWEDEN (cont'd)

Moreover, after consultations under paragraph 5 of the Protocol of Accession of Hungary to the General Agreement, Sweden and Hungary reached agreement concerning the levels for imports of certain textile products and footwear.

Source: L/5318, 11 May 1982

SWITZERLAND

Price supplements on certain imported cheeses

By an Ordinance of 21 June 1982, published in the "Recueil des lois federales" of 29 June 1982, the Swiss authorities increased charges on imports of certain cheeses as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Description of Product</th>
<th>Price Supplement as at 1.7.1982 (in Sw F/100 kg. gross)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0404.13</td>
<td>Mozzarella</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0404.14</td>
<td>Soft cheeses:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Roquefort with proof of origin</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Other</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0404.28</td>
<td>Other hard or semi-hard cheeses</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0404.30</td>
<td>Processed cheese (cheese put up in boxes, cheese in blocks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- with an approved certificate to the</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Description of Product</th>
<th>Price Supplement as at 1.7.1982 (in Sw F/100 kg, gross)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0404.30 (cont'd)</td>
<td>effect that all the milk products used for manufacture were obtained in the exporting country</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 July 1982  
DPC/INV/1/Add.5/Suppl.2, 13 August 1982

### SYRIA

**Import prohibitions**

Under Orders Nos. 121 and 123 of 18 and 20 March 1982, published in the Syrian Official Gazette of 7 April 1982 and with effect from that date, imports of the following articles are prohibited:

- panes of flat glass of a thickness of 3 to 12 mm.;
- water coolers, water glasses, tea glasses, cups, pitchers (tariff heading No. 70.13);
- Nargilehs, flower pots, pots (tariff heading No. 70.21).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 June 1982

**Import licence requirement**

Import licences are required for all consignments exceeding SL 250.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 14 May 1982
TAIWAN

Restrictions eased on imports from Japan

Taiwan has lifted import restrictions on 842 Japanese consumer and fisheries products. The resumption of imports of these goods is considered as a first step by Taiwan to honour its commitment to phase out restrictions it had earlier placed on 1,500 Japanese products.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 September 1982

TANZANIA

Tariff changes

Legislation has been passed making the following changes in the customs duties and sales tax charged on imports into Tanzania:

1. Customs duty

The new customs duties are fixed at 20 per cent (old rate: 15 per cent), 60 per cent (old rate: 50 per cent) and 120 per cent (old rate: 100 per cent) of the c.i.f. value of imported products.

2. Sales tax on beverages, alcohol and tobacco (the new rates are shown in brackets):

22.01 A: Spa waters and aerated waters (T Sh 4.25 per litre)
22.01 B: Other (T Sh 4.25 per litre)
22.02 A: Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters (T Sh 4.25 per litre)
22.02 B: Other (T Sh 4.75 per litre)
22.03 A: Beer made from malt (T Sh 24.50 per litre)
22.05: Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol (100 per cent)
22.06: Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts (100 per cent)
22.07: Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead) (100 per cent)
24.02 A: Cigars (including cheroots) (T Sh 275 per kg.)
24.02 C (2): Snuff, other (T Sh 39 per kg.)
24.02 D: Pipe tobacco (T Sh 90 per kg.)
24.02 E (2): Other manufactured tobacco, other (T Sh 275 per kg.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 July 1982
TANZANIA (cont'd)

Insurance of imported goods

The Bank of Tanzania requires importers to take out insurance for the import of goods with the National Insurance Corporation (which has the insurance monopoly in Tanzania). However, in respect of operations financed by international or bilateral assistance credits, insurance may be taken out in the exporting country.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 July 1982

THAILAND

Special import fees

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Special fee (as % of c.i.f. value)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.15 B</td>
<td>Various types of plasticizer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.5.82 - 13.5.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.05 A)</td>
<td>Menthol of flake and powder types</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>14.5.82 - 13.5.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.11</td>
<td>Discontinuous polyester fibre and discontinuous viscose rayon fibre</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23.6.82 - 22.6.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.01)</td>
<td>Continuous polyester filament yarn, continuous nylon filament yarn, pre- or partially oriented type, polyester stretched yarn and nylon stretched yarn</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23.6.82 - 22.6.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 2 July, 9 July and 6 August 1982

Lifting of rice reserve requirement; special rice premium rates

The Thai Government removed on 12 May 1982 the remaining reserve requirement (stockpile rate) in respect of the export of rice.

Subsequently, the Thai Government decided to grant special reduced export premium rates in respect of exports to those markets where rice
THAILAND (cont'd)

Importers had suffered as a result of the above action. The special rates, which apply to Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore, are as follows (normal rates in brackets):

- 100 per cent and 5 per cent white rice: B 50 (B 350);
- 10 per cent and 15 per cent white rice: B 135 (B 215);
- 20 per cent white rice: B 35 (B 215);
- 100 per cent to 20 per cent cargo rice; 100 per cent to 20 per cent parboiled rice; 10 per cent to 20 per cent glutinous rice and broken rice: B 35 (B 215).

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 June and 31 July 1982

TOGO

Imports of frozen chickens prohibited

By Circular No. 677/MCT/DCE of 3 May 1982 the Ministry of Trade of Togo has prohibited imports of frozen chickens and their giblets. Smoked chicken imports are permitted.

Source. Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 and 9 August 1982

TUNISIA

Tariff changes

Act No. 82-27 of 23 March 1982 containing the Supplementary Finance Law for 1982, published in the Tunisian Official Gazette of the same date, made certain changes in the customs regime.

Customs duties

The rates of customs duty levied on imports into Tunisia have been increased for all products as follows:

- 6 per cent (for previous rates of 0 per cent and 3 per cent), 8 per cent (for a previous rate of 6 per cent), 12 per cent (9 per cent and 10 per cent), 15 per cent (12 per cent and 13 per cent), 18 per cent (15, 16 and 18 per cent), 22 per cent (19 per cent and 20 per cent), 26 per cent (23 per cent and 25 per cent), 28 per cent (26 per cent), 32 per cent (30 per cent and 32 per cent), 38 per cent (33, 34, 36 and 38 per cent), 45 per cent (40, 42 and 45 per cent), 50 per cent (46 per cent and 50 per cent), 55 per cent (52 per cent and 55 per cent), 60 per cent onwards (unchanged).
TUNISIA (cont'd)

However, certain products under the following headings have been the subject of specific tariff changes:

ex 01.02, ex 04.04, ex chapter 15, ex chapter 18, ex chapter 25, ex 27.10, ex 28.39, ex 31.02 and ex 31.04, 32.08, ex 32.09, 31.10, ex 32.13, 33.04, ex 34.02, ex 38.11 ex chapter 39, ex 40.11, ex 41.01, 41.02 to 41.06, 41.08, 41.10, ex 42.03, ex chapter 44, ex chapter 45, ex chapter 48, ex 64.02, ex 64.05, ex chapter 68, ex chapter 69, ex 70.10, ex chapter 73, ex chapter 74, ex chapter 76, ex chapter 78, ex chapter 79.06, ex chapter 82, ex chapter 83, ex chapter 84, ex chapter 85, ex chapter 87, ex 89.01, 89.05, ex 96.01 and ex 98.02.

Among these last products, some are accorded, until 31 December 1982:

A reduced rate of customs duty: 25.23, ex 27.10, ex 29.39, ex 31.02, ex 31.04, ex 32.13, ex 38.11, ex 40.11, ex 64.02, ex 82.05, ex 83.13, ex 84.06, 84.23, ex 85.15.

Suspension of customs duty until that date: ex 01.02, ex 84.06, ex 84.21, ex 84.24, ex 84.25, 84.26, ex 84.27, ex 84.28, ex 87.01 and ex 89.01.

Certain products are exempted from customs duty: ex 27.10, 27.11, ex 27.12, ex 27.13, ex 27.14, ex 27.15, ex 27.16, 27.17, ex 49.01, 49.02, 49.06 and 49.07, ex 71.07, ex chapter 84, 87.08, 87.11, ex chapters 88 and 89, ex 90.17, ex 90.19, ex chapter 93.

Motor vehicle manufacturing industry:

- Raw materials and semi-processed products used in the manufacture of motor vehicles for the transport of goods and persons, presented in parts for assembly (ex 87.02), are subject to a customs duty of 6 per cent;

- Parts and accessories for the vehicles defined above, other than those of tariff heading 87.06 and intended for the manufacture or assembly of the said vehicles, pay a rate of 8 per cent (instead of 6 per cent).

1 These products could formerly be imported with suspension of customs duty.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Shipbuilding

Products intended for incorporation in the vessels covered by headings Nos. 89.01, 89.02 and 89.03 (except vessels for pleasure or sports) or for purposes of construction, repair, maintenance or transformation, and products intended for the fitting out and equipment of such vessels, are liable to a rate of 6 per cent.¹

The conditions of admission and the list of products affected by these provisions will be laid down by Orders of the Ministry of the Plan, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the National Economy.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 May 1982

Certain tubes and pipes may be imported under licence

By a notice published in the Official Gazette of 9 April 1982, the following products were withdrawn from the list of those which may be imported into Tunisia without an import certificate (see Survey No. 14, page 124): ex 76.06, tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium. Accordingly these products may henceforth be imported into Tunisia under import licence.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 May 1982

Waiver of goods transport insurance for certain categories of imports

As reported in Survey No. 14, January-April 1982, page 126, the Finance Act for 1981, supplemented by Decree No. 81,596 of 24 November 1981, made insurance compulsory in Tunisia for the transport of goods imported into Tunisia. However, imports of goods belonging to persons not resident in Tunisia have been exempted from that obligation. In addition it has been stipulated that oil prospecting companies holding permits for prospecting in Tunisia are to be treated as non-resident persons. Imports of products needed by such enterprises, their contractors and their sub-contractors are eligible for the waiver of compulsory insurance in Tunisia on the transport of imported goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 17 May 1982

¹These products could formerly be imported with suspension of customs duty.
TURKEY

Duty-free imports of airport equipment

Turkey permits the duty-free import of airport equipment to be used for the airport of Istanbul. Affected by this measure are goods contained in the following tariff chapters: 38, 39, 73, 83, 84, 85, 90 and 91. An import permit is required from the Director-General of the airport company and the Minister for Public Works.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 May 1982

Import liberalization for cigarette paper, photographic films and film projectors

The Ministry of Trade liberalized imports of cigarette papers, photographic films and film projectors for movie theatres. These products are thus contained in Liberalization List I of Turkey's import régime.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 May 1982

Export deposit for raisins reduced

On 6 May 1982 the Government of Turkey reduced the export deposit for raisins to a symbolic LT 1 per kilogram. In March 1982 Turkey eliminated the minimum export price for raisins destined to the European Economic Community. The action of 6 May was a response to an increase in EEC subsidies on 25,000 tons of Greek raisins announced on 16 April 1982.

Before this reduction, Turkey required raisin exporters to deposit LT 27 (US$0.21) per kilogram. This money went into the price support and stabilization fund for shipments to the European Community and LT 20 (US$0.15) per kilogram went for shipments to other destinations. The drastic reduction in this export deposit should help exporters dispose of at least half of the approximately 20,000 tons of uncommitted raisin stocks.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service Report, FAS, WR 20-82
UGANDA

Tariff changes and import tax

As part of its 1982/83 budget policy, Uganda had abolished duties on baby food, milk substitutes, pharmaceuticals and construction and industrial machinery, however, duties had been imposed on several new items and raised on several old ones. A tax of 10 per cent was imposed on imported sugar, of 20 per cent on maize and of 30 per cent on wheat, tyres, tubes and woven fabrics. The tax on imported beer was increased from 150 to 350 per cent.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1982

Prior import deposit of 100 per cent

All imports into Uganda which require a transfer of foreign exchange out of the country are subject to the placing, by the Ugandan buyer, of a prior deposit in local currency in an amount fixed at 100 per cent of the value of the imported goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 2 and 9 August 1982

Preshipment inspection

On 4 June the Bank of Uganda announced the Government's intention to introduce preshipment inspection by the Société Générale de Surveillance SA of virtually all imports into Uganda as from 1 July 1982.

Source: British Business, 2 July 1982

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Import duties reduced by Dubai and Sharjah

By decrees amending the customs ordinances, all imports into Dubai and Sharjah, except for those previously exempt from duty, will now carry a duty rate of 1 per cent of the c.i.f. value (instead of 3 per cent). Transit goods are now exempted although the customs authorities may call for a cash deposit or bank guarantee as security refundable to the owner of the goods after their re-export outside the UAE. This change constitutes a harmonization with the 1 per cent rate of customs duty already applied in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)

Furthermore the Cabinet has approved the establishment of the first Joint Customs Council in Sharjah. The Council will seek to unify customs regulations and tariffs in the UAE and organize the services of the customs departments of the Emirates to suit the economic needs of the UAE.

Source: British Business, 7 May 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 May 1982
Standard Chartered Review, May and June 1982
Middle East Economic Digest, 23 April 1982

Certain goods exempt from customs duties

Goods imported by federal ministries, regional and international organizations and brought in by embassies for official use are to be exempt from customs duties. Also exempted are imports for benevolent societies, social organizations, sports clubs and for oil companies which hold concessions. Trade samples with a value not exceeding Dh 1,000 (US$272) are also exempt.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 June 1982

UNITED STATES

Classification and duty payment for certain large machines

The Federal Register, 30 April 1982, published a notice by the United States Customs Service proposing to amend the customs regulations relating to the importation of large machines. The proposal would allow an importer to request in writing that certain machines, which because of their immense size and other factors are imported in separate shipments, be classified and dutiable as a complete machine under its particular item number in the tariff schedules of the United States. At present parts and components of a complete machine are classifiable and dutiable as parts or components rather than a complete machine.

Source: British Business, 11 June 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Quotas on imports of sugar

The United States Court of International Trade has upheld the authority of the President to impose quotas on imports of sugar. The import quota programme was established by Presidential proclamation on 5 May 1982. It was the first time since 1974 that sugar quotas have been used. In December 1981 Congress had put into effect a sugar price support programme under which the Government would purchase sugar at US$16.5¢ per pound if the market price fell below that level. The quota programme was challenged by the United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 7 June 1982

Countervailing duty investigations - introduced by the International Trade Commission

- Imports of commuter airplanes from France and Italy

The International Trade Commission has begun a preliminary countervailing duty investigation of imports of certain commuter airplanes from France and Italy to determine whether the imports are injuring a domestic industry.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 21 June 1982

- Imports of frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil

The International Trade Commission has begun a preliminary countervailing duty investigation of frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil, to determine whether the imports are causing injury to a domestic industry.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 4 August 1982

- Imports of nitrocellulose from France

The International Trade Commission has begun an investigation of imports of nitrocellulose from France.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 20 July 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- **Imports of ceramic kitchenware and tableware from China**

  The International Trade Commission has begun an investigation of certain ceramic kitchenware and tableware imports from China, to determine whether the imports are disrupting the domestic market. The probe is being conducted under section 406(a) - the section relating to trade with communist countries - of the 1974 Trade Act.

  Source: Tariffs & Trade, 7 June 1982

- **Imports of sheet piling from Canada**

  The International Trade Commission has begun a final investigation, under section 731 of the 1930 Tariff Law, of imports of sheet piling from Canada, to determine whether a United States industry is being injured by the imports. The Commerce Department has ruled preliminarily that the products are being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

  Source: Tariffs & Trade, 4 August 1982

- **Imports of canned mushrooms from China**

  The International Trade Commission is investigating imports of canned mushrooms from the People's Republic of China, under section 406(a) of the 1974 Trade Act, which deals with imports from communist countries.

  Source: Tariffs & Trade, 20 July 1982

- **Imports of potassium permanganate from Spain**

  The International Trade Commission is investigating imports of potassium permanganate from Spain to determine whether a domestic industry is being injured by these imports. This follows a Commerce Department finding that the Government of Spain is subsidizing the exports. The net subsidy was determined to be 0.74 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the goods.

  Source: Tariffs & Trade, 4 August 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of polyester from China

The International Trade Commission has begun a preliminary anti-dumping investigation with regard to imports of polyester cotton print cloth originating in the People's Republic of China.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 24 August 1982

Indications of injury

- Imports of sodium nitrate from Chile

In a preliminary determination, the International Trade Commission has found a reasonable indication of injury to United States producers from Chilean sodium nitrate imports. The Commerce Department will continue its probe of alleged less-than-fair-value sales of sodium nitrate.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 7 June 1982

- Imports of bicycle tyres and tubes from Taiwan

The International Trade Commission has found that there is a reasonable indication that imports of bicycle tyres and tubes from Taiwan are injuring a United States industry. Therefore, the anti-dumping investigation will be continued. Imports of the tyres and tubes from Taiwan amounted to US$28.9 million in 1981 and US$36.5 million in 1980.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 21 June 1982

- Imports of stainless steel bars and steel wire rod from Brazil

The International Trade Commission has found a reasonable indication of injury to the United States steel industry from imports of Brazilian hot-rolled stainless steel bars, cold-formed stainless bars and stainless steel wire rod. In a preliminary investigation the Commerce Department found the Brazilian Government to be subsidizing exports of these items to the United States.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 4 August 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of nitrocellulose from France

The International Trade Commission has found that there is a reasonable indication that imports of nitrocellulose from France are causing injury to a United States industry. As a result of the ruling, the anti-dumping investigation will be continued.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 24 August 1982

- Imports of subway cars from Canada

The International Trade Commission has found a reasonable indication of injury to United States subway car manufacturers from the sale by Canada of 825 subway cars to New York's Metropolitan Transportation Authority. The Commerce Department will next rule on the issue of Canadian subsidies granted to the product, and the ITC will make a final injury determination.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 24 August 1982

Determination, rulings, decisions and findings by the International Trade Commission

- Imports of stainless steel sheet, strip, bar and rod from the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain

The International Trade Commission has preliminarily determined that imports of German stainless steel sheet and strip and Spanish stainless bar and rod are injuring a domestic industry. The Commerce Department will pursue the investigation of alleged subsidization of these exports by the German and Spanish Governments.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 7 June 1982

- Imports of certain steel products from South Korea, Brazil, France and the Federal Republic of Germany

The International Trade Commission has determined that imports of certain steel products from four countries are injuring a United States industry. South Korean hot-rolled plate, hot-rolled sheet, galvanized
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Sheet and welded carbon pipe and tube were found to be injuring the American steel industry, as were carbon pipe and tube products from Brazil, France and West Germany. No injury was found from imports of Italian small and large diameter pipe and tube, nor from South Korean cold-rolled sheet.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 21 June 1982

- Imports of fireplace mesh from Taiwan

In a final determination, the International Trade Commission has ruled that imports of fireplace mesh panels from Taiwan are injuring a domestic industry. An anti-dumping duty order against the imports will be issued by the Commerce Department. The imports were found to have taken 43 per cent of the domestic market in 1981, up from 36 per cent in 1980.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 7 June 1982

- Imports of stainless clad steel from Japan

The International Trade Commission has unanimously decided that imports of stainless clad steel plate from Japan are causing material injury to a United States industry. Imports of this product increased from 32 tons in 1980 to 2,622 tons in 1981.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 20 July 1982

- Imports of steel wire nails from the Republic of Korea

The International Trade Commission has unanimously decided that steel wire nails from Korea are injuring a United States industry. The case has gone to the Commerce Department, which will assess anti-dumping duties on the imports. The Commerce Department in its investigation, found that the steel wire nails were being underpriced by margins of up to 55.7 per cent. The weighted average dumping margin on all the imports in question was only 3.8 per cent. The investigation was conducted under the trigger-price system, which provides for expedited proceedings.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 4 August 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of door skins from Japan

The International Trade Commission has issued a finding that a domestic industry would be injured if the anti-dumping order on imports of birch tree ply door skins from Japan were discontinued. Therefore the duties, which were levied in February 1976, will be continued. Door skins are used as the outer surface cover of doors.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 4 August 1982

- Lifting of countervailing duties

- Imports of molasses from France

Countervailing duties on French molasses, in effect since 1971, have been lifted. The action followed an International Trade Commission finding that a United States industry would not be materially injured by terminating the countervailing duties.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 7 June 1982

Standards amendment for pneumatic tyres


Source: British Business, 11 June 1982

Grain agreement extended

The United States agreed to an extension of the agreement to sell wheat and maize to the Soviet Union, with the possibility to expand current sales beyond the 23 million ton level.

So far the Soviet Union has purchased about 14 million tons of the 23 million authorized by the current agreement. The United States is expected to provide a record volume of an estimated 17.8 million tons this year. However, the United States' share of the Soviet market is expected to be only about 40 per cent compared to 78 per cent in 1979.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

This is the second extension of the five-year grain sale agreement, originally negotiated in 1975. The agreement obliges the Soviet Union to buy 6 million metric tons of grain annually and allows it to purchase up to 8 million additional tons without permission from the United States.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 9 September 1982

UPPER VOLTA

Import prohibition for certain fishing equipment

Under Decree 82-0007/MET/MF/DPP, the Government of Upper Volta has introduced regulations which will, with effect from 11 January 1982, prohibit: the import of nets, sweep-nets, bow-nets, beach draw-nets or any other fishing apparatus with a mesh closer than 30 mm. knot to knot; the import of trawl-lines with leaders closer than 30 cm. away; the manufacture of these items.

Source: British Business, 23 July 1982

URUGUAY

Import duties and charges on motor vehicles and hardboard

Decree No. 30/982 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance established that the 75 per cent total import duties and charges on motor vehicles from 1,000 cc. to 1,600 cc. (87.02.01.90) will be broken down as follows: import surcharge (recargo) 70 per cent, consular fee 4 per cent, and bulk handling charge (TMB) 1 per cent.

Decree 112/982 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance established that the 75 per cent total import duties and charges on hardboard (48.09.01.00) will be broken down as: import surcharge 70 per cent, consular fees 4 per cent and bulk handling charge 1 per cent.

The new breakdowns do not include the single customs duty (Imaduni) as a separate item.

Source: British Business, 28 May 1982
URUGUAY (cont'd)

Additional import surcharge of 10 per cent

By Decree 189/982, 2 June 1982, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Industry and Energy have introduced an additional import surcharge of 10 per cent levied on all goods. This surcharge will be paid at the time of importation and is calculated on the c.i.f price or the reference price of the goods, plus the already existing import duties. The additional surcharge of 10 per cent will, as from 1 January 1983, be reduced monthly by 0.8 percentage points. As from 1 January 1984 the surcharge will no longer be levied.

Source: British Business, 9 July 1982
Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 2 September 1982

VENEZUELA

Import tariff amendments

By Decision No. 1061 of 4 June 1982 Venezuela has amended the import duty for tyres for different types of vehicles (ex 40.11 for vehicles under tariff Nos. 87.01, 87.02, 87.03 and 87.08 from 45 per cent to 15 per cent plus a specific duty of Bs 6.00/kg. brut.

By Decree Nos. 883, 964 and 971, published in the Official Gazette of 22 March, 30 April and 4 May 1982, Venezuela has amended the customs tariffs applicable and the import régime of part or all of the items listed under tariff Nos. 02.02, 04.04, 07.01, 07.02, 18.06, 27.10, 85.01, 88.02.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 June and 23 August 1982

Temporary import prohibition of men's clothing and footwear

Decree No. 915 of the Ministry of Finance has prohibited, as from 14 April 1982 for the period of one year, imports of men's and boys' clothing contained in the tariff headings 60.04, 60.05, 61.01 and 61.03. Furthermore, the above-mentioned Decree forbids, as of the same date and during the same period, imports of footwear (64.01, 64.02 and 64.03). Excluded from these measures is the Island of Margarita.

Source: British Business, 21 May 1982,
Moniteur du Commerce International, 14 June 1982
VENEZUELA (cont'd)

Imports of garlic placed under Government control

Decision No. 1060 of 4 June 1982 has placed imports of garlic (TD 07.01) under the control of the Government.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 August 1982

Preferential prices for exports of steel and aluminium products

Decree No. 1466, Art. 15, of 12 April 1982 directs State-owned producers of steel and aluminium to sell their products to producers of export goods at preferential prices.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 11 May 1982

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Changes to import system

The authorities of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have published a list of a large number of products which may be freely imported by establishments in that country's private sector.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 May 1982

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Import taxes

The Yemen Arab Republic abolished the welfare tax on imports. A co-operation tax of 2 per cent is levied on actual customs duty payable. The defence tax remains at 5 per cent of the c.i.f. value payable on all imports except cereals. The statistics tax remains at 2 per cent of c.i.f. value payable on all imports. These additional taxes are applied to all imports at all times in addition to customs duties.

Source: British Business, 30 July 1982
YUGOSLAVIA

New taxes on imported motor vehicles

The Yugoslav authorities have by a law that entered into force on 1 May 1982, modified the taxes imposed on imported motor vehicles. The taxes are now as follows:

- With a motor of less than 950 cc. 30 per cent
- With a motor of between 950 and 1,600 cc. 45 per cent
- With a motor of between 1,600 and 2,000 cc. 60 per cent
- With a motor of more than 2,000 cc. 80 per cent

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 June 1982

Reduction in coffee imports

The Yugoslav authorities decided to reduce coffee imports by 20,000 tons in order to save some $50 million in import expenditure.

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

ZAIRE

Tariff changes

The following updating of September 1981 to the rates of customs duties and fiscal charges of Zaire in general involved an increase and affected the tariff numbers listed: 02.02, 03.01, 22.03, 22.05, 22.06, 22.07, 22.08, 22.09, 25.01, 27.01, 27.04, 27.10, 29.25, 36.06, 37.06, 37.07, 51.04, 55.08, 55.09, 56.07, 59.05, 60.03, 60.04, 60.05, 60.06, 61.01, 61.02, 61.03, 73.14, 73.26, 73.27, 73.31, 76.15, 87.02, 87.04, 87.06, 87.09, 87.10.

The updating of February 1982 established minimum charges or changed existing rates for the following tariff headings: 51.04, 55.08, 55.09, 56.07, 60.01, 60.04, 60.05, 60.06, 61.01, 61.02, 61.04.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 June 1982
ZAMBIA

**Import régime**

The list of products subject to restriction when imported into Zambia is divided into two classes:

**Class I:** Non-priority or luxury products, imports of which are only authorized if they do not involve a transfer abroad of foreign exchange.

**Class II:** Protected products locally produced and for which no allocation of foreign exchange shall be granted, except by special waiver.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 June 1982

**Insurance for imports**

The Bank of Zambia has issued a directive which, from 1 April 1982, requires all imports into Zambia to be insured with the Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC). Cover notes certifying insurance by ZSIC must be obtained by exporters and produced as part of the pre-shipment inspection requirements.

Source: British Business, 11 June 1982

ZIMBABWE

**Exemption from duties and taxes for certain goods**

An amendment to the customs laws in effect in Zimbabwe provides, in certain conditions for exemption from customs duties and sales taxes for goods imported within the framework of technical co-operation and aid agreements.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 17 May 1982

**Temporary import of public works equipment**

The following customs duty suspension régime is applicable to public works equipment imported temporarily for a construction project: if the project is being carried out under a contract concluded with the public authorities or a quasi-public body, the foreign exporter of equipment must
ZIMBABWE (cont'd)

forward to the Customs Directorate a copy of the contract together with a list of the equipment to be imported temporarily. In the case of contracts with private undertakings the importer must present an application together with the list of equipment to the principal controller of the Customs Directorate.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 June 1982

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL

ALGERIA - LIBYA

Co-ordination of trade policies

Algeria and Libya held their first joint Ministerial meeting in Algiers on 3 April 1982. The two Governments have agreed to undertake a series of measures aimed at harmonizing their economic and social development. They also agreed to strengthen co-operation in industrial, financial, energy and transportation sectors, and to co-ordinate policies concerning trade, education, information and culture. With regard to trade, the two Governments agreed to give priority to importing goods from the other country and to strengthen co-operation in banking and insurance. There will also be a common policy on investment in developing countries.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1982

AUSTRALIA - KUWAIT

Agreement to increase trade

Australia and Kuwait have signed an economic and technical co-operation agreement covering an increase of trade. Australia's main exports to Kuwait are wheat, barley and livestock.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 May 1982
AUSTRIA - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade and payments Protocol

Austria and the German Democratic Republic signed a Protocol for the continued expansion of trade within the framework of the long-term trade and payments agreement existing between the two countries.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 2 June 1982

BRAZIL - PARAGUAY

Agreements for economic co-operation

In July 1982 Brazil and Paraguay signed five agreements for economic and industrial co-operation. Important among these is co-operation in the fields of registration of trade marks, patents and the transfer of technology. Of consideration was also the desire by Brazil to increase its exports of goods and services to Paraguay as payment for Paraguay's exports of electricity to Brazil from the giant Itaipu power station which is expected to start operation in 1983.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 August 1982

BRAZIL - SOVIET UNION

Trade-economic co-operation to be expanded

During the first session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Brazilian Commission for Trade-Economic and Scientific-Technical Co-operation the participants examined matters of further developing trade-economic and scientific-technical links between the two countries, including the participation of Soviet organizations in the implementation of a number of projects which the Brazilian Government intended to accomplish in the very near future.


BULGARIA - IRAN

Agreement on expansion of trade

Bulgaria and Iran have signed a preliminary agreement concerning the expansion of trade. In accordance with the agreement, Iran will increase
BULGARIA - IRAN (cont'd)

deliveries of oil to Bulgaria and Bulgaria will enlarge supplies of agricultural produce to Iran.


BULGARIA - LIBYA

Co-operation agreement

Bulgaria and Libya have signed an agreement on technical, economic and commercial co-operation.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 July 1982

BULGARIA - MALTA

Protocol for economic co-operation

The Protocol on the proceedings of the second session of the joint Bulgarian-Maltese Commission for Economic Co-operation provides for the beginning of joint production of electric motors, pumps and light industrial goods. Trade between Bulgaria and Malta has increased considerably in recent years. Exports to Malta consist mainly of raw materials for the building industry and textiles are the principal import from there. Agreement was reached on inaugurating a shipping line between the two countries.


Memorandum on commercial and economic co-operation

A memorandum on the further promotion of commercial and economic co-operation has been signed by Bulgaria and Malta. It defines guidelines and measures for trade, industrial co-operation, the establishment of joint enterprises and further co-operation in transport, shipbuilding, fishing and tourism.

BURUNDI - ZAMBIA

Trade co-operation

Burundi and Zambia have established a co-operation commission. Ministers of the two countries signed agreements on trade, air services and cultural co-operation.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1982

CANADA - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Three-year wheat agreement

The Wheat Board of Canada has concluded a three-year agreement with China under which it will supply between 10.5 million to 12.6 million tonnes of wheat to China over the specified period. It is estimated to be worth Can$2.25 billion. Credit terms of the agreement are as follows: a 25 per cent down payment and the rest over twelve months.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 13 May 1982

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS - SOVIET UNION

Co-operation Protocols

The Cape Verde Islands and the Soviet Union have signed several Protocols covering co-operation in a number of fields.


CUBA - GHANA

Co-operation agreements

Cuba and Ghana have signed a number of co-operation agreements covering various fields of common economic (trade) and transport (opening of regular air-route between Havana and Accra) interests of the two countries.

CUBA – YEMEN, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Economic co-operation Protocol

Cuba and the People's Republic of Yemen have signed an economic and technical co-operation Protocol.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 July 1982

EL SALVADOR – HONDURAS

Re-establishment of trading relations

In 1969 El Salvador and Honduras stopped their trading relations. Both countries have now agreed to re-establish trading as of 1 September 1982. Trade would initially be conducted with 170 commodities in both directions.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 26 August 1982

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC – GRENADA

Agreement on economic co-operation

An agreement on economic (trade) and technical co-operation has been signed between the German Democratic Republic and Grenada.


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC – IRAN

Co-operation agreement

The German Democratic Republic and Iran have signed an agreement on co-operation in industry. It envisages co-operation in machine-building, metallurgy, the cement industry, transport, mining and the training of specialists.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - KUWAIT

Trade co-operation Protocol

A trade co-operation Protocol has been signed between the Chamber for Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic and the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 14 May 1982

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - PHILIPPINES

Trade Protocol for 1982

The German Democratic Republic and the Philippines have signed a trade Protocol for 1982. The German Democratic Republic will supply the Philippines with textiles, printing machines, scientific instruments, fertilizers and chemicals and will import coconut oil and canned fruits from the Philippines.


GREECE - IRAN

Barter agreement

Greece and Iran have signed a barter agreement under which Iran will swap oil, ore and thirty-five other items for Greek ships, services for building and maintaining ships, petrochemicals and fishing equipment.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 14 and 21 May 1982

GRENADA - SOVIET UNION

Trade and economic agreements

On 27 July 1982 various agreements were signed by Grenada and the Soviet Union. The agreements include:

- a protocol on supplies of goods during 1983-87
- an agreement concerning co-operation in the sphere of planning
GRENADA - SOVIET UNION (cont'd)

- an agreement on economic and technical co-operation
- a cultural and scientific co-operation agreement
- a consular convention


HUNGARY - MEXICO

**Economic co-operation agreements**

Three economic co-operation agreements have been signed between Hungary and Mexico in the fields of trade, agriculture and forestry. An agreement has also been signed to export industrial production systems for Mexican farms.


HUNGARY - SPAIN

**Economic and trade agreement**

Hungary and Spain have signed an economic agreement providing for the further expansion of trade contacts between the two countries.


ICELAND - SOVIET UNION

**Economic co-operation agreement**

An agreement has been signed between Iceland and the Soviet Union which provides for the development on an equal and mutually advantageous basis of economic, industrial and scientific-technical co-operation between Iceland and the Soviet Union.

INDIA - IRAN

Joint commission on trade

India and Iran have set up a joint commission to boost economic, trade and industrial relations. Iran asked for Indian assistance in developing steel and other unspecified metal-producing plants. The Indian Government was considering new oil purchases from Iran.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 21 May 1982

IRAN - NEW ZEALAND

Trade agreement

New Zealand has negotiated a lambs-for-oil trade agreement worth $155 million to $200 million with the Iranian Government.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 June 1982

IRAQ - IRELAND

Trade and economic co-operation agreement

Iraq and Ireland signed a trade and economic co-operation agreement on 31 May 1982. The agreement covers trade, tourism, transport, construction, fisheries, health, industry and energy sectors.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 June 1982

JORDAN - ROMANIA

Trade protocol

Jordan and Romania signed a trade protocol for the expansion of mutual trade from $100 million in 1982 to $500 million in 1985. The protocol also emphasizes economic and technical co-operation.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 2 July 1982
JORDAN - TURKEY

Trade protocol

Jordan and Turkey have signed a trade protocol which formalizes Turkey's willingness to buy 600,000 tonnes of phosphates a year from Jordan until 1984. Jordan will buy from Turkey 75,000 tonnes of barley in 1982, in addition to other foods. The protocol also specifies various forms of economic and technical co-operation, including joint ventures.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 April 1982

KENYA - ZAIRE

Co-operation accord signed

Kenya and Zaire have decided to establish an accord on co-operation in commerce, agriculture and culture. The first meeting of a joint commission charged with promoting those links was scheduled for October 1982.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1982

LAOS - POLAND

Long-term trade agreement

At the end of May 1982 Laos and Poland signed a long-term trade agreement for the period 1982/85. Poland intends to export to Laos building-machines, road-building equipment, refrigeration equipment, electrotechnical apparatus, other machines and motor vehicles. Laos intends to export to Poland mostly raw materials and semi-manufactured goods.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 25 June 1982

LESOTHO - ZIMBABWE

Trade agreement

Lesotho and Zimbabwe signed a trade agreement on 2 July 1982. Under the agreement, Zimbabwe is to export such items as flue-cured tobacco, footwear, maize, medicines, agricultural machinery, iron and steel to
LESOTHO - ZIMBABWE (cont'd)

Lesotho while Lesotho is to export wool, skins and hides, pottery, shoes, umbrellas, beads and pharmaceuticals to Zimbabwe.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1982

LIBYA - MOZAMBIQUE

Economic co-operation agreement

Libya and Mozambique have signed a technical and economic co-operation agreement, including a clause on eventual Libyan oil sales. The agreement, which also includes clauses on joint training programmes, was signed after a visit by a Libyan delegation which negotiated the setting-up of a joint holding company to look after Libyan investments in Mozambique.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1982

MOROCCO - SOVIET UNION

Agreements on phosphates

A Moroccan-Soviet agreement on the supply of 2 million tons of super-phosphoric acid, extensively used in mineral fertilizer production, from Morocco to the Soviet Union during the next ten years, has been signed in Rabat.

At the same time, the two countries concluded a contract under which the Soviet Union will supply Morocco with ammonia. Both documents were signed within the framework of the 1978 long-term Soviet-Moroccan agreement on economic and technical co-operation in phosphates.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 July 1982
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 18 August 1982

NICARAGUA - SOVIET UNION

Trade and economic protocol

Nicaragua and the Soviet Union have signed a trade and economic protocol agreeing to the delivery of Russian machinery to Nicaragua and the import by the Soviet Union of Nicaraguan goods.
NICARAGUA – SOVIET UNION (cont’d)

Previously an agreement on economic and technical co-operation had been signed between the two countries covering such fields as the construction of electric power stations, communications, geological surveys, agriculture, health and education.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 and 11 May 1982

NIGERIA – SOVIET UNION

Co-operation agreement between chambers of commerce

A co-operation agreement has been signed between the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.


ROMANIA – POLAND

Trade protocol 1982

Romania and Poland agreed to increase their trade by 5 per cent to Zl 36 billion or TRbC 531 million. According to the new trade protocol, Romania agreed to increase its exports of agricultural products and foods to Poland.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 6 July 1982

ROMANIA – UNITED KINGDOM

Trade increase planned

Measures for the further increase in the volume of foreign trade and its diversification have been planned at the ninth mixed Romanian-British Commission on Economic and Technological Co-operation and Co-production.

The areas of co-operation include machine-building, the electronic and electrotechnical fields, aviation, oil, coal and chemical industries, agriculture and scientific research.

ROMANIA - ZAMBIA

Barter agreement renewed

Romania and Zambia have renewed the barter agreement for the export and import of goods amounting to K 9 million. Under the agreement Zambia will import goods from Romania in return for Zambian cotton and minerals.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, June 1982

RWANDA - ZAMBIA

Trade agreement

Rwanda and Zambia have established a joint permanent commission to explore areas of co-operation between the two countries. A protocol was entrusted with periodical review of the progress of co-operation between Rwanda and Zambia and recommended ways of implementing this to both Governments. Ministers from both countries signed a trade agreement, an air service pact and an agreement on cultural co-operation.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1982

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE - SOVIET UNION

Co-operation agreement

A co-operation agreement between Sao Tomé and Principe and the Soviet Union has been signed at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. It concerns co-operation in a number of spheres.


ZAMBIA - ZIMBABWE

Joint commission

Zambia and Zimbabwe have established a joint commission to meet at least twice a year to solve common problems and pave the way for easing formalities. The first meeting of the commission in August will centre on cross-border movement of people and goods, use of a joint currency, hydroelectric power, and supplies and trade.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1982
REGIONAL

GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL

Customs regulations to be abolished

The Ministers of Finance and Economics of the Gulf Co-operation Council decided at their meeting on 19/20 June 1982 that the six oil-producing States grouped in the Council would abolish customs tariffs on national products and apply new and freer transit and travel regulations from 1 December 1982. The decisions of the Ministers require a confirmation by the Supreme Council of the GCC States.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 June 1982

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Zimbabwe is to become a signatory to the agreements on the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, July 1982