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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, sucre
   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'Éditions écononiques 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 francais 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 undenrigsokonomi, Copenhagen

West Africa
West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd., London

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

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

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

Imports free of customs duty and of the single global production tax

Under an Order dated 3 March 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 17 August 1982, the Algerian authorities published the list of goods which may be imported free of customs duty and of the single global production tax.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 November 1982

ARGENTINA

Import prohibitions

Under Resolution 172 Argentina imposed import prohibitions for products such as refrigeration equipment, water taps, laundry irons, certain iron and steel products, photocopying machines, lamps, products made of cork, photographic equipment, music instruments, games, watches and clocks.

Source: Handelsblatt, 26 October 1982

Adjustments in the mixed exchange rate for exports and imports

With effect from 1 October 1982, the Central Bank of Argentina raised the proportion of export and import payments to be made at the floating financial foreign exchange rate (which stood at $a 38,975 = US$1 on that day) from 15 to 20 per cent and correspondingly reduced the proportion to be liquidated at the commercial rate (which was fixed by the Bank at $a 28,980 = US$1 for that day) from 85 to 80 per cent. The effective rate resulting from the mix was thus devalued by 2.1 per cent to $a 30,984 from $a 30,331 previously.


AUSTRALIA

Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries

The Australian Government has formally initiated inquiries to determine whether the export prices of the following goods are less than normal values:
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- sodium lauryl ether sulphate (SLEC) from the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands;
- suspended ceiling systems from New Zealand;
- Polypropylene strapping from New Zealand;
- passenger car tyres from New Zealand;
- chip coated metal roofing tiles from New Zealand;
- polypropylene baler twine from Ireland;
- special steel bar products from Japan and West Germany;
- stainless steel flat products from Japan, Italy, France and Sweden;
- fibreglass coated plywood sandwich panels and fibreglass coated polyurethane foam insulated panels from New Zealand;
- marine anchor windlasses and capstans from New Zealand;
- domestic gas meters from the United Kingdom;
- uncoated wood free paper ex United States and Brazil;
- spark plugs from the United States and New Zealand;
- propylene oxide based polyether polyols from the Netherlands;
- vertical freezers (under 140 litre capacity) from Japan.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:
1 No. 82/183, 13 September 1982;
2 No. 82/187, 16 September 1982;
3 No. 82/192, 24 September 1982;
4 No. 82/194, 28 September 1982;
5 No. 82/196, 29 September 1982;
6 No. 82/201, 6 October 1982;
7 No. 82/213, 20 October 1982;
8 No. 82/214, 20 October 1982;
9 No. 82/222, 22 October 1982;
10 No. 82/223, 27 October 1982;
11 No. 82/237, 15 November 1982;
12 No. 82/241, 22 November 1982;
13 No. 82/248, 30 November 1982;
14 No. 82/252, 8 December 1982;
15 No. 82/267, 29 December 1982.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Imposition of dumping cash securities

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

- phenol from the People's Republic of China entered for home consumption after 10 September 1982¹;
- polyvinyl chloride homopolymer from Belgium and Israel with effect from 14 September 1982²;
- passenger car tyres from the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea entered for home consumption after 21 October 1982³;
- Toluene and Xylene from Japan and the United States entered for home consumption after 3 October 1982⁴;
- certain triethanolamines from the United States, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Brazil, Japan and the Netherlands entered for home consumption after 4 November 1982⁵;
- spark plugs from West Germany and Japan entered for home consumption after 30 November 1982⁶;
- continuous filament, round cross-section, medium tenacity polyamide type 6.6 yarn from Israel entered for home consumption after 8 December 1982⁷.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:
1 No. 82/184, 10 September 1982;
2 No. 82/186, 14 September 1982;
3 No. 82/218, 21 October 1982;
4 No. 82/229, 3 October 1982;
5 No. 82/231, 4 November 1982;
6 No. 82/248, 30 November 1982;
7 No. 82/253, 8 December 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:

- files and rasps exported from India after 25 August 1982¹;
- chromium sulphate exported from Italy after 15 September 1982²;
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- combed cotton and polyester cotton from Korea and Taiwan Province after 3 November 1982;
- sorbitol from France and Japan after 3 November 1982;
- polyvinyl chloride homopolymer from the United States, Canada and Hungary after 3 November 1982;
- coated woven polyethylene fabric from Korea after 11 November 1982;
- alkaline manganese dioxide batteries from Belgium after 10 November 1982;
- disposable examination gloves from New Zealand after 19 August 1982;

Source: Australian Customs Notices:
1 No. 82/180, 8 September 1982;
2 No. 82/189, 17 September 1982;
3 No. 82/232, 4 November 1982;
4 No. 82/234, 9 November 1982;
5 No. 82/235, 9 November 1982;
6 No. 82/243, 22 November 1982;
7 No. 82/244, 22 November 1982;
8 No. 82/266, 29 December 1982.

Impression of countervailing cash securities

Pending completion of countervailing inquiries, countervailing cash securities have been imposed on:

- chip coated metal roofing tiles from New Zealand imported on or after 19 October 1982;
- square dressed structural softwood timber from New Zealand imported on or after 3 November 1982.

Source: Australia Customs Notices:
1 No. 82/210, 19 October 1982;
2 No. 82/228, 3 November 1982.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Suspension of anti-dumping inquiries

- Anti-dumping inquiries in respect of correction fluid from Singapore were suspended in the light of an undertaking by the exporter to cease imports of the goods in question.

- Inquiries in relation to sodium tripolyphosphate from the People's Republic of China and from the United States of America were suspended following undertakings from exporters in both countries not to export the product in question at prices below assessed normal values.

- Inquiries in respect of chest freezers from New Zealand have been terminated following a finding that negligible margins of dumping were involved.

- Investigations of possible dumping of woven polyolefin bags from the People's Republic of China were suspended following a voluntary price undertaking by the exporter.

- Inquiries concerning possible dumping of souvenir teaspoons and cake forks from New Zealand have been terminated.

- The investigation of possible dumping of polystyrene imports from Canada has been terminated.

- Inquiries in respect of paradichlorobenzene from Japan have been terminated in the light of no evidence of dumping.

- Inquiries have been suspended on low density polyethylene resin from Canada following an undertaking from exporters not to export the product in question at prices below the assessed normal values.

- Inquiries regarding possible dumping of liquid epoxy resin from the United States have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:
1 No. 82/182, 10 September 1982;
2 No. 82/188, 17 September 1982;
3 No. 82/197, 30 September 1982;
4 No. 82/200, 5 October 1982;
5 No. 82/209, 18 October 1982;
6 No. 82/211, 20 October 1982;
7 No. 82/212, 20 October 1982;
8 No. 82/219, 26 October 1982;
9 No. 82/269, 24 December 1982.
AUSTRIA

Generalized System of Preferences: modifications

With regard to certain tariff lines in the industrial sector, m.f.n. tariff concessions agreed upon in the Tokyo Round of GATT multilateral trade negotiations have been fully implemented on 1 July 1982 in advance of the scheduled implementation of those concessions. In accordance with the Austrian formula for Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) rates (one-half of the m.f.n. rate for industrial items other than textiles, and the m.f.n. rate less 35 per cent for textile items), GSP rates of duty on these industrial tariff lines have also been reduced on that date.

Source: L/4108/Add.14, 9 December 1982

BAHRAIN

Labelling of pharmaceutical products

By decision of the Ministry for Health of Bahrain, as from 1 October 1982 the dates of manufacture and of expiry must appear on labels on medicines sold in Bahrain.

Source: Moniteur de Commerce international, 1 November 1982

BANGLADESH

Import measures

The following measures affecting imports have been taken by the Bangladesh authorities in the context of the annual import plan:

- Import entitlements have been raised to 80 per cent of the value of exports for certain local exporting firms.
- The "Wage Earners Scheme", which accords special importing rights to Bangladesh nationals with assets denominated in foreign exchange, has been amplified.
- The importation of used lorries, jeeps and buses has been prohibited.

Source: Moniteur de Commerce international, 27 September 1982
**BENIN**

**Special tax on imported television sets**

Under a Decree of 14 July 1982, the authorities of Benin have established a 5 per cent tax, calculated on the customs value, on imports of television sets.

Source: Moniteur de Commerce international, 13 December 1982

**Additional tax on c.i.f. value of all goods**

Decree 82-116 of March 1982, issued by the Government of Benin, concerned the payment of an additional tax of 0.15 per cent levied on the c.i.f. value of all goods before the issue of import documents, such as worldwide import permits, testimonial and import certificates of origin. Products from countries in the Economic Community of West African States are exempted from this tax.

Source: British Business, 10 September 1982

**BOLIVIA**

**Import prohibitions for 600 tariff items**

The Ministry of Finance announced on 6 November 1982 that imports of 600 tariff items would be temporarily prohibited. The items concerned are contained in tariff chapters 01; 02; 03; 04; and 05.

Source: British Business, 17 December 1982

**Foreign exchange and price controls; import prohibition for non-essential goods**

By Supreme Decree 19250 the Bolivian Government introduced a number of measures to stimulate the economy. Among these are measures limiting the purchase and sale of foreign exchange from exports or for imports to the Central Bank, which require that applications for foreign exchange must be made under oath, and measures introducing price controls. Imports of non-essential goods were prohibited.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 25 November 1982
BRAZIL

Import duty reductions

The Brazilian authorities have, under various resolutions dated 19 August 1982, reduced the import duties of the following commodities:

CCCN 03.03.01.01, live shrimps and prawns for breeding and fattening, from 155 per cent to zero for one year;

CCCN 05.02.03.02, hair (washed) bleached or defatted, from 120 per cent to 20 per cent;

CCCN 10.03.10.00, barley in the grain unhusked, from 30 per cent to 15 per cent until 31 December 1982;

CCCN 22.09.03.00, vodka, from 205 per cent to 105 per cent;

CCCN 33.01.01.29, essential oil of Japanese mint from 130 per cent to 30 per cent until 31 December 1982;

CCCN 36.05.02.01, anti-hail rockets, from 85 per cent to zero for one year;

ex CCCN 39.07.99.00, fine or mini tubes of plastic for use in the artificial insemination of animals, from 205 per cent to 5 per cent for one year;

CCCN 40.08.04.00, blankets covered with synthetic rubber for use on offset printing machines, from 85 per cent to 45 per cent;

CCCN 70.20.06.01, textiles of glass fibre for filtration purposes from 120 per cent to 40 per cent until 31 December 1982;

CCCN 87.11.01.00, invalid chairs, motorized, battery-driven, from 30 per cent to zero for one year;

CCCN 92.13.90.00, parts and components of television, sound and image recorders and reproducers imported for scientific development from 155 per cent to 55 per cent provided that their import is approved by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development and by the National Bank.

Under Resolution 14.0377, which came into force on 24 August 1982 for one year, the import duties on equipment, machinery, vehicles, apparatus, instruments, parts, pieces and accessories will be reduced to zero provided that the goods are for scientific development and their import is approved by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - CNPQ and by the National Bank.
BRAZIL (cont'd)

Furthermore, Customs Policy Council resolutions 05-378 to 05-385 instituted duty reductions on various products as listed below. The reductions came into force on 27 September 1982:

Reduction from 17 per cent to 0 per cent on corneas for transplant surgery under tariff heading 30.01.08.00 for one year.

Reduction from 37 per cent to 0 per cent on monocomponent insulin under heading 30.03.20.00 for one year.

Reduction from 170 per cent to 30 per cent on dextran under tariff heading 39.06.30.00 for one year.

Reduction to 40 per cent on polyester sheet or film with a thickness up to 0.040 mm., under tariff heading 39.01.26.01 and polypropylene sheet or film, under tariff heading 39.02.45.09 "ex" for one year.

Reduction from 55 per cent to 30 per cent on styrene and divinylbenzene under tariff heading 39.02.41.00 for six months.

Reduction from 30 per cent to 0 per cent on lead waste and residues under tariff heading 78.01.04.00 for up to one year.

Reduction from 55 per cent to 10 per cent on 75 tonnes of polyvinylchloride intended for the production of battery separators, under tariff heading 39.02.27.00 for six months.

Duty exemption until 25 February 1983 on urea, having a nitrogen content not exceeding 45 per cent under tariff heading 39.02.06.01, and urea having a nitrogen content exceeding 45 per cent under tariff heading 39.02.06.02 where these are intended for the production of fertilizers.

Source: British Business, 8 October and 12 November 1982

Import restrictions

On 24 September and 1 October 1982 the Brazilian authorities took measures to reduce imports. CACEX Communication No. 26 of 24 September and CACEX Communication No. 28 of 1 October list import prohibitions which include almost 100 industrial machinery, component and replacement part items and a similar number of raw materials inputs for the chemical, petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries.
BRAZIL (cont'd)

The new lists, which more than double articles previously subject to import restrictions, replace the list which appeared in CACEX Communication No. 7. Many goods which had their licences suspended are in the following chapters:

01, 03, 05, 06, 07, 09, 12, 13, 14, 22, 25, 30, 36, 37, 66, 77, 91.

Meat imports were suspended for the rest of the year. Companies were obliged to reduce their import schedules by 5 per cent. Foreign purchases by the public sector (excluding oil and wheat) were to be cut by 29 per cent.


CANADA

Import quotas for shoes

Notice to Importers No. 182 of 16 November 1982 of the Special Relations Office of the Department of External Affairs announced that established shoe importers would receive for the shoe import year (1 December 1982-30 November 1983) roughly the same quantity of non-leather shoes, falling within position 57 of the import control list, as in the previous year. The total import quota for non-leather shoes for the shoe import year 1981/82 was reduced during that year from 35.6 million pairs of shoes to 34.1 million pairs. The import quota for non-leather shoes will be 35.1 million pairs this year.

Notice to Importers No. 183 of 16 November 1982 announced that imports of 11.40 million pairs of leather shoes will be permitted during the new import year.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 December 1982

Countervailing duty investigations on steel welded pipe from South Korea and South Africa

Canada is investigating imports of carbon steel welded pipe from the Republic of Korea, and South Africa for possible dumping.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 28 September 1982
Anti-dumping investigations

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

- asbestos - cement pressure pipe, from the United States, on 8 November 1982;
- carbon steel welded pipe from Luxembourg, on 18 November 1982;
- wide flange steel shapes, beams, columns, or sections from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea and Spain on 15 December 1982;
- carbon steel plates from Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, The Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom, on 15 December 1982;
- commercial grade sodium carbonate from the United States, on 16 December 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:

- organic pigments from the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, on 15 November 1982;
- Synthetic bale twine from Brazil on 22 November 1982;
- industrial wood cutting band saw blades, on 29 November 1982;
- woven polyester filament fabrics from Japan and the Republic of Korea, on 9 December 1982.

CANADA (cont'd)

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal issued the following findings of no material injury with respect to:

- lined, lace-up footwear from Romania on 9 November 1982;
- plain woven fabrics from France, Italy and Spain, on 3 December 1982;
- masts from France, on 30 December 1982.


Rescission of finding

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

- textured or bulked polyester filament yarn from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the United States on 22 December 1982.

Source: Order of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 22 December 1982

Article XIX action

Canada decided to impose a surtax on yellow onions for the period 15 October to 31 December 1982. This action was taken pursuant to Article XIX of the GATT on the basis that imports of yellow onions at prices significantly below average for the previous five years had threatened serious injury to the marketing of Canadian produce of the same type.

Source: L/5392, 27 October 1982

CHILE

Import surcharges

The Chilean authorities imposed an import surcharge for a period of 180 days for the following products:
CHILE (cont'd)

Portland cement - 31 per cent; matches - 12 per cent; cloth made of pure wool - 20 per cent; cotton yarn - 25 per cent; terry towelling - 26 per cent; other cotton cloth - 30 per cent; synthetic fibres - 25 per cent; cotton bags - 26 per cent; leather shoes - 28 per cent; water counters - 32 per cent; certain types of canned fish - 26 per cent; condensed milk - 31 per cent; butter and cheese - 22 per cent; powdered milk - 35 per cent.

These rates are in addition to a 10 per cent unit customs rate imposed on the c.i.f. value of the goods.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 December 1982

Import licensing

The Chilean Government announced that from 3 November 1982 imports leaving a foreign port after 1 December 1982 with an f.o.b. value of more than US$3,000 would require an import licence.

The regulation also indicated that imports with a value of less than US$3,000 would profit from having an import licence, as this would allow the importer a freer access to foreign currency to pay for the goods. The validity of the import licence is to be 360 days.

Source: British Business, 26 November 1982

Payment for imports

Additional information is given in respect of payments for imports (see Survey No. 15, page 27):

Period allowed for payments for short-term imports: Imports of consumer goods have no fixed repayment terms as was previously customary. It is now left to the discretion of the Chilean importer and his foreign supplier to arrange payment terms on similar lines as those given by foreign government insurance agencies such as ECGD, Hermes, Coface, for example 90 to 120 days, depending on the nature of the goods transacted.

Arrangements for payment: The Chilean importer is compelled to lodge a deposit at the intervening commercial bank, equivalent to 5 per cent of the amount of credit involved under terms "for collection".
CHILE (cont'd)

The following exceptions apply: If the f.o.b. cost does not exceed US$10,000; if goods to be imported are capital goods (and spares for such not exceeding 10 per cent of total cost), ships, aircraft, books, magazines and pedigree animals; if payment terms exceed seventy-two months from date of shipment.

The balance of 95 per cent of total order is paid by the importer as per the previously agreed terms with his supplier. The 5 per cent prior deposit will then be released by the Central Bank through the intervening commercial bank in instalments proportional to the value to be forwarded abroad under the terms of the credit.

Exporters accepting "for collection" terms are advised to stipulate at the time of accepting the order, and on invoices and shipping documents, that payment should be obtained by the Chilean commercial bank "within x days of shipment". If the importer so agrees, the exporter may enclose a bill of exchange with the shipping documents.

Source: British Business, 10 September 1982; information provided by the Permanent Mission of Chile, 25 March 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Import duty increases

Import duties have been raised by between 25 per cent and 67 per cent on several popular brands of radio cassettes, cameras and paper copiers.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 November 1982

Economic plan 1981-1985 - increases in planned exports and imports

China presented its sixth economic plan, which is to run from 1981-1985, with a delay of two years. It provides for an annual growth rate in industrial and agricultural output of just over 4 per cent per year to about $435.5 billion.
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

China's foreign trade is planned to increase by 51.9 per cent during the plan-period, whereby exports are to increase by 47.3 per cent to reach $20.1 billion by 1985 and imports are to increase by 55.7 per cent to $22.6 billion, making a trade deficit of $2.5 billion.

The goods planned for exports are mainly textiles, light industry products, machines and electrical products.

In the case of imports, the share of new technology and industrial equipment would be of "proper size".

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 2 December 1982; East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 9 December 1982

COLOMBIA

Import duty reductions

In order to stimulate investments and imports of investment goods, the Colombian authorities extended until 30 June 1983 the measures existing since 1976 for imports at reduced duty rates of goods falling within certain ex-positions of chapters 84, 85 and 90. The rates of duty for most of the tariff numbers concerned are 15 per cent, and in some cases they are 5 per cent.

For certain other investment goods the rate of duty was reduced to 1 per cent. The following tariff numbers are affected:

48.15; 70.03; 90.01; 90.12; 90.13; 90.16;
90.20; 90.22; 90.23; 90.25; and 90.28.

The measure is also limited to 30 June 1983.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 November 1982

Many new products subject to import licensing

Colombian Resolution 039/82 transferred about 500 products from the free import licence list to the previous import licence list. The goods fall within the following chapters:

01; 02; 03; 04; 07; 08; 09; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21;
22; 39; 42; 50; 51; 53; 55; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 64; 65;
69; 70; 71; 73; 74; 82; 83; 85; 95; 96; 97; 98.
COLOMBIA (cont'd)

Furthermore, import licensing is now required for imports without payment, imports of public enterprises which can import free of duty, second-hand or damaged goods and leftovers which are hard to sell.

In addition the Instituto Colombiano de Commercio Exterior added the following goods on the list of goods subject to licensing:

25.11.01.00; 40.03.00.00; 68.07.03.00; 70.20.01.00; 70.20.02.99; 83.03.01.00; 87.12.02.01.

Source: British Business, 8 October 1982; Moniteur de Commerce international, 11 October 1982; Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 October and 29 November 1982

CONGO

Suspension of duties and taxes on certain fish and flour

Under Act No. 8.82.CD.1267 of 16 July 1982, the collection of duties and taxes on imports of the following products was suspended:

03.01.29: Fish, fresh, frozen, other

11.01.01: Wheat flour

Source: Moniteur de Commerce international, 13 December 1982

CUBA

Seven-Point Plan affecting exports and imports

The Cuban authorities published a Seven-Point Plan aimed at restoring Cuba's economic situation. The seven guidelines to be followed were as follows:

- to restrict and, where necessary, sacrifice overall growth so as to keep hard currency imports to a minimum;

- to concentrate investments on productive projects supported by COMECON countries;

- to give priority to integration with COMECON countries;
CUBA (cont'd)

- to use any increased export revenue or new credits to build up monetary reserves;
- to use joint ventures with Western and developing countries in tourism, shipping, export and service industries under new foreign investment regulations;
- to promote sales to foreign countries and civil construction and technical know-how;
- to seek the stabilization of world sugar prices and to discourage the subsidizing of beet sugar exports.

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Import reductions

Czechoslovak exports to the OECD countries have decreased by 4.4 per cent to $1.163 million during January-May 1982. In order to achieve a hard currency trade surplus a substantial cut in imports was necessary. According to OECD statistics OECD country exports to Czechoslovakia declined by 20 per cent during January-May 1982 to $817 million.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 12 October 1982

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Import prohibitions and import surcharge

The following articles were banned from import for one year starting 18 August 1982:

Motor vehicles: tractors, trolley buses, racing cars, jeep-type vehicles, pick-up trucks, trucks, heavy machinery used for road construction (scrapers, bulldozers, etc).

Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers and waxes.

Foodstuffs: pork and poultry meats, bacon, pork lard, lard, ham, salt pork, dried or smoked pork, cheeses, cottage cheese, fresh or refrigerated legumes and vegetables, potatoes, garlic, beets, asparagus, artichokes, carrots, frozen/cooked or uncooked, peas, asparagus, beets, radish,
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (cont'd)

carrots, cucumbers, pickles in salt or preserved onions, garlic, mushrooms and other dried or dehydrated legumes, kidney beans, beans, edible fruits, dates, plantains, citruses, figs, grapes, raisins, almonds, hazel nuts, chestnuts, pistachio, apples, pears, cherries, prunes, apricots, peaches, strawberries, in all their forms, cooked, desiccated, preserved, coffee, including roasted or decaffeinated and its coffee substitutes, pork lard and pork fat, oil from pork lard, oleo margarine, meat sausages, all prepared and preserved meats, liver paté, caviare, and substitutes, sweets without cocoa, candy, chewing gum, cereal base products, toasted or puffed rice, cornflakes, and other substitutes, breads, crackers, and other ordinary bakery goods, fine bakery goods, jams, jellies, mayonnaise, tomato sauce, ketchup, peanut, oil/fat, mineral water, sodas, beer, grape wines, grape juice containing alcohol, liquor made of must and alcohol including red wines, white wines, sherry wine, port wine, Madeira wine, champagne, sparkling wines, cider, pear brandy, and other fermented beverages, powdered milk.

According to the Department of Trade, further legislation was planned to put a 10 per cent surcharge on all other imports for an indefinite period.

Subsequently the following amendments were made to the above measure:

Motor vehicles include all passenger cars. Jeep-type vehicles and ambulances have been excluded from the ban and all women's outerwear apparel has been added to the list of restrictions.

Source: British Business, 17 September and 1 October 1982; Moniteur du Commerce international, 20 September 1982

ECUADOR

Import prohibitions and payment terms

The Ecuadorean authorities have decided the following import prohibitions:

1. Schedule of 130 goods on list I whose importation into Ecuador is suspended until 31 December 1983.

2. Schedule of 550 goods on list II whose importation into Ecuador is now prohibited.

3. Schedule of capital goods which are subject to minimum payment terms of 360 days.

4. Schedule of capital goods which are subject to minimum payment terms of 180 days.
EQUADOR (cont'd)

Lists I and II referred to above are the lists into which all imports into Ecuador are classified. They are annexed to the regulation for the application of the Ecuadorean law on international exchange; and classification under these lists determines the amount of prior deposit payable by the importer.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 29 November 1982; British Business, 17 December 1982

Prior import deposits

Ecuador has increased with immediate effect the rate of prior import deposits as follows:

For goods under list IA with terms of payment from 0 to 270 days, 20 per cent. For more than 270 days, nil per cent. The duration of deposit for these goods will be 180 days.

For goods under list IB with terms of payment from 0 to 270 days, 40 per cent. For more than 270 days, 20 per cent. The duration of deposit for these goods will be 180 days.

For list II goods with terms of payment from 0 to 270 days, 80 per cent. For more than 270 days, 60 per cent. The duration of deposit for these goods will be 270 days.

At least 80 per cent of capital goods imports must now be financed over 360 days.

Source: British Business, 29 October 1982

EGYPT

Exemption from customs duties

The Egyptian authorities have extended exemption from customs duties on imports of tractors and agricultural equipment until 10 May 1983. Also exempted from customs duties until 10 May 1983 are iron bars and iron wire (Tariff heading 73.10 B) and grills, used for reinforcing, of iron wire (Tariff heading 73.27 B).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 November 1982
Changes in consumption taxes on imports

Under Presidential Decree 360/82, which took effect on 6 July 1982, the Egyptian authorities made the following changes to the list of goods subject to the consumption tax charged on imports (see Survey No. 14, pages 29-30).

I. List of principal products to which consumption tax has been made applicable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of products</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gramophone records, unrecorded mini-cassettes, unrecorded video-cassettes, recorded</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mini-cassettes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded video-cassettes, video recorders and accessories, therefor</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loudspeakers and accessories thereof</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projectors (up to 16 mm.), photographic and cinematographic apparatus</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric water-heaters, electric razors, electric hair-dryers and electro-thermic</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic appliances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural fur</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial fur</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles of apparel of leather, other than for sports or professional use</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready-made garments of wool and of regenerated fibre; woven fabrics of polyester and of</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmetics</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfumes</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles of jewellery incorporating precious and semi-precious stones, etc.</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles of jewellery, others</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spa waters</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic beverages other than natural</td>
<td>LE 1 per litre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EGYPT (cont'd)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of products</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit, fresh, dried and preserved, other than apricot paste</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit juices</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese (except cottage cheese and Gouda)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caviar</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine bakers' wares</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essence and concentrates of coffee or of tea</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoghurt</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural honey</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaments (other than contraceptives and medicaments designated by decree of the Ministry of Health)</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary appliances</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaics</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallpaper</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble and alabaster</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden furniture</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical telephonic apparatus</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autocycles, bicycles and tricycles</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailers</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby carriages</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial flowers and plants</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watches</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylograph pens</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EGYPT (cont'd)

II. List of principal products on which the rate of tax has been increased:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of products</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerated waters, &quot;soda water&quot;, in bottles or in cans</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>LE 125/hect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers, colour or black-and-white:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- less than 16 inches</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 16 to 20 inches</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- more than 20 inches</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video apparatus</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound-recording apparatus</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cookers and ovens using butane or natural gas</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerators and freezers (10 feet or more)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric washing machines</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum cleaners</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air-conditioning equipment</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles for the transport of persons or goods and jeeps:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) of 4 cylinders or less and of a capacity:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of 1,000 cc. or less</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of more than 1,000 cc. but not more than 1,500 cc.</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of more than 1,500 cc. but not more than 2,000 cc.</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) vehicles of more than 4 cylinders</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpets, rugs and carpeting</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical lighters</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol for &quot;eau de Cologne&quot; and perfume</td>
<td>LE 1.50/litre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 October 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Imports of textile products from Turkey

- Import quotas and import suspension

- The ban on imports into the Community of T-shirts from Turkey was replaced on 16 October 1982 by a quota of 1.2 million pieces for the remainder of 1982 (see also COM.TEX/SB/807).

- The Commission authorized France to suspend imports of bed-linen, sweaters and pullovers, originating in Turkey for the period of 27 November to 31 December 1982.

Source: European Report, 16 October 1982
       Europe, 30 November 1982

Tariff quotas on certain textile products

- Imports of woven fabrics of cotton (CCCN 55.09) originating in Spain have been allocated a global Community quota of 2,013 tonnes for the period 1 January to 31 December 1983. Within the quota, tariff duties have been partially suspended (Council Regulation No. 3244/82).

- Tariff duty on raw silk (not thrown) has been totally suspended within a Community quota of 5,100 tonnes for the period 1 January to 31 December 1983. Within limits of the tariff quota, Greece shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the Act of Accession of 1979 (Council Regulation No. 3103/82).

- Tariff duty on silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk (CCCN ex 50.04) has been suspended at 2.5 per cent within a Community quota of 90 tonnes for the period 1 January to 31 December 1983. Greece shall apply duties in accordance with the Act of Accession of 1979 (Council Regulation No. 3104/82).

- Within a Community quota of 220 tonnes, tariff duty has been totally suspended on imports of yarn spun entirely from waste silk other than noil (50.05) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1983. Greece shall apply duties in accordance with the 1979 Act of Accession (Council Regulation No. 3105/82).

- Duties shall be totally suspended on imports from Turkey of cotton yarn (55.05), other woven fabrics of cotton (55.09) and carpets (58.01) within the following Community quotas: cotton yarn - 1,099 tonnes; other woven fabrics of cotton - 2,587 tonnes; carpets - 208 tonnes (Council Regulation No. 3496/82).

Source: Official Journal, L345, 6 December 1982
        L333, 27 November 1982
        L372, 30 December 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Surveillance of imports

- Video recorders, light commercial vehicles, motorcycles from Japan

On 21 December 1982, the Commission of the European Communities introduced Community surveillance of imports from Japan of the following products: video tape recorders, light commercial vehicles and motorcycles.

The surveillance entered into force on 1 January 1983 and was to be valid until 31 December 1983.

Source: Official Journal No. L371, 30 December 1982

- Textiles from Argentina, Morocco and Tunisia

Imports of cotton woven fabrics, and certain under and outer garments originating in Morocco and Tunisia have been brought under Community surveillance. The surveillance does not apply to re-imports of products after outward processing provided they are accompanied by agreed prior authorization (Commission Regulation No. 2417/82).

Free circulation in the Community of cotton yarn, cored or combed wool and woolen fabrics originating in Argentina have been made subject to prior Community surveillance from 1 January until 30 June 1983 (Commission Regulation No. 3605/82).

Source: Official Journal, L258, 4 September 1982
L376, 31 December 1982

Initiation of anti-dumping proceedings

- Polyethylene, xanthan gum, cellulose ester resins, iron or steel coils, glass textile fibre

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

- polyethylene originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Soviet Union, on 3 September 1982;

- xanthan gum originating in the United States, on 28 September 1982;
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- certain cellulose ester resins (cellulose-acetobutyrate and cellulose-acetopropionate) originating in the United States, on 16 November 1982;

- iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Venezuela, on 20 November 1982;

- glass textile fibre in continuous strands (rovings) and in mats originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Japan, on 27 November 1982.

No. C253, 28 September 1982
No. C299, 16 November 1982
No. C303, 20 November 1982
No. C310, 27 November 1982

Imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty

Polyvinyl chloride, sodium carbonate, copper sulphate, natural magnesite

On 24 September 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty of 12 per cent was imposed on imports of polyvinyl chloride resins and compounds originating in Czechoslovakia.

On the same day, undertakings given by exporting bodies in Romania (Chimimportexport, Bucharest), Hungary (Chemolimpex, Budapest) and the German Democratic Republic (AHB Chemie, Berlin) were accepted and the proceedings in respect of imports of polyvinyl chloride resins and compounds originating in those countries was terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L274, 24 September 1982

On 6 October 1982, the Commission Decision of 4 December 1979 — accepting undertakings given by exporters in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania in connection with anti-dumping proceedings concerning exports of light sodium carbonate — was repealed.

A provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on light sodium carbonate originating in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union.
The amount of duty is:

(a) in the case of Bulgaria: 14.09 per cent;
(b) in the case of the German Democratic Republic: 40.86 per cent;
(c) in the case of Poland: 9.68 per cent;
(d) in the case of Romania: 18.79 per cent;
(e) in the case of the Soviet Union: 37.26 per cent.

Source: Official Journal No. L283, 6 October 1982

On 4 November 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty of 15.4 per cent was imposed on copper sulphate originating in Yugoslavia.

Source: Official Journal No. 308, 4 November 1982

On 13 November 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on dense sodium carbonate originating in the United States.

The duty does not apply to dense sodium carbonate exported by FMC Corporation and Allied Corporation.

The amount of the duty is ECU 24.63 per tonne except for exports made by Texasgulf Chemicals Company for which the amount of the duty is ECU 22.24 per tonne.


On 30 December 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on natural magnesite, caustic-burned, with an MgO content between 70 and 91 per cent, originating in the People's Republic of China.

The amount of the duty is equal to the amount by which the price per tonne net, free-at-Community frontier, before duty, is less than ECU 145.

Source: Official Journal No. L371, 30 December 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

On 30 December 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on natural magnesite, dead-burned (sintered), with an MgO content between 85 and 92 per cent, originating in the People's Republic of China and in North Korea.

The amount of the duty is equal to the amount by which the price per tonne net, free-at-Community frontier, before duty, is less than ECU 169.

Source: Official Journal No. L371, 30 December 1982

Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty

- **Sheets and plates of iron or steel**

  On 10 November 1982, a definitive 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 ECU 82.77 per 1,000 kg. net.

  This duty is, however, reduced to the extent that the importer establishes to the satisfaction of the competent national authorities that the quality of these products is inferior to the lowest quality described in the last publication of basic prices by the Commission.

Source: Official Journal No. L312, 9 November 1982

- **Trichloroethylene**

  On 31 July 1982, the Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on trichloroethylene, originating in the German Democratic Republic and Poland; the amount of the duty was fixed as follows:

  - **German Democratic Republic**: 26.2 per cent
  - **Poland**: 29.5 per cent

  On 23 November 1982, the sums lodged as security for the provisional anti-dumping duties were definitively collected.

Source: Official Journal No. L326, 23 November 1982
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- Methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine

On 9 December 1982, a definitive anti-dumping duty of 28.2 per cent was imposed on methylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine originating in the German Democratic Republic.

Source: Official Journal No. L348, 8 December 1982

Termination of anti-dumping proceedings

- Thiophen, decabromodiphenylether, aluminium foil

On 18 October 1982, the Commission accepted an undertaking offered by Pennwalt Corporation in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding which it had opened on 13 May 1982 concerning imports of thiophen originating in the United States. The anti-dumping proceeding was thereby terminated.


On 11 November 1982, the Commission accepted undertakings given by Dow Chemical Company, Great Lakes Chemical Corporation and Saytech Inc. in connection with the anti-dumping procedure concerning decabromodiphenylether originating in the United States. The anti-dumping procedure opened on 24 December 1981 concerning imports of this product from the United States was thereby terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L319, 16 November 1982

On 1 December 1982, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceeding opened on 14 January 1982, concerning imports of aluminium foil for household and catering use originating in Austria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Israel.

Source: Official Journal No. L339, 1 December 1982
Repeal of anti-dumping duties

- Sodium carbonate, trichloroethylene


Source: Official Journal No. L283, 6 October 1982

On 28 October 1982, the Commission accepted undertakings offered by AHB-Chemie and CIECH-Organica in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding for imports of trichloroethylene originating in the German Democratic Republic and Poland.

The provisional anti-dumping duties imposed on 31 July 1982 on trichloroethylene originating in the German Democratic Republic and Poland were thereby repealed.

Source: Official Journal No. L308, 4 November 1982

Application of GSP to textile products

In Council Regulation No. 3378/82 the EEC has announced the generalized tariff preferences applicable for 1983 to imports of textile products originating in developing countries.

Tariffs have been totally suspended with respect to jute and coir products.

Suspension of duties with Community ceilings on MFA products shall be applicable to those countries which have concluded bilateral agreements with the EEC.

Duties have been suspended for beneficiary countries with respect to textile products of non-MFA fibres, subject to Community ceilings.

Imports into Greece of the above-mentioned products shall be subject to duties established in accordance with Article 117 of the Act of Accession of 1979.

Source: Official Journal No. L363, 23 December 1982
FINLAND

Special import charge: passenger motor vehicles

The amount of the special charge on new passenger motor vehicles imported into Finland is now calculated as follows:

\[ \text{c.i.f. price of the vehicle} + \text{customs duty} \times 1.44 - \text{FIM 3,000} = \text{charge} \]

This method of calculation results in a charge lower than that previously applied.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 October 1982

FRANCE

Imports of video-recorders

On 21 October 1982, the Government of France ordered that imports of video-recorders could only be channelled through the customs post at Poitiers.


GABON

Import quotas for chicken

Under Order No. 001/MICODI/PPME/DCE of 19 October 1982, and with effect from that date, the Gabonese authorities established import quotas for quality-label chicken and prime frozen chicken (tariff heading 02.02.00).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 November 1982

GAMBIA

Changes in various duties and taxes

In the budget proposals for 1982, a wide range of tax and duty changes were announced, including an increase in duty on fuel oil and on import tax rising from 2 to 2.5 per cent.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, August 1982
GHANA

Import licence tax and special import licence levy

Under the 1981/82 budget, the import licence tax of 20 per cent (previously 10 per cent) of the face value of the goods specified in the licence is payable only at the stage when letters of credit have been established in respect of the licence. The special import licence levy of 10 per cent is imposed on all goods imported under special licences for which no official transfer of foreign exchange is required, except for goods imported by Diplomatic Missions and their staff and charitable organizations.

Source: BOP/228/Add.1, 22 December 1982

GRENADA

Import licensing requirements tightened

The Official Gazette of 1 October 1982 announced that the issuance of import licences would be severely restricted for frozen chicken legs, granulated sugar, and canned aerated beverages.

In addition, import licences must be obtained before these goods are ordered or imported. If licences are not obtained beforehand, in no circumstances will they be granted at a later stage.

Source: British Business, 26 November 1982

State import monopoly for cement, rice and sugar

Grenada's Government Marketing and National Importing Board has become the sole importer into Grenada of cement, rice in bulk and raw sugar.

Source: British Business, 17 December 1982

GUATEMALA

Severe import restrictions, import quotas

Guatemala has imposed import ceilings on 1,650 products. The curbs, which last until the end of 1983, will in some cases keep purchases to 20 per cent of 1981 levels and are tightest for hundreds of consumer durables, including cars and televisions. Spare parts and industrial raw materials will be held at either 50 or 70 per cent of 1981 levels, while newsprint and refined petroleum products will be limited to 90 per cent. With the new curbs Guatemala aims to keep the 1983 imports below the $1.54 billion of 1981 when a $313 million deficit in trade was registered.

HONDURAS

Import permit policy and payment conditions

Honduras had introduced an import permit policy with the result that a substantial amount of merchandise had accumulated in customs and fiscal warehouses and that supplies of certain products (such as powdered milk) were beginning to be scarce.

To relieve this situation, the controller of external financing of the Central Bank of Honduras has been authorized in the case of goods for which importation has to be against payment and which have accumulated in customs warehouses since before 16 July 1982 to grant the corresponding import permits when the importer complies with either of the following: to obtain from the foreign supplier an adequate term for payment of the import goods; or to prove that they have deposited with the local collecting bank the equivalent in Lempiras of the value of the imported goods.

Before the payment of the deposit mentioned above, the importer should arrange with his foreign supplier that the latter authorizes the intermediary bank to hand over the documents that cover the imported goods, once the deposit has been made. Payment in foreign exchange would be effected as soon as the resources of the Central Bank permit.

Source: British Business, 10 September 1982

HUNGARY

Quantitative import restrictions for 1982

The Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade published in its Official Journal on 4 September 1982 a list of goods subject to quantitative restrictions if imported from western industrial countries, as of 1 September 1982. The products and quantities involved are as follows:

- iron ores 290,000 t
- long-fibre asbestos 4,500 t
- caustic soda, solid 5,000 t
- basic organic chemicals 1,680 million Ft
- alphatopic products: ketones, aldehydes, acids 1,050 million Ft
- certain coal-tar dyestuffs, certain chemical products for the textile, leather and fur industries 2,000 million Ft
- natural rubber 13,000 t
- polyvinyl chloride (PVC) 8,000 t
- certain basic materials for plastic products 2,300 million Ft and moulding powder
HUNGARY (cont'd)

- zinc oxide titanium oxide, lithopone 13,000 t
- certain synthetic silks 7,000 t
- certain semi-finished products for the paper industry 95,000 t
- paper and carton 95,000 t
- raw cotton 16,700 t
- raw hides 25,000 t
- soya meal 600,000 t
- husked rice 11,000 t

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 15 October 1982

ICELAND

Customs duty exemption: musical instruments

The Icelandic authorities have decided to grant duty-free treatment to imports of musical instruments. Such imports are only subject to sales tax at the rate of 23.5 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 October 1982

INDIA

Customs duty exemption

Imports of raw materials and components are exempted from excise duty if they are used in the manufacture of goods to be supplied to projects aided by the World Bank, IDA and other international agencies. The regulation applies from 10 September 1982 to 10 September 1987.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 October 1982

Export duty decrease

The rate of export duty on soft cotton waste was reduced from 25 per cent ad valorem to 12.5 per cent ad valorem with effect from 1 October 1982.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 October 1982
INDIA (cont'd)

Export duty increase

The rate of export duty on coffee was increased from Rs 180 per quintal to Rs 300 per quintal with effect from 20 September 1982.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 October 1982

Import prohibition

The Indian authorities have banned the importation of four synthetic pyrethoids, namely, fenvalate, cypermethrin, permethrin and decamethrin.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 November 1982

INDONESIA

Changes in import regulations

New import regulations require that the following items may only be imported by approved importers recognized by the Ministry of Trade and Co-operatives: electrical and electronic goods, chemicals, motor vehicle spare parts, metals, machinery, machinery equipment and spare parts, textiles, heavy equipment and spare parts.

In addition the following items may only be imported under quota by approved importers: particular tyres for motor vehicles which have been produced domestically, chrome yellow, molybdate-red and chrome-green, kraftliner and corrugating medium, particular piston rings and textiles with batik motives.

Source: L/5452, 25 January 1983

Import licensing

The Minister of Trade and Co-operatives has issued Decrees, effective 27 December 1982, restricting imports of various agricultural and food products to importers registered by the Minister of Trade and Co-operatives. The products affected fall under the following customs tariff headings (CCCN-based):

- Agricultural products: 07.01.330; 07.04.300; 07.05.120; 09.07; 10.05; 11.04.310; 12.01.210; 220.310, 320, 330, 410; 12.002.100; 15.07.180, 191, 192, 200; 15.10.110, 120; 19.04.110; 23.04.200; 24.01; 25.01; 40.01; 40.03; 40.04.
INDONESIA (cont'd)

- Food, beverages and fruit: 08.01; 08.02; 08.03; 08.04; 08.05; 08.06; 08.07; 08.08; 08.09; 08.10; 08.11; 08.12; 08.13; 16.01; 16.02; 16.03; 16.04; 16.05; 17.04; 18.03; 18.04; 18.05; 18.06; 19.02; 19.03; 19.04; 19.05; 19.07; 19.08; 20.01; 20.02; 20.03; 20.04; 20.05; 20.06; 20.07; 21.02; 22.01; 22.03; 22.04; 22.05; 22.06; 22.07; 22.09; 22.10.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, ESCAP, 31 January 1983
(British News, 31 December 1982 and 5 January 1983)

IRAN

Import restrictions on certain goods relaxed

The Cabinet has approved measures designed to relax import restrictions on certain goods, including spare parts for industry. No details of the goods involved were given.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 24 September 1982

ISRAEL

Import tariff reductions for 1,100 products

As of 1 January 1983 Israel reduced import tariffs for goods originating in the member countries of the EEC from 13 per cent to 10 per cent. This is in accordance with the Agreement of 1975 which determines that beginning in 1983 the rates of duty charged by Israel on goods imported from the EEC shall amount to only 50 per cent of the rates applied on 1 January 1975.

According to a communication by Israel the rates of duty of about eighty products imported from other countries, including the EFTA countries, the United States and Canada, shall also be reduced from 13 per cent to 10 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 December 1982
ISRAEL (cont'd)

Other customs duty changes

Under the Customs Tariff and Exemptions Order 1982, the following amendments were made: Amendment 13 amended headings 703 and 731; Amendment 14 amended headings 71.02 and 71.03; Amendment 15 increased the rate of duty in various chapters throughout the tariff; Amendment 16 amended heading 06.02.

Source: British Business, 8 October 1982

Additional customs duty

The Israeli authorities announced that under the Customs Tariff and Exemption (Amendment 17) Order 1982 an additional rate of 3 per cent ad valorem shall be paid on all imports into Israel. It applies also to goods which are not normally liable for duty, but not to goods which are exempted from value-added tax. The order came into effect on 1 August 1982 and was to expire on 31 March 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 20 September 1982; British Business, 1 October 1982; Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 11 October and 17 December 1982

Import prohibition for canned fish

The Israeli authorities have prohibited, until further notice, imports of canned fish. Import licenses that have been issued remain valid. New import licenses for canned tuna and mackerels are not issued with the explanation that these products had been imported at dumping prices thus damaging domestic production. Imports, which came predominantly from Japan, Taiwan, Spain and Portugal, have been offered at prices which were 30-40 per cent below the prices of domestic producers.

The authorities intend to decide on the conditions under which imports will be admitted again after a thorough examination of the situation.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 9 November 1982
IVORY COAST

Increased import duty on cigarettes

By Ordinance No. 82-925 dated 1 October 1982, the revenue duty on cigarettes imported into the Ivory Coast was increased to CFAF 2,500 per kg. net (instead of CFAF 850).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 November 1982

JORDAN

Tariff changes

By a Decision published in the Official Gazette of 17 August 1982, the Jordanian authorities changed the rates of duty of the customs tariff for certain items falling under heading numbers: 19.02, 25.15, 38.11, 40.11, 44.03, 48.21, 62.02, 71.07, 73.18, 76.02, 84.06, 84.13, 84.56, 90.28. The changes run from "exemption" to 40 per cent.

Furthermore, with effect from 15 August 1982, the Jordanian authorities decided to exempt from duty animal fats imported by local soap-works.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 October 1982

Tariff changes

Under a Decision published in the Official Gazette of 16 November 1982, the Jordanian authorities changed as follows the rates of customs duties on products falling under the tariff headings below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customs duty</th>
<th>Old %</th>
<th>New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60.02: Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.09: Corsets, corset-belts, brassières, etc:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Brassières</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.10: Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JORDAN (cont'd)

73.21: Structures, complete or incomplete, assembled or unassembled, and parts of structures, etc.

(a) Chassis for horticulturalists and florists
(b) Chassis for concrete roofs

85.15: Transmission and reception apparatus:

(a) Radio reception apparatus

94.01: Chairs and other seats, whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof

94.02: Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (for example, operating tables, hospital beds with mechanical fittings); dentists' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating rotating or reclining movements; parts of the foregoing articles:

(a) Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture
(b) Other

94.03: Other furniture and parts thereof

94.04: Mattress supports, articles of bedding or similar furnishings:

(a) Mattress supports
(b) Other

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 20 December 1982

KENYA

Customs duties and sales tax increased

Within the framework of their 1982/1983 budget, the Kenyan authorities adopted two laws increasing the rates of customs duty and sales tax on a great number of imported products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 October 1982
KENYA (cont'd)

**Stringent measures introduced**

In view of its difficult economic situation, Kenya has announced a package of reforms accompanied by a drastic programme of restraint in government spending. The main features include: reintroduction of the export compensation scheme which had been abolished in mid-1982; a promise of priority status for importers of essential items, and a review of the import licence and foreign exchange allocation system, where lengthy delays are common; parastatals organizations are to be placed on an economic footing by reducing, and in some cases withdrawing, government subsidies; "more favourable terms" will be drawn up for repatriation of profits and capital; non-essential government-backed projects are to be ended or curtailed.

Source: Financial Times, 13 October 1982
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 September-14 October 1982

**Export compensation scheme reinstated**

The Kenyan authorities have announced that the export compensation scheme is being reinstated with amendments. Export earnings which qualified for compensation under the previous scheme will be eligible for compensation at a rate of 10 per cent only, but increases of export earnings over those of the previous year will attract compensation at a rate of 25 per cent.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, October 1982

**Central Bank recalls import licences**

The Central Bank of Kenya recalled foreign exchange allocation licences (FEALS) newly issued to importers - many of them manufacturers. The foreign exchange allocation licences were originally issued for the importation of industrial spare parts and raw materials. Other licences were for importation of books, leather articles and many other types of items.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 October-14 November 1982
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Export limitation for cotton yarn to Australia

Korea's Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to limit cotton yarn exports to Australia to a maximum amount of 7,054 tonnes between 1 November 1982 and 31 December 1983.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 December 1982

LESOTHO

Sales Tax Act 1982 promulgated

Under the Sales Tax Act, 1982 (with effect from 1 October 1982) sales tax at the rate of 5 per cent of taxable value is to be collected on imported goods, the sale of goods and other goods and services.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, November 1982

LIBYA

Ban on imports of non-essential goods

Together with other measures taken to deal with declining revenues, the Libyan authorities have placed a ban on imports of non-essential goods. Imports of food, medicine and construction equipment are permitted.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 September-14 October 1982

MADAGASCAR

Temporary admission granted for certain imported raw materials

Under Order No. 3930/82 of 1 September 1982, the Ministry for Finance of Madagascar has authorized the temporary admission of imports of raw materials for the manufacture of cloth for export.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 4 October 1982
MALAYSIA

Import duty changes

As from 22 October 1982 the Malaysian authorities introduced revised rates of import duties, sales tax and surtax for certain goods. Amongst the main changes were an increase in the rate of sales tax to 10 per cent, higher import duties for completely built-up and knocked-down cars, beer, tobacco and certain chemicals, and the removal of import duties on some computers, ciné cameras, sound recorders, cosmetics and pens.

Source: British Business, 10 December 1982

Export duty reduction

The Malaysian Government announced that the export duty on the following types of Malaysian rubber has been reduced to 4.625 cents per kg. from 4.750 cents with effect from 18 November 1982; rubber latex, RSS One, Two, International Estates (IX), other RSS, superior processing rubber, SMR CV, CV50, CV70, LV, L, WF, other SMR, air dried sheets (ADS), unsmoked sheets and crêpe, deproteinized purified natural rubber (DPNR), partially purified (PP) rubber crêpe, oil extended natural rubber masterbatch (OENRM), oil extended natural rubber (OENR), rubber powder, softened or peptized rubber, technically classified (TC) rubber, unvulcanized, uncompounded rubber plates, sheets and strip, and masterbatch.

At the same time, the export duty on RSS Three, Four, Five and SMR Five has also been cut to 3.250 cents per kg. from 3.375 cents previously and that on SMR 10, 20, 50, general purpose (GP) and other rubber to 0.125 cent per kg. from 0.375 cent.

According to the Government, the export duties are based on gazetted prices, which have been lowered to 190.750 cents per kg. from 191.375 cents for latex, RSS One, Two, IX, other RSS, superior processing rubber, SMR CV, CV50, CV70, LV, L, WF, other SMR, ADS, unsmoked sheet and crêpe, DPNR, PP crêpe, OENRM, OENR, rubber powder, softened or peptized rubber, TC rubber, unvulcanized, uncompounded rubber plates, sheets and strip and masterbatch.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 December 1982

MAURITANIA

Tariff changes

Under Order No. 82.054 of 12 May 1982, tariff changes have been made in respect of the following products when imported into Mauritania. The new rates are:
MAURITANIA (cont'd)

1. Butane gas (27.11.20): exemption from all customs duties and charges.

2. Cooking appliances and plate-warmers (73.36.00):
   - cookers with one or two rings: revenue duty: 6 per cent of c.i.f. value; turnover tax: exempt;
   - other appliances: standard charge: 26 per cent.

Other duties and charges remain unchanged.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 December 1982

Consumption taxes on tobacco, tea and petroleum products and alcoholic beverages

Under Order No. 82.060 of 24 May 1982 (General Tax Code), the rates of consumption tax applicable to imports of the following products from all origins have been set as follows (amounts expressed in ouguiyas or UM).

1. Petroleum products:
   - high-octane petrol: 550 per hl.
   - ordinary petrol: 500 per hl.
   - kerosene: 84 per hl.
   - gas-oil: 280 per hl.
   - diesel oil and light fuel-oil: 220 per metric ton
   - heavy fuel-oil: 80 per metric ton
   - lubricating oils and lubricants: 3,200 per metric ton
   - liquefied gas hydrocarbons (butane, propane): 1,040 per metric ton

2. Alcoholic beverages:

   100 per cent of customs-cleared value, not including tax on alcoholic beverages.

3. Tobacco:
   - cheroots weighing less than 5 grams each: 1
   - cigars weighing not more than 5 grams each: 2
   - quality cigarettes, per packet of 20: 4
   - de luxe cigarettes, per packet of 20: 5
   - tobacco in the leaf, per kg.: 15
   - pipe or cigarette tobacco, per kg.: 100
MAURITANIA (cont'd)

4. **Green tea**: 20 per kg. net weight.

  Petroleum products and alcoholic beverages can be exempted from the above-mentioned tax under certain conditions.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 December 1982

MAURITIUS

**Stamp duty increased**

Under notice No. 171 of 30 July 1982, the Mauritian authorities have increased the stamp duty applied on imported goods from 5 per cent to 12 per cent, calculated on the c.i.f. value. This measure came into effect on 31 July 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 November 1982

MEXICO

**Substantial changes in import duties**

A decree published in the Diario Oficial on 13 August 1982 imposed import duty changes on goods contained in 127 tariff items.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial on 7 October 1982 changed import duties charged on goods contained in 72 tariff items. The majority of the changes were import duty reductions, particularly in respect of industrial products.

Further import duty changes were imposed by a decree published in the Diario Oficial on 29 November 1982. The measure affected 128 customs tariff numbers of which 40 per cent consisted of import duty reductions. The tariff chapters mainly affected were:

25; 26; 28; 29; 31; 32; 37 to 40; 44; 48 to 51; 56; 69; 70; 73; 76; 80; 84; 85; 87; 90; 92.

Source: British Business, 17 September and 29 October 1982; Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 11 November and 27 December 1982
MEXICO (cont'd)

Import licensing for all imports and imports at preferential rates of exchange

Decrees published in the Diario Oficial of 17 September 1982 imposed import licensing on all imports, except for imports valued at less than 5,000 pesos. Import licences were only to be issued for goods of priority interest for the country for which foreign exchange at a preferential rate of exchange of 50 pesos for US$1 were to be made available.

Diario Oficial, 24 November 1982, contained an acuerdo published by the Ministry of Commerce modifying the list of goods for whose import the preferential rate of exchange may be authorized (List 1 published in Diario Oficial, 17 September). Modification added to the list certain sub-heads from the following tariff chapters:

12; 13 to 15; 25 to 30; 32; 34; 35; 37 to 41; 44; 48; 51; 56; 59; 68; 70; 73; 74; 76; 82; 84; 85; 87; 90; 93; 97.

and removed from the list certain sub-heads from the following tariff chapters:

7; 11; 13; 15; 25; 28 to 30; 34; 37 to 40; 48; 51; 53; 55; 59; 70; 73; 74; 76; 79; 82 to 85; 87; 90; 92; 93; 97 to 99.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 November 1982; British Business, 17 December 1982

Other import and export regulation changes

Diario Oficial, 6 October 1982, contained a number of edicts among which were the following:

- An edict which contained the list of products for which foreign exchange at the preferential rate of exchange may be authorized for the free zones and border areas of the country, provided the goods were not supplied from the interior.

- An edict withdrawing import licensing requirements for certain products of gold, silver and precious metals imported by the Bank of Mexico or any institutions acting for the Bank.

Source: British Business, 17 December 1982
MEXICO (cont'd)

Requirements for locally-produced motor vehicle components

The Diario Oficial, 9 November 1982, contained a list, published by the Ministry of Industrial Development, of locally-manufactured motor vehicle components which must be incorporated into locally-manufactured goods where appropriate.

The Diario Oficial, 11 November 1982, contained a much larger list of 138 motor vehicle components which should be considered as being locally-manufactured.

Source: British Business, 17 December 1982

MOROCCO

Amendments in the 1982 General Import Programme

Under Circular No. 1416 the Moroccan authorities have transferred the following products from list "A" (products not subject to import authorization) to list "B" (products subject to import licensing restrictions):

- wire rod (fil machine) (BTN 73.10.10)
- concrete bars other than castelleted (fer à béton, autre que crénelé) (BTN 73.10.27)

Source: British Business, 12 November 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 November 1982

NIGER

Import régime for certain goods

Under Order No. 042/MC/T/DCE of 18 October 1982, the following import régimes have been established for the goods listed below:

(a) Products subject to import licensing, without quota restriction:

Perfume; butane gas in cartridges; footwear other than of foam rubber; construction materials (angle-posts, wire rod for reinforced concrete, IPN, marble, planks, tiles, metal sheets, wire netting, white cement); plumbing materials (tubes and pipes other than of plastic, taps and mixers, sinks, wash-basins, bidets, water closet pans, baths); locksmiths' materials; windows; doors; glass window-panes.
NIGER (cont'd)

(b) **Products subject to import licensing within the limits of an annual quota:**

- Blankets (62.01); washing preparations or detergents in powder form;
- footwear of foam rubber (64.01.27 and 64.01.28); cement, excluding white cement (25.23.10);
- toilet soap in stamped bars (34.01.11 and 34.01.19), other than medicated soap (34.01.30) and scented soap (34.01.20).

(c) **Products prohibited for import except under special permit issued by the Ministry of Trade and Transport:**

- Foam mattresses, whether or not covered (94.04.12 and 94.04.13); foam rubber pads;
- butane gas in bottles (27.11.20); ordinary soap (34.01.01, 34.01.02 and 34.01.03);
- beds of the "Nigerian bed" type, entirely of metal, folding;
- wire mattresses and bed-springs;
- R20 batteries;
- bricks;
- guinea cloth (55.09.31);
- dyed cotton yarn put up for retail sale, except fishing line (55.06.90);
- plain-woven fabrics, "fancy" type (55.09.54).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 November 1982

**Calculation of the customs value of imported goods**

Order No. 265/MF/DDR of 16 September 1982 of the Ministry for Finance of Niger, has fixed with effect from 1 October 1982, the transport costs to be taken into account when establishing the taxable value of goods imported into Niger.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 November 1982

**NIGERIA**

**Tariff changes**

The Nigerian Official Gazette of 18 August 1982 refers to tariff changes regarding the following products: tea (09.02); maize (10.05); umbrella handles made of plastic material imported by a recognized manufacturer (39.07 K); certain fabrics of synthetic textile fibres and discontinuous man-made fibres (56.07 C); motors for cameras and cinematographic apparatus including parts and accessories therefor (84.08 B); parts and accessories for vehicles falling within headings 87.09 to 87.11 inclusive (87.12).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 October 1982
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Measures restricting imports (see Survey No. 15, page 62)

Under "Tariff changes on all other products"

By notice of the Nigerian authorities dated 9 September 1982, the 5 per cent increase, introduced on 20 April 1982 on products for which the customs duties previously applicable had been less than 100 per cent, does not apply to books.

Under "Reintroduction of deposit prior to importation"

Circular E CD/AD/35/82 of 18 May 1982 of the Central Bank of Nigeria, which had fixed the amount of prior deposit per product to be paid at the time of importation, has been amended. Deposits for the following two categories have been reduced:

- Raw materials: 10 per cent (instead of 25 per cent)
- Spare parts: 15 per cent (instead of 25 per cent)

The rest remains unchanged.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 November 1982

Import régime for certain products changed

The import régime for the following products was changed by an Ordinance dated 12 August 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 18 August 1982:

Products subject to import licensing (previously prohibited):
- working garments (61.01B, 61.02A)
- tea (09.02)

Prohibited products (previously subject to specific licensing)
- poultry fresh or frozen (02.02)
- primary cells and primary batteries (1.5 volts) of the "D" type, "UMI" and the like (85.03 C)

Under an Ordinance dated 9 August 1982, the following products imported into Nigeria were placed under specific licence:
- prefabricated wooden buildings, including doors and frames (44.23)
- building materials, other than in glass
- building bricks, other than in glass (69.04)
- roofing tiles (69.05)
NIGERIA (cont'd)

The conditions under which the Ordinance may be applied are set out in Circular ECD/AD/105/82 of 25 October 1982

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 October and 6 December 1982

Foreign-exchange priorities according to nature of external transactions

Following the restrictive measures adopted by the Nigerian Government, the Central Bank of Nigeria has drawn up a list of five categories of transactions constituting an order of priority for the allocation of foreign exchange to settle Nigeria's external commitments.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 20 September 1982

OMAN

Import duty increase for polyurethane foam

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has imposed a 15 per cent duty (previously 2 per cent) on polyurethane foam products to protect local manufacturers. This duty does not apply to solid polyurethane products.

Source: British Business, 24 September 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 December 1982

Quality control of imported medicines

The Ministry of Health plans to regulate the quality of imported medicines. A quality-control laboratory to vet locally used drugs has been set up. The Ministry intends to compile a register of all foreign drug manufacturers and their products, and also intends to control visits by company representatives, whether they are negotiating with government medical staff or private practitioners.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 October 1982

PANAMA

Petroleum import duties

The Panamanian Government announced the following import duties in Resolution 62 of 17 June 1982:
**PANAMA (cont'd)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import Duty No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>313-01-01</td>
<td>Motor spirit (87 octane)</td>
<td>70 per cent ad valorem or US$0.65 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313-01-01A</td>
<td>Motor spirit (95 octane)</td>
<td>70 per cent ad valorem or US$0.70 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313-01-01B</td>
<td>Diesel oil</td>
<td>70 per cent ad valorem or US$0.65 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313-01-01C</td>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td>70 per cent ad valorem or US$0.70 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313-03-01</td>
<td>Fuel oil</td>
<td>70 per cent ad valorem or US$0.40 per gal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 26 November 1982

**PARAGUAY**

Import tariff reductions for raw materials and partly processed goods

The Paraguayan authorities have extended the number of import tariff reductions for certain raw materials and partly processed goods for persons setting up enterprises which are processing such goods. Such goods are subject to an import tariff of 8 per cent and affect the ex-positions of the following tariff chapters:

25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 69 and 70.

The tariff reductions are based on the provisions of Decree No. 27741 of 7 September 1981.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 November 1982
PARAGUAY (cont'd)

Import prohibitions for paper products

Decree 353/76 prohibits the importation of a large number of paper products contained in CCCN chapters 48 and 49.

Source: British Business, 8 October 1982; Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 October 1982

Prior import deposit system

With Circular No. 85/82 the Central Bank of Paraguay set up a prior import deposit system for goods imported at the official rate of exchange of G 160 per US$. The products concerned were classified into three categories:

1. Indispensable products: not subject to prior import deposits.
2. Semi-indispensable products: subject to prior import deposits of 100 per cent of the f.o.b. price.
3. Non-indispensable products: subject to 200 per cent of the f.o.b. price.

The deposits have to be blocked with a bank for a minimum period of 120 days and should be made before the shipments of the goods take place.

Central Bank Circular No. 96/82 abolished the prior import deposit requirement for some chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and for products used for the packaging of medical products.

The prior import deposit for these goods was 100 per cent of the f.o.b. price.

With Circular 94/82 the Central Bank moved other products such as malt, hops, concentrated flavours, metal containers and video tapes into the group of products not subject to the prior import deposits.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 October 1982; Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 9 November 1982
PERU

Import duty reduction for fertilizers

According to the Supreme Decree No. 278-82-EFC passed by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce the import duty for several types of fertilizers was fixed at a rate of 15 per cent until the end of 1982. As of 1 January 1983 this duty rate was reduced to 10 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 29 October 1982

Import duty increase for paper and paper products

The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce issued Supreme Decree No. 299-82-EFC which increased the rate of duty imposed on imports of paper and paper products to 45 per cent. The following positions of the import tariff are affected:

48.01.06.00; 48.01.07.00; 48.05.01.00; 48.05.02.01; 48.15.07.00;
48.16.01.01; 48.21.00.11.


Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 December 1982

Import licensing imposed

Through Supreme Decree No. 240-82-EPC the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce imposed import licensing on ethyl alcohol contained in the tariff numbers 22.08 and 22.09. The measure was published in the Official Journal on 13 August 1982.

According to a ruling by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce, import licences are required until 30 June 1983 for the following goods:

1. Within chapter 73.11: iron or steel profiles, under 80 mm.
2. Within chapter 73.15: wire-coated alloy steel.
3. Within chapter 73.18: tubes of iron or steel with seam, including other metal coatings, not exceeding 100 mm. internal diameter.

POLAND

New plan for import reductions

The Polish Council of Ministers decided to set up a new commission for the rationalization of imports from the developed market-economy countries, headed by the deputy-chairman of the Planning Commission. The new programme will include:

- a list of products where imports shall remain strictly limited or, if possible, completely abolished;
- a list of proposals on the expansion of domestic production of those products that so far have had to be imported;
- a list of products needed for the execution of investment programmes and which have to be imported;
- concrete proposals for stimulating domestic production not relying on imports.

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

PORTUGAL

Sales tax on motor vehicles

By Decree No. 349 of 3 September 1982, published in the Official Gazette of that date, the Portuguese authorities increased as follows the rates of the sales tax applicable to motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87-02-09 of the Portuguese customs tariff (motor vehicles for the transport of persons, including vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods):

(1) vehicles of not more than 1,400 cc.:

- the multiplier applied to the cylinder capacity was raised from 0.03 to 0.035;

(2) vehicles of more than 1,400 cc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New sales tax rate</th>
<th>Old sales tax rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from 1,401 to 1,700 cc.</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 1,701 to 2,000 cc.</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 2,000 cc.</td>
<td>120%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 20 September 1982
QATAR

Clearance through customs

Law No. 29 of 1966 was amended by a Decree dated 25 October 1982 stipulating that merchandise unloaded in the port of Qatar and not cleared through customs within a maximum period of six months would be sold by auction.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 November 1982

ROMANIA

Plan for 1983 and revision of foreign trade plan; substantial decrease in imports; policy of compensation trade


The Party approved the speeding-up of industrial output during 1983. Gross industrial output was to expand by 6.6 per cent as compared with the 5.6 per cent increase planned for 1982. Net industrial output would expand by 8 per cent compared to the 4.7 per cent increase planned for 1982. The increase in industrial output would be realized with strictly limited imports from the convertible currency area. Average imports from the convertible currency area amounted to $4 billion during 1979-1980 and in 1981 they were over $3.1 billion. In 1983 they are likely to be cut to some $2.1 billion. It was underlined that imports would mainly be carried out on a compensation trade basis.

Overall exports were to expand by 18 per cent and exports to developed market-economy countries by over 19 per cent.

During the first six months of 1982 Romanian imports from the OECD countries were down by nearly 40 per cent, while Romanian exports to those countries had decreased by 19 per cent.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin on Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 26 November and 20 December 1982
SOMALIA

Elimination of two-tiered foreign exchange market

The system of a two-tiered foreign exchange market, established on 1 July 1981 by the Central Bank of Somalia, was abolished on 30 June 1982. The single rate put into effect was So. Sh. 2.1729 per F 1 (buying rate) and at So. Sh. 2.2229 per F 1 (selling rate). Furthermore, the Somalian currency was no longer tied to the dollar, but to the SDR.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 November 1982

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 30 July 1982: R. 1587, CCCN 39.01: 1. The rate of duty on phenoplast moulding powders is increased from free to 10 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the provisions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R. 1588, CCCN 56.07 and 59.08: the rates of duty on certain fabrics of a kind commonly used for interlinings are amended. R. 1589, CCCN 68.07: specific provision, at the existing rate of duty, is made for slag wool, rock wool and similar mineral wools, and mixtures and articles thereof (excluding board of a thickness exceeding 10 mm. but not exceeding 26 mm.), of a value for duty purposes per kg. not exceeding 500 c. R. 1590, CCCN 85.20: the rates of duty on certain motor vehicle filament lamps and on glass envelopes, equipped with mountings, filaments and leading-in wires, for filament lamps, are amended. R. 1591, CCCN 85.20: the rate of duty on certain filament lamps is amended from 20 per cent or 1,500 c. per 100 less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 24 c. each less 80 per cent. R. 1592, CCCN 90.28: in restating sub-heading 90.28.40 the reference to a value for duty purposes is increased from 300 c. to 450 c. each.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 August 1982: R. 1708, CCCN 04.02: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on buttermilk in powder of granular form is reduced from 230 c. per 100 kg. to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 August 1982: R. 1751, CCCN 39.01.75.10: 1. The rate of duty on certain polyether-polyols, liquid or pasty, is increased from free to 5 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R. 1752, CCCN 84.40.15.10: the rate of duty on laundry drying machines, tumbler type, with a dry mass loading capacity not exceeding 7.5 kg., is amended from 25 per cent to 20 per cent or 15,000 c. each less 80 per cent.
The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 3 September 1982: R. 1855, CCCN 28.16: the rate of duty on ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution, is amended from 21 c. per kg. to 25 c. per kg. less 100 per cent. R. 1856, CCCN 73.18.70 and 83.18.80: the rate of duty on certain tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron or steel, are amended. R. 1857, CCCN 73.20.90: the rates of duty on certain tube and pipe fittings of black malleable cast iron and galvanized malleable cast iron are amended. R. 1858, CCCN 85.15.25.50: the rate of duty on assembled portable radio receiving sets, incorporating magnetic sound recorders or reproducers, but not incorporating turntables, is amended from 40 per cent or 1,200 c. each (general) and 25 per cent (m.f.n.) to 30 per cent or 3,000 c. each. R. 1859, CCCN 73.14, 73.15.82, 73.15.83.05: 1. The rates of duty on certain welding wire, of iron and steel, are amended to 20 per cent or 120 c. per kg. less 80 per cent. 2. Welding wire classifiable under sub-headings 73.15.82.05 and 73.15.83.03 which complies with the conditions of item 460.22 may be admitted under rebate of duty under that item and for this purpose the Board of Trade and Industries has certified that the increase in the rate of duty is as a result of an application for tariff protection not previously published in the Government Gazette for general information.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 10 September 1982: R. 1909, CCCN 48.01.80 and 38.01.90: the rates of duty on certain paper are amended. R. 1910, CCCN 58.05.10, 59.07.30, 59.07.40.90, 60.03.10, 60.03.30, 60.03.50, 60.04.05: the general and m.f.n rates of duty on certain products are equalized. R. 1911, CCCN 39.02: specific provision is made for certain ion exchangers of styrene polymers or co-polymers and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free with retrospective effect to 19 February 1982.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 17 September 1982: R. 1970, CCCN 29.31.50: specific provision is made for methionine and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 15 per cent to free. R. 1971, CCCN 39.07: specific provision is made for laboratory ware of polytetra-fluorethylene and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 40 per cent to free. R. 1972, CCCN 39.07: specific provision is made for power transmission line equipment of artificial plastic material and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 40 per cent
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

to 5 per cent. R. 1973, CCCN 84.62.20; 84.62.45.90; 84.62.49; 84.62.51 and 84.62.75: the rates of duty on certain tapered roller bearings and on certain parts of bearings are amended. This amendment in so far as it relates to any reduction in the rate of duty, has retrospective effect to 7 August 1981. R. 1981, CCCN 39.01.61.30; 39.02.52.25; 39.02.85.50; 39.03.10.10; 48.07.40; 48.15.40.20: the rates of duty on certain pressure-sensitive plates, sheets, film, foil and strip of polyethylene terphthalates, vinyl chloride polymers and co-polymers and biaxially oriented propylene polymers and on certain pressure-sensitive paper, are amended. 2. Specific provision, at the existing rate of duty, is made for pressure-sensitive regenerated cellulose film of a width not exceeding 150 mm.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 24 September 1982: R. 2022, CCCN 16.02.50: 1. The rate of duty on beef in airtight metal containers is increased from 1,100 c. per 100 kg. to 30 per cent or 100 c. per kg. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item and for this purpose the Board of Trade and Industries has certified that the increase in the rate of duty is as a result of an application for tariff protection not previously published in the Government Gazette for general information. R. 2023, CCCN 29.35.73 and 38.11.60.60: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on bromacil and herbicides with bromacil as active ingredient is reduced from 10 per cent to free. R. 2024, CCCN 87.07: the rates of duty on certain rider-type forklift trucks and on chassis and frames and parts thereof, are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 1 October 1982: R. 2069, CCCN 29.04, 29.14, 29.15.30, 29.15.40: 1. Specific provisions, at the existing rates of duty, are made for (a) methyl amyl alcohol; (b) n-propyl acetate and isopropyl acetate; (c) diacetin, triacetin and ethylene glycol diacetate, and (d) dibutyl maleate and salts and other esters of maleic acid. 2. The rate of duty on maleic acid is amended from 20 per cent (general) and 15 per cent (m.f.n.) to 15 per cent. R. 2070, CCCN 38.19.87: the rate of duty on mixed alkylbenzenes is amended from 10 per cent or 1,500 c. per 100 kg. less 75 per cent to 10 per cent or 112 c. per kg. less 90 per cent. R. 2071, CCCN 39.02.40, 39.02: 1. The effect of this notice is that the rates of duty on certain ion exchangers of styrene polymers or co-polymers are amended. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be admitted under rebate of duty under that item and for this purpose the Board of Trade and Industries has certified that the increase in the rates of duty is as a result of an application for tariff protection not previously published in the Government Gazette for general information. R. 2072, CCCN 83.05.05: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on parts of rock-drilling or earth-boring bits, not incorporating sintered metal carbide or cerams, is amended. R. 2073, CCCN 39.02.51.25, 39.02.51.30, 39.07.80: the effect of this notice is that the rates of duty
on certain floor coverings of vinyl chloride polymers or co-polymers are amended and that the statistical unit of sub-heading 39.07.80 is changed from kg. to m². R. 2074, CCCN 42.02.10, 44.15.20, 46.02.10, 46.03.10, 53.11.10, 53.11.90, 55.09.65, 56.07.70, 58.02.10: the general and m.f.n. rates of duty on certain products are equalized. R. 2075, CCCN 76.05: 1. Specific provision is made for aluminium powders and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 15 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be admitted under rebate of duty under that item and for this purpose the Board of Trade and Industries has certified that the increase in the rate of duty is as a result of an application for tariff protection not previously published in the Government Gazette for general information. R. 2076, CCCN 84.63: specific provision is made for certain plain shaft bearings, of textile material, impregnated with artificial plastic material, with an inside diameter exceeding 125 mm., and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 15 per cent or 400 c. per kg. R. 2077, item 117.00, CCCN 73.00: the effect of this notice is that imported hot-rolled angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, will be recognized as South African content in motor vehicles manufactured in the Republic. Furthermore, components which are manufactured in a foreign country shall under certain conditions be considered as being South African content.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 29 October 1982: R. 2296, CCCN 84.11: tariff heading 84.11 is restated. R. 2297, CCCN 38.11: specific provision is made for herbicides with alachlor as active ingredient and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 10 per cent. R. 2298, CCCN 40.02: the rate of duty on certain synthetic rubber latex is amended to 20 per cent with a maximum of 11 c. per kg. net.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 5 November 1982: R. 2370, CCCN 39.01: 1. The rate of duty on certain polyether-polyols, liquid or pasty, is increased from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item and for this purpose the Board of Trade and Industries has certified that the increase in the rate of duty is as a result of an application for tariff protection not previously published in the Government Gazette for general information. R. 2371, items 118.15, 118.25; CCCN 37.01, 37.03: the description of tariff items 118.15/37.01 and 118.25/37.03 is amended.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 3 December 1982: R. 2623, items 117.01, 117.20, 117.25, 117.30, CCCN 87.02, 87.04: the effect of this notice is that the rate of excise duty on certain motor vehicles and chassis for motor vehicles is increased by 20 per cent.

Source: British Business, 20 August, 17 and 24 September, 8, 15 and 29 October, 19 and 26 November, 3 December 1982.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont’d)

Import surcharge reduced

The South African Government has announced that the surcharge rate of 10 per cent applicable to imported goods as from 12 February 1982 will be reduced to 7.5 per cent with effect from 1 December 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 December 1982

SOVIET UNION

The 1983 Foreign Trade Plan; policy of compensation trade to be continued

The 1983 Economic Plan of the Soviet Union was adopted on 24 November 1982. Within this overall Plan the Foreign Trade Plan for 1983 indicates that the share of the socialist countries in total Soviet foreign trade is to increase only slowly, while the trade with developed market economy countries will expand somewhat more rapidly than provided for in the Five-Year Plan.

However, the expansion of Soviet foreign trade with the developed market economy countries depends on the continuation of the policy of compensation trade, i.e. by fulfilling large scale compensation agreements. In 1983, the Soviet Union plans to import, within the framework of compensation agreements, equipment and materials for the chemical industry, for the gas industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and equipment for forestry and wood processing in the Far East and in regions along the BAM railway. Special reference was made to supplies for the Gas Export Pipeline.

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

SPAIN

Reduction of import duty: resins

The Spanish Ministry of Economy and Finance published in the Official Gazette, 29 December 1982, a resolution dated 14 December 1982 establishing that as from 1 January 1983 coumarone, indene and coumarone-indene resins at present classified under tariff heading 39.02 CXIII.A from EEC and EFTA countries would have a 60 per cent reduction on import duty.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983
SPAIN (cont'd)

**Duty-free quota: paper**

By Royal Decree No. 3276/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 1 December 1982), a duty-free quota for the importation of 43,000 tons of paper weighing 65 g. or less per square metre (CCCN No. 48.07 DII B1) was established for the period 1 January 1981 to 1 December 1983.

Source: British Business, 17 December 1982

**Zero-duty tariff quotas**

By Decree Nos. 2098 to 2101 of 30 July 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 2 September 1982, the following zero-duty tariff quotas have been opened for the periods indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
<th>Amount of quota (tons)</th>
<th>Period of validity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 73-13 BIV</td>
<td>3,800)</td>
<td>1.6.82 to 31.12.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 73.13 BIV</td>
<td>10,700)</td>
<td>1.3.82 to 31.12.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 48-07 D</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>24.9.82 to 23.9.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29-01 D</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>1.7.82 to 30.6.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 48-01 F</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 27 September 1982
SPAIN (cont'd)

Opening of global import quotas

The Official Gazette of 14 September 1982 published a Resolution of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce calling the annual global quota No. 11 - CCCN 35.05 - dextrin and dextrin glues, solubles or roasted starches and starch glues. The second half of the value of the annual quota is also being called.

Source: British Business, 24 September 1982

The Official Gazette of 15 September 1982, published several Resolutions of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce calling the following global quotas: 9 varnishes; 12 powder, explosives, pyrotechnic articles and matches; 13 waste and scrap; 14 manufactured plastic products; 32 arms; 33 ammunition; 8 sulphur; 15 cotton yarns; 16 other cotton fabrics; 17 carpets; 18 tulle, lace velvet and cotton knitted fabrics; 19 knitted goods; 20 outergarments; 21 undergarments; 22 other ready-made garments.

The second half of the annual value of global quotas is also being called.

Source: British Business, 1 October 1982

Zero-duty tariff quota: frozen mackerel

By Decree No. 2735 of 24 September 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 3 November 1982, the Spanish authorities opened, for the period 1 October 1982 to 31 March 1983, a duty-free tariff quota for the import into Spain of 2,500 tons of frozen mackerel.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 November 1982

Opening of EEC import quotas

By a Decision of 26 July 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 14 September 1982, a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for EEC basic quota No. 38 covering carpets, carpeting and rugs (58-01, 58-02 A) for an amount of Pta 52,007,500.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 October 1982
British Business, 24 September 1982
**SPAIN (cont'd)**

### Opening of EEC import quotas

Under decisions of 30 July 1982 published in the Official Gazette of 25 September 1982, a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for imports into Spain under the following EEC basic quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount ('000 pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Domestic sewing machines, parts thereof (ex 84-41)</td>
<td>3,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Colour television receivers (ex 85-15)</td>
<td>95,475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 October 1982

### Opening of EEC import quotas

By decisions published in the Official Gazette of 16 September 1982, a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for imports into Spain under the following EEC basic quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount ('000 pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Varnishes and lacquers (32-09 A)</td>
<td>10,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Propellent powders, explosives, pyrotechnic articles (29-03 Bl, 36-01/02, 36-04 A and B, 36-05/06)</td>
<td>11,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Manufacturing waste and scrap (39-02 C)</td>
<td>37,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Articles of plastic materials (39-07)</td>
<td>121,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Arms (93-01/06)</td>
<td>44,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ammunition (93-07)</td>
<td>23,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sulphur (25.03)</td>
<td>151,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Cotton yarn (55-05/06)</td>
<td>8,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Woven fabrics of cotton (55-09)</td>
<td>62,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Woven pile fabrics, tulle and other net fabrics (58-04, ex 58-09, 60.01 Cl)</td>
<td>17,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount ('000 pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Knitted and crocheted goods (60-04 A, B, ex 60-05 A II, B III)</td>
<td>4,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Outer garments (ex 61-02 A, B)</td>
<td>10,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Under garments (ex 61-03 A, B, C, ex 61.04 A, B)</td>
<td>10,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Other made-up articles (ex 62-02 A II, B I, B II, B III, B IV, 62-03, ex 62.05 A, B, C, E)</td>
<td>48,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Special vehicles for earth-moving (TD87-02 B II a)</td>
<td>199,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Tractors (87-01)</td>
<td>422,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for the transport of persons (87-02 A)</td>
<td>25,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Special-purpose motor vehicles (87-03) (89-02/03)</td>
<td>301,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Ships, boats and other vessels</td>
<td>1,809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 10 October 1982  
Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 October 1982

### Opening of EEC import quotas

The Official Gazette of 25 September 1982, published two Resolutions of the Ministry of Commerce calling the following EC quotas: 65, domestic sewing machines and their parts; 66, colour TV sets.

The amounts called are: Pta 3,799,000 and Pta 95,475,000 respectively.

Source: British Business, 8 October 1982

### State-trading régime

The Official Gazette of 6 November 1982 published an order dated 4 November of the "Presidencia del Gobierno" effectively removing the following products from State-trading régime on their importation into the Canary Islands, Ceuta y Melilla: 1, 17.01B - raw sugar; 2, 17.02A2 - other lactose and lactose syrup; a lactose flavoured or with added colouring; other.

Source: British Business, 26 November 1982
SPAIN (cont'd)

Type approval of motor vehicles


Source: British Business, 19 November 1982

Animal feeds - registration

The Spanish Ministry of Agriculture published in the Official Gazette, 26 October 1982, an Order dated 30 September 1982 modifying Annex I of a previous Order dated 23 June 1976 on the list of animal feeds which need not be registered at the Spanish Ministry providing certain specifications are met.

Source: British Business, 19 November 1982

Wines and aperitifs

The Spanish Official Gazette of 11 November 1982, published an Order of 2 November 1982 from the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food modifying Articles 3 and 5 of the regulations for wines flavoured with aromatic extracts and bitter aperitif by redefining the technical specifications of these alcoholic beverages.

Source: British Business, 26 November 1982

SRI LANKA

Import duty increases

Import duties on different products falling wholly or partly under the following tariff headings were increased with effect from 17 August 1982: 32.10, 32.13, 48.01, 48.07, 70.09, 73.20, 73.35, 76.10, 82.09, 83.07, 83.13, 84.10, 84.41, 85.01, 85.04, 85.06, 85.23, 87.10, 90.16, 94.01, 96.01, 98.03, 98.05.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 October 1982
SUDAN

Import prohibition on certain vehicles

The Co-operation, Commerce and Supply Ministry has announced a ban on the import of vehicles other than public transport buses.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 17 December 1982

SWEDEN

Adjustment of import duty: beer

By a Decision which took effect on 1 August 1982, the Swedish authorities introduced the following agricultural charges on beers imported into Sweden:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beer Type</th>
<th>SEK/100 litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Beer of an alcoholic content of between 1.8 per cent and 2.8 per cent</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Beer of an alcoholic content exceeding 2.8 per cent</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 October 1982

Change in import régime: pears

With effect from 18 November 1982, the Swedish authorities liberalized imports of pears.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 November 1982

SWITZERLAND

Temporary increase in import duty: table grapes

By an Ordinance of 1 September 1982, published in the "Recueil des lois fédérales" of 3 September 1982, the Swiss authorities temporarily increased the rate of customs duty applicable to table grapes as follows:
**SWITZERLAND** (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
<th>Customs duty (Sw F/100 kg. gross)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-04: fresh table grapes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - imported from 15 July to 15 September</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - imported from 16 September to 14 July</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This measure, which took effect on 3 September 1982, was to be rescinded on 10 September 1982 at the latest.

Source: *Moniteur du Commerce international*, 20 September 1982

**Tax on beer**

By an Ordinance published in the *Recueil des lois fédérales* (legislative series) of 28 September 1982 the Swiss authorities increased the rate of tax on beer to 11 centimes per litre (old rate 9.25 centimes per litre). (See Survey No. 12).

Source: *Moniteur du Commerce international*, 11 October 1982

**SYRIA**

**Import prohibitions for motor chassis and certain iron wire**

Under Decree No. 289 of 1 August 1982, the Syrian authorities have prohibited imports of chassis for motor vehicles falling within tariff heading 87.06/B1/a.

Under Order 412 dated 13 October 1982, the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade banned the import of hot formed iron wire, not exceeding 6 mm. in diameter under tariff 73.14C. Exceptions are imports by licensed industrial institutions within the estimates of the Ministry of Industry, and also those quantities shipped and those letters of credit opened before the introduction of this Order.

Source: *Moniteur du Commerce international*, 20 September 1982
*British Business*, 26 November 1982
SYRIA (cont'd)

Payment for imports by the private sector; import deposits reduced

Under Decree No. 12 of 23 September 1982 of the Commission for the Rationalization of External Trade, the Syrian authorities decided that documentary credit should henceforth be the only method of payment accepted for settling imports by the private sector. Furthermore, the percentage of prior deposit to be made was reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent for goods imported by the private sector.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 8 November 1982
Middle East Economic Digest, 22 October 1982

Import monopoly for insecticides, brake fluids and lubricating oils

Under Decree No. 1395 of 15 August 1982, the Syrian authorities made the importation of insecticides (tariff heading 38.11) a monopoly of the Syrian General Enterprise for Chemical and Food Products (GEZA).

Under Decree No. 1970 of 25 September 1982, the Syrian authorities reserved all importation rights for brake fluids (tariff heading 38.19) and for lubricating oils (tariff heading 27.10) for a public Syrian body called "Mahroukat".

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 4 October and 29 November 1982

THAILAND

Import duty reduction

All machinery imports with energy-saving and environment-protection features will be entitled to lower import duty of not less than 10 per cent of the present rate. A special committee has been established to determine the various categories of machinery to come under the privilege duty system.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1982

Import tax changes

On 15 October 1982 Thailand introduced a wide ranging tax reform aimed at improving fiscal and monetary stability, boosting efficiency of tax collection and encouraging production and employment. These measures included:
THAILAND (cont'd)

- An increase of 10 per cent in the rate of import tax on most goods. Exceptions included petroleum products, skimmed milk, milk powder, butter fat, some kinds of sports equipment, some kinds of musical instruments, safety devices and energy saving equipment. The 10 per cent levy is a temporary measure which will not be enforced for more than a year.

- An increase of 3 per cent in the import tax rate for many goods which have long been protected by high tariff rates.

- A substantial reduction in import tax rates for some goods so as to promote efficiency and competitiveness among Thai producers. In particular, there will be a maximum import duty of 60 per cent on all items previously charged higher rates than this.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 November 1982

Import surcharges

The Board of Investment imposed surcharges on the imports of four different categories of products. The surcharges, effective from 4 August 1982, will be in force until 3 August 1983.

They are:

- A 10 per cent surcharge on the import of complete sets of taps listed under No. 84.61A of the Customs Tariff of Thailand.

- A 10 per cent surcharge on the import of aluminium foil under Customs Tariff No. 76.14. However, this surcharge applies only to foil with a thickness not exceeding 1.15 millimetres.

- A 15 per cent surcharge on the import of iron or steel wire netting, fencing or reinforcing materials listed under Customs Tariff No. 73.27. This surcharge applies only to products made from iron or steel wire with a diameter of between 1.45 and 3.41 millimetres.

- A 15 per cent surcharge on the import of steel wire rope and slings made from steel wire rope listed under Customs Tariff No. 73.25.

The Thai authorities have levied a 20 per cent import surcharge on low-density polyethylene (39.02B in the Customs Tariff of Thailand). This measure will be in effect from 6 October 1982 to 5 October 1983.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October and 31 December 1982
THAILAND (cont'd)

Import ban on automobiles, removed

The Thai authorities have lifted an import prohibition on automobiles. However, the measure only applies to imported automobiles of different models from those being assembled in Thailand. The tax difference between domestically assembled and imported automobiles will be maintained at 80 per cent and 150 per cent respectively.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1982

Domestic content requirements for automobile assembly raised

The required content of domestically made parts in automobile assembly will be raised from the present 40 per cent to at least 45 per cent with effect from 24 August 1983.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1982

TOGO

Import monopoly for wines and alcohols established

Under Decree No. 82-180/PR/MCT of 8 July 1982, the import of products containing alcohol from franc-zone countries, of an alcoholic strength exceeding 35°, and of alcoholic beverages from other origins is a monopoly of the National Trading Company (SONACOM).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 20 September 1982

TUNISIA

Exemption from customs duty and entry fee

In accordance with an Order of the Ministry for Planning and Finance of 23 April 1982, published in the Official Gazette, No. 31 of 30 April 1982, the following are admitted exempt from all duties and entry fees:

- Printed books, documents and publications;
- Teaching and office equipment for the Institute for Finance and Development (IFID).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 December 1982
Suspension of customs duty on imports of agricultural greenhouses

Under Decree No. 82-1296 of 21 September 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 1 October 1982, complete agricultural greenhouses falling within tariff heading 73.21 were to be admitted under suspension of customs duty within a quota limitation of 30 hectares.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 November 1982

Suspension of customs duty and production tax for galvanized tubes for the manufacture of agricultural greenhouses

Under Decree No. 82-1297 of 21 September 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 1 October 1982, galvanized tubes for the manufacture of agricultural greenhouses falling within tariff heading 73.18Ae, were to be admitted under exemption of customs duty and of production tax, within a quota limitation.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 November 1982

Customs and fiscal régime for certain animals and meat

Under Decree No. 82-1295 of 21 September 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 1 October 1982, the following are admitted free of production tax and subject to a 6 per cent customs duty until 31 December 1982:

- Ex 01.02 D: Live animals of the bovine species
- Ex 01.04 B: Live sheep
- Ex 02.04: Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive, fresh, chilled or frozen:
  - B: Meat of bovine animals
  - D(a): Meat of sheep

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 November 1982
TUNISIA (cont’d)

**Exemption from consumption tax**

By Order of the Ministry for Finance, dated 28 October 1982, published in the Official Gazette No. 70 of 5 November 1982, the following products were exempted from consumption tax. Previously these products had been liable to consumption tax at the rate of 43.50 per cent for importer/producers, and of 54.50 per cent for other importers.

49.03: Childrens' picture books and painting books.
49.09: Picture postcards, Christmas and other picture greeting cards, printed by any other process, with or without trimmings.
49.10: Calendars of any kind, of paper or paperboard, including calendar blocks.
49.11: Advertising matter of an official character and of general interest:
   - Technical handbooks, brochures, commercial catalogues and other similar articles not including publicity.
   - Publicity brochures for touristic propaganda regarding the hotel trade.
   - Illustrations and pictures for school use.
   - Other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs, for school use.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 December 1982

TURKEY

**Imports of certain iron and steel products permitted**

According to Communication No. SGM-82/23-27, as published in the Resmi Gazete of 11 November 1982, Turkey permits imports of certain iron and steel products, tariff No. 83.08 and 73.13.21, 22, 23, 24, in the framework of its Liberalization List II of the 1982 import regime.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 29 November 1982

**Import tax on European Community steel products**

The Turkish authorities announced on 12 December 1982 the re-imposition of an import tax of 15 per cent on steel products imported from the European Economic Community.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 15 December 1982
TURKEY (cont'd)

Import charges on insecticides abolished

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry abolished, as of 4 November 1982 (Resmi Gazete No. 17858), all import charges in respect of insecticides and raw materials for the production of insecticides.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 November 1982

Import surcharge

The Turkish authorities introduced an import surcharge of 2 per cent on all imports regardless of origin (Decree No. 8/5014 of 10 July 1982). The income resulting from this surcharge is to be used for a price stabilization fund.


UGANDA

Two-tiered foreign-exchange market established

In the framework of their 1982-1983 budget, the Ugandan authorities established a two-tier foreign-exchange market.

The old official rate was to be retained only for imports of priority goods and repayment of foreign public debts. The second rate is applicable to all other foreign transactions. It is fixed by the Bank of Uganda, which allocates the foreign exchange on sale to the highest bidder at a dollar price fixed weekly by a special commission. These provisions came into effect on 23 August 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 November 1982

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

DUBAI – Labelling of foodstuffs

The Dubai Municipality requires the following information to be shown on food labels: 1. Name of food. 2. Production and expiry dates on individual retail packs printed on labels or embossed on containers. Stamps, additional labels or stickers are not acceptable. 3. Ingredients. 4. Net weight or volume. 5. Name and address of manufacturer and country of origin.

Source: British Business, 12 November 1982
UNITED STATES

Increase in import duties on hides

The United States has restored the duty on imported hides to 5 per cent from 1 per cent. The duty had been lowered in 1979 as part of an agreement by which Argentina promised to end the embargo on hide exports, to replace it with a 25 per cent export duty and gradually to reduce the duty.

In 1981 Argentina exported $140 million in leather to the United States.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 9 November 1982

Countervailing duty - anti-dumping investigations introduced by the U.S. International Trade Commission

- Monitoring of mushroom imports from China

Acting on the recommendation of two members of the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC), the Administration has announced that it will monitor imports of canned mushrooms from China but will not impose import restraints at this time. Increased duties on mushroom imports, in effect since November 1980, will expire in October 1983.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 8 December 1982

- Imports of cotton towels from China

The USITC has begun a preliminary anti-dumping investigation into imports of cotton shop towels from China to determine whether the imports are injuring a U.S. industry.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 September 1982

- Imports of dairy products from the EEC

The USITC has begun a countervailing duty investigation of certain dairy products imported from the European Economic Community. In 1975 countervailing duties were imposed on the dairy products and immediately waived. The case was reviewed in 1980 by the USITC which delivered a finding of no injury. On the basis of information received in August 1982, the USITC instituted the present investigation, which covers milk and
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

cream (fluid, condensed, evaporated, or dried); butter and butter substitutes; cheese, except quota cheeses, whey and yoghurt and other fermented milk; animal oils, fats, and greases; and animal feeds containing milk or milk derivatives.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 September 1982

- Imports of motor cycles and power train sub-assemblies

The USITC has begun an investigation, under section 201 of the 1974 Trade Act, to determine whether heavyweight motor cycles, engines and power train sub-assemblies are being imported in such increased quantities as to be causing injury to a United States industry.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 28 September 1982

- Imports of certain automated equipment from France

The USITC is conducting a countervailing duty investigation of imports of certain automated fare collection equipment and parts from France.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 26 October 1982

- Imports of float glass from Belgium and Italy

The USITC is investigating imports of float glass from Belgium and Italy to determine whether the U.S. float glass industry would be injured if the outstanding countervailing duty orders on these were revoked.

In 1976 the Treasury Department issued a countervailing duty order on Italian float glass, but not on the Belgian product. This countervailing duty order was reviewed, and in February 1981 a countervailing duty order was issued against Belgian float glass as well. When authority for the countervailing duty statutes was transferred to the Commerce Department, it conducted a review of the countervailing duty orders and found the subsidy on Italian float glass to be 15.41 per cent to 15.53 per cent, and that on Belgian float glass less than 0.5 per cent.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 9 November 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of concrete steel wire strand from Great Britain

The USITC is conducting a final investigation of prestressed concrete steel wire strand imports from Great Britain, to determine whether they are injuring a U.S. industry. In preliminary probes the Commerce Department found a reasonable indication of the injury, and that the imports were being sold at less than fair value.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 9 November 1982

- Imports of specialty steel from six European countries

The Administration has asked the USITC to conduct an expedited investigation of specialty steel imports from six European countries - Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria and Sweden, under Section 201 of the 1974 Trade Act. The Trade Representative's office was also asked to monitor the imports during the period of the USITC investigation, using Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act. The Trade Representative was directed to initiate discussions on eliminating all trade-distorting practices in the specialty steel industry.

The U.S. specialty steel industry has filed charges against steelmakers in the six European countries, alleging that specialty steel exports were benefiting from government subsidies. The charges involve stainless bar, rod, plate, sheet and strip and alloy tool steel.

Quotas on specialty steel imports were lifted in February 1980, and since then imports have increased; they now take between 10 per cent and 50 per cent of the United States market, depending on the product.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 24 November and 28 December 1982

- Imports of steel wire strand from Brazil

The USITC will continue its countervailing duty investigation of prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Brazil. The Commerce Department has found that the Government of Brazil was subsidizing exports of the product to the United States.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 8 December 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Determinations, rulings, decisions and findings by the U.S. International Trade Commission

- Imports of pagers from Japan

The USITC has determined, preliminarily, that high-capacity pagers from Japan are injuring the United States paging industry.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 11 October 1982

- Imports of softwood from Canada

In a preliminary determination, the USITC has ruled unanimously that imports of softwood lumber from Canada are injuring a U.S. industry.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 24 November 1982

- Imports of steel rails from West Germany, France, Great Britain and Luxembourg

The USITC has unanimously determined that imports of steel rails from West Germany, France, Great Britain and Luxembourg are injuring a U.S. industry. The case involves four countervailing duty and three anti-dumping investigations which will now be continued by the Commerce Department. Imports of steel rails totalled $83 million in January to June 1982, taking 23.2 per cent of the U.S. market.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 9 November 1982

- Imports of nitrocellulose from France

The USITC has determined unanimously that imports of nitrocellulose from France are injuring a United States industry. The Commerce Department will continue its investigation of the imports to determine the existence and extent of alleged subsidies of nitrocellulose by the French Government.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 9 November 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- **Imports of bicycles from Taiwan and the Republic of Korea**

  The USITC has issued a unanimous preliminary determination that bicycles imported from Taiwan are injuring United States bicycle manufacturers. The Commerce Department will probe the pricing practices of Taiwanese manufacturers.

  The ITC ruled that bicycles from the Republic of Korea are not injuring United States manufacturers.

  Source: Tariffs & Trade, 24 November 1982

- **Imports of sodium nitrate from Chile**

  The Commerce Department's International Trade Administration has determined that Chile has been dumping sodium nitrate in the United States. The dumping margin on industrial-grade sodium nitrate was found to be US$43.59 per short ton; on agricultural-grade it was placed at US$3.56 per short ton. A final ruling by the Commerce Department was due on 22 January 1983. A ruling by the International Trade Commission on whether the imports are injuring a United States industry was to be made at the end of February 1983.

  Source: Tariffs & Trade, 24 November 1982

- **Imports of subway cars from Canada**

  The Commerce Department made an affirmative preliminary determination in the case of the alleged subsidization by Canada's Export Development Corporation of the sale of 825 subway cars to New York City's Metropolitan Transit Authority. (See Survey No.15, page 94.)

  Source: Tariffs & Trade, 8 December 1982

- **Imports of steel wire rope from the Republic of Korea**

  The USITC has determined that imports of steel wire rope from the Republic of Korea are injuring a United States industry. The Commerce Department will continue its investigation to determine whether the imports are being sold at less than fair value.

  Source: Tariffs & Trade, 8 December 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of Portland cement from Australia and Japan

The USITC has determined that imports of Portland cement from Australia and Japan are injuring a United States industry. The Commerce Department is now investigating whether the imports are being "dumped".

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 8 December 1982

- Imports of stainless pipes and tubes from Japan

The Commerce Department has ruled preliminarily that Japanese heat-resisting and stainless pipes and tubes were being sold in the United States below fair market value. The dumping margins found ranged between 0.62 per cent and 10.14 per cent. Importers will be required to post bond equal to the dumping margins.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 September 1982

- Imports of carbon steel products and stainless steel products from Spain

The USITC has determined that imports of certain carbon steel products from Spain are injuring a U.S. industry.

The Commerce Department has found preliminarily that six carbon steel products and three stainless steel products from Spain - structural shapes, hot-rolled plate, cold-rolled sheets, galvanized sheet, hot-rolled bars and cold-formed bars - are being subsidized by the Spanish Government. Importers will be required to post bond equivalent to the estimated subsidies which range from 1.96 to 32.46 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the carbon steel imports and from 2.45 to 6.61 per cent on the stainless steel products.

Imports of these products were valued at US$180 million in 1981.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 September and 28 December 1982

- Imports of frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil

In a countervailing duty investigation (under section 703(a) of the 1930 Tariff Act), the USITC has found a reasonable indication that imports of frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil are injuring a United States industry.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 September 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of steel wire rod from France, Belgium and South Africa

The Commerce Department found that steel wire rod imported from France, Belgium and South Africa is being subsidized. French government subsidies were found to be 14.2 per cent; Belgian 13.2 per cent; South African subsidies prior to 1 April 1982 were 7.8 per cent and were eliminated after that date.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 28 September 1982

- Imports of steel pipe and tube from Brazil and the Republic of Korea

The Commerce Department has found that Brazil is subsidizing exports of steel pipe and tube, and that the Republic of Korea is subsidizing pipe, tube, plate and sheet exports. Countervailing duties will be imposed on the products and importers will have to post bond equal to the duties. Subsidies on small-diameter carbon steel plate and tube from Brazil were estimated at 12.95 per cent. Subsidies on small-diameter pipe and tube from South Korea were estimated at 3.23 per cent. Subsidies on Korean hot-rolled carbon steel plate and sheet were 1.99 per cent and on galvanized carbon sheet, 0.57 to 1.99 per cent of invoiced value.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 26 October 1982

Suspension of countervailing duty investigation

- Imports of steel wire rod from Argentina and Brazil

The Commerce Department suspended its investigation of steel wire rod from Argentina and Brazil. The two countries gave assurances that they would eliminate export subsidies.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 28 September 1982

Termination of countervailing duty investigations

- Imports of tubeless tyre valves

The USITC has found that the U.S. tubeless tyre valve industry was not being injured by imports, and the investigation is being terminated. The major sources of imported tubeless tyre valves are West Germany, Italy, Japan, Taiwan and Turkey.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 September 1982
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Imports of concrete steel wire from France

The USITC has determined that imports of concrete steel wire from France were not injuring U.S. producers. As a result of this finding the countervailing duty investigation has been terminated.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 8 December 1982

"Buy American" Law reversed

The U.S. House of Representatives has reversed "Buy American" legislation enacted in 1981, which barred foreign companies from selling defence equipment to the United States if the products included specialty metals purchased outside the United States. It also removed the requirement that U.S. military forces in countries such as Great Britain, Italy and West Germany buy exclusively United States vehicles for official use.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 28 September 1982

Agreement on voluntary export limits for meat with Australia, Canada and New Zealand

The United States reached an agreement with Australia, Canada and New Zealand, the three largest foreign suppliers of beef to the United States, on voluntary export limits, assuring that import quotas will not be imposed. In the absence of voluntary limitations, import quotas would be "triggered" if imports reach 1.3 billion pounds by 30 September 1982. The fourth quarter 1982 estimate for United States meat imports was 1,295 billion pounds, 5 billion pounds below the 1982 "trigger level".

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 September 1982; USDA World Agriculture, December 1982

Export control regulations revised


The 30 December 1981 regulations suspended the processing of licence applications for exports to the Soviet Union and imposed foreign policy export controls that prohibited exports of oil and gas transmission and refining commodities and technical data.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

The 22 June 1982 regulations extended the foreign policy controls to exports of foreign-origin products and technical data by U.S.-owned or controlled foreign firms and imposed control on certain foreign manufactured products of U.S.-origin technical data regardless of the date of export of the data from the United States.

The controls in effect before 30 December 1981 on exports to the Soviet Union of oil and gas exploration and production commodities and technical data remain in effect with two modifications:

1. The Commodity Control List of commodities subject to the controls is clarified.

2. The licensing policy applicable to commodity and technical data exports is now stated in the export administration regulation.

The general licensing policy is stated to be to approve export licence applications for exploration and production equipment, except equipment subject to COCOM control and equipment for the manufacture of oil and gas exploration and production equipment. The general policy will be to refuse technology applications.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 November 1982;
British Business, 17 December 1982

The Export Trading Company Act

The U.S. President has signed on 8 October 1982 the Export Trading Company Act, which facilitates the formation of export trading companies. Under this Act many businesses, even when competitors, can combine their interests in an export trading company and will be immune from prosecution under U.S. anti-trust laws. The legislation also allows bank ownership of up to 5 per cent of equity in export trading companies, which gives exporters new avenues for obtaining export capital and financing.

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 13 October 1982

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1Co-ordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Most-favoured-nation treatment to Poland withdrawn

On 27 October 1982 the United States withdrew most-favoured-nation treatment to Poland for an indefinite period.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 27 and 29 October 1982

UPPER VOLTA

Tariff changes

By Ordinance dated 26 August 1982, the duties applied to imports of the following products were changed (old rate in brackets):

(1) **Butter and cheese**
   - 04.03: revenue duty 19 per cent (14 per cent)
   - 04.04: revenue duty 49 per cent (44 per cent)

(2) **Wheat or meslin**
   - rate of duty 3 per cent (exempt)

(3) **Sorghum** (10.07)
   - revenue duty 19 per cent (14 per cent)

(4) **Pharmaceutical products** (30.01 to 30.05)
   - revenue duty 2 per cent (exempt)

(5) **Sheets of iron** (73.13, excepting 73.13.95 and 73.13.96)
   - revenue duty 17 per cent (14 per cent)

(6) **Sheets of aluminium** (76.03)
   - revenue duty 19 per cent (14 per cent)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 27 September 1982

Import monopoly for pharmaceutical products and raw materials

Under Decree No. 92.236 of 18 June 1982, the importation of pharmaceutical products and raw materials falls under a monopoly of the National Bureau of Pharmaceutical Supplies (ONAP).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 October 1982
URUGUAY

Import tariff reductions and abolition of export subsidies; floating peso

The Uruguayan Government has decided to overhaul its external trade regulations, which will include a reduction in import tariffs, the abolition of export subsidies and the floating of the peso in order to soften the impact of the economic crisis.


VENEZUELA

Import prohibitions and import tariff increases

According to two government decrees of 26 November 1982, Venezuela prohibited the imports of 198 agricultural and industrial products and imposed higher tariffs and import permits on 567 other goods. The measures were to remain in force for one year.

Source: Nachrichten für Außenhandel, 29 November 1982

Import regulations for candies, chewing-gum and chocolate bars

The Venezuelan Ministry of Health has ordered a total ban on the sale of foreign candies, chewing-gum and chocolate bars, unless these products comply with the following requirements:

The following steps should be observed and properly discussed with the foreign agent/representative or distributor prior to acceptance of an order:

(a) The product must be registered with the Ministry of Health authorities and its number printed on the packaging or wrappers;
(b) The printing of packaging or wrappers must be in Spanish;
(c) The products must have a tag with the maximum price for which it may be sold;
(d) An expiry date must be clearly marked on packaging or wrapper;
(e) The different ingredients or formula must be printed on packaging or wrapper;
(f) The name of the importer/distributor must also appear on the packaging or label.

Source: British Business, 29 October 1982
YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Customs duty exemptions

Under a government Ordinance issued on 5 September 1982, all imports for projects covered by the five-year plan were exempted from customs duties and taxes.

Source: British Business, 5 November 1982

YUGOSLAVIA

Restrictions and conditions affecting private imports

The Yugoslav Government published in the Official Gazette No. 62 of 17 October 1982 the restrictions and conditions affecting private imports.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 November 1982

Measures to stimulate exports, reduce imports and curb the outflow of foreign currencies

On 15 October 1982 the Yugoslav Parliament passed measures aimed at stimulating exports and at reducing imports (except raw materials intended for export production and for priority sectors such as energy and agriculture), partly through energy saving.


Exports and imports in the 1983 economic plan

Under its 1983 economic plan Yugoslavia intends to increase industrial production by 2 per cent and agriculture output by 4 per cent. Exports are to be increased by 7.5 per cent on average, but exports to convertible-currency countries are to be increased by 13 per cent. For imports only an increase of 1.5 per cent is permitted.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 4 October 1982
ZAIRE

Consumption tax on beverages, tobacco and perfume

Under Ordinance No. 82.030 of 12 July 1982, the authorities of Zaire fixed the rate of consumption tax to be paid on imports of beverages, tobacco and perfume.

Alcoholic beverages (per hectolitre)

Certain beer, from Z 13 to Z 18
Certain wine of fresh grapes, from Z 100 to Z 210
Certain vermouths and other wines, from Z 100 to Z 160
Cider, perry and mead, Z 40
Ethyl alcohol undenatured, brandies, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, "concentrated extracts" for manufacture of beverage, Z 10

Ethyl alcohol denatured:
- for medical use, of any alcoholic strength, Z 20
- for the manufacture of scents and perfumes, for each degree of alcoholic strength, Z 3
- for all other industrial uses, of any alcoholic strength, Z 20

Other industrial alcohols, of any alcoholic strength, Z 10

Table waters and lemonades, Z 2 per hectolitre

Manufactured tobacco

Cigarettes, from Z 90 to Z 120 per 1,000 cigarettes
Cigars and cigarillos, Z 50 to Z 100 per 1,000
Smoking tobacco, Z 9 per kilo.

Liquid perfumes and other perfumery products, containing alcohol, from Z 3 to Z 6 per litre

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 October 1982
**ZAMBIA**

**Import licences suspended**

The Zambian authorities suspended the delivery of import licences until the end of 1982. This measure did not apply to the purchase of pharmaceutical products, spare parts and commodities required by industries producing goods considered to be essential.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 November 1982

**ZIMBABWE**

**Import duties and taxes on temporary importation of samples**

The temporary admission of samples into Zimbabwe is subject to payment of a guarantee deposit, which may be recovered at the time the goods are re-exported. Its amount comprises the following duties and taxes:

- customs duty (on the f.o.b. value);
- surcharge of 5 per cent ad valorem (for most products);
- sales tax on the customs-freed value (12 or 15 per cent according to the product).

In the case of definitive importation of the samples, a special tax is added to the duties and taxes mentioned above.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 27 September 1982

**Import reductions**

Zimbabwe has eliminated almost all non-essential imports. Import quotas for the private sector were cut 10 per cent in October 1981, a further 5 per cent early in 1982 and more than 20 per cent for the final quarter of 1982. Foreign currency allocations to importers and holiday travellers have been substantially reduced.

Source: Financial Times, 13 and 27 October 1982

**Budget proposals 1982-83; excise duty, tax, import tax and surtax increases**

The 1982-1983 budget of Zimbabwe included the following proposals: sales and import taxes to be increased from 12 per cent to 15 per cent on general goods, and from 15 per cent to 18 per cent on selected consumer durables (see Survey No. 14, p. 138); surtax on imported goods increased
ZIMBABWE (cont'd)

from 5 to 15 per cent; customs duty on petrol to increase by 1 per cent per litre and diesel by 2 cents per litre; and excise duty on liquor, cigarettes and tobacco increased.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, August 1982

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL

ALGERIA - CANADA

Long-term grains agreement

A new long-term grains agreement has been signed between Algeria and Canada. The new agreement, which will be in effect for three years, started 1 August 1982 and runs to 31 July 1985. It involves the sale of a minimum of 500,000 metric tons and a maximum of 700,000 tons of durum per year, plus a possible 100,000 tons of bread wheat annually.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, October 1982

ANGOLA - ZIMBABWE

Trade and exchange agreements

Angola and Zimbabwe have signed a general Economic, Technical, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation Agreement, establishing a joint economic commission, and an agreement on trade. A trade exchange agreement has also been signed.


ARGENTINA - CUBA

Trade agreement

On 16 September 1982, Argentina and Cuba signed a trade agreement to supply Cuba with US$50 million of Argentine agricultural and industrial goods from 1982–85. No credit is involved, and prices will be based on those in the world market. Agricultural goods will make up about US$40 million worth, with Cuba receiving an annual minimum of: 100,000 tons of corn; 105,000 tons of soymeal; 12,000 tons of dry beans; 8,000 tons of tallow; and 5,000 tons of non-fat dry milk.

Source: USDA World Agriculture, December 1982
ARGENTINA - POLAND

Protocol for economic co-operation

Argentina and Poland have agreed on a protocol for economic co-operation in order to stimulate their economic (trade) relations.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 October 1982

AUSTRIA - SOVIET UNION

Protocol of economic co-operation; agreement on trade dispute settlement procedures

A protocol has been signed by Austria and the Soviet Union for developing and deepening economic and industrial co-operation on the basis of the long-term programme 1981-1990.

Furthermore, the two countries signed an agreement concerning trade disputes between them. Such disputes should only be dealt with by Austrian and Soviet courts, whose decisions should be considered binding.


BOTSWANA - ZIMBABWE

Trade agreement

Botswana and Zimbabwe have signed co-operation agreements in trade, energy, transport, manpower training and security. The two countries also signed an agreement establishing a joint commission of co-operation.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 October-14 November 1982

BRAZIL - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Long-term contract on trade in iron-ore

A long-term contract on the exports of iron-ore from Brazil to Czechoslovakia was signed on 26 October 1982.

BULGARIA - NIGERIA

Five-year trade agreement

Bulgaria and Nigeria have signed a five-year trade agreement under which forty Nigerian commodities, including crude oil, ginger, cocoa beans and several spices, will be exported to Bulgaria. In return, Bulgaria will export twenty-seven items to Nigeria, including agricultural machinery and computer and electronic equipment.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, October 1982

BULGARIA - TANZANIA

Agreement on further co-operation

At a session of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation in August 1982, agreement was reached on the construction and delivery of industrial and agricultural projects. The education of Tanzanian students in Bulgaria would be continued, and Bulgarian specialists would be sent to Tanzania.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Review, 15 September 1982

CANADA - SOVIET UNION

Grain agreement

Canada and the Soviet Union have signed a new grain delivery contract worth Can$1.2 billion. The Soviet Union is to buy at least 7.6 million tons of the Canadian 1982 wheat harvest.

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

COLOMBIA - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade agreement

A trade agreement has been signed between Colombia and the German Democratic Republic. It provides for the further increase of trade between the two countries. In accordance with the agreement the German Democratic Republic will supply Colombia primarily with road-building equipment, equipment for the public health care system and education, mineral fertilizers and chemicals. The main German Democratic Republic imports from Colombia will be agricultural produce, particularly coffee.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 September 1982
CZECHOSLOVAKIA - IVORY COAST, SIERRA LEONE AND TOGO

Long-term trade agreements

Czechoslovakia signed long-term trade agreements, which were considered as prerequisites for the faster development of economic scientific and technical co-operation, with the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 September 1982

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - LAOS

Trade agreement for 1983-1985

In November 1982 the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical co-operation between Czechoslovakia and Laos held its constituent session at which an agreement on trade for the years 1983-85 was concluded. Exports from Czechoslovakia to Laos will include agricultural machinery, vehicles, telecommunications and medical equipment, malt and hops. The principal exports from Laos to Czechoslovakia will be coffee, timber, precious stones and handicraft items.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA - LIBYA

Agreement on economic co-operation

On 20 October 1982 an agreement for further economic co-operation (trade) was signed between Czechoslovakia and Libya.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA - SYRIA

Trade agreement

Czechoslovakia and Syria signed an agreement on the development of trade as well as for the exchange of information and know-how. The agreement also provides for the holding of conferences and fairs and for the submission of tenders.

EGYPT - SUDAN

Common market

Egypt announced on 5 October 1982 that Egypt and the Sudan would inaugurate a new common economic market on 12 October 1982. It was indicated that in an initial phase most of the new union concerns would be economic; at a later stage the union would lead to political co-operation between the two countries.


EQUATORIAL GUINEA - NIGERIA

Trade agreement

Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria signed three agreements covering trade, culture and education on 18 October 1982. The trade agreement was designed to facilitate the development of import and export activities between the two countries.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 October-14 November 1982

FINLAND - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1983

Finland and the Soviet Union have signed their 1983 Trade Protocol. It calls for mutual trade amounting to US$7 billion with balanced exchanges of US$3.5 billion on each side.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 20 December 1982

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - INDIA

Trade protocol for 1983

The German Democratic Republic and India have signed a trade protocol for 1983 under which trade turnover between the two countries will reach Rs 2,983 million compared with Rs 2,588 million in 1982.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - MONGOLIA

Trade protocol for 1983

The German Democratic Republic and Mongolia have signed a trade protocol for 1983. Under the protocol the German Democratic Republic will export machinery and equipment for light and food processing industries, electrical goods, chemical products and scientific equipment to Mongolia. It will import from Mongolia wool, hides and skins and other animal products, carpets and textiles.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 27 September 1982

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Trade protocol for 1983 and economic co-operation agreement

A trade protocol for 1983 as well as an economic co-operation agreement have been signed between the German Democratic Republic and Sao Tome and Principe.


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - UNITED KINGDOM

Memorandum on co-operation in standardization

The German Democratic Republic and the United Kingdom have agreed to co-operate on standardization in industrial, scientific, technical and economic areas. A memorandum to this effect has been signed in Berlin. Through the agreement technical trade obstructions are to be removed and compatibility between German Democratic Republic and United Kingdom products are to be guaranteed.


HUNGARY - IRAN

Agreement on trade

A preliminary agreement has been signed between Hungary and Iran aimed at boosting Iranian non-oil exports to Hungary and increasing Hungarian technological assistance to Iran. The Agreement also provides for economic, industrial, agricultural and technical co-operation.

ICELAND - POLAND

Trade protocol for 1983

During a session of the joint Icelandic-Polish Commission in September 1982 a trade protocol for 1983 was signed. The agreement on trade and payments was also extended until the end of 1983.


INDIA - POLAND

Trade protocol for 1983

India and Poland have signed a protocol on reciprocal trade for 1983. In accordance with the protocol Poland will import from India skins, jute, cotton and cotton products, tea and pepper and will export zinc, copper, sulphur, coking coal, metallurgical products, chemical goods, machine-tools, mining and power equipment, ships’ engines, fishing boats and road-building machinery.

The protocol envisages that in 1983 Polish-Indian trade will be 30 per cent higher than in 1982.


INDIA - SOVIET UNION

Long-term programme of economic, commercial and scientific-technical co-operation

Under the long-term programme of economic, commercial and scientific-technical co-operation canned fruit juices, fruit and vegetables will be produced in India for export to the Soviet Union. India furthermore will export to the Soviet Union up-to-date equipment for the dairy industry and for the processing of food products.

INDIA-SOVET UNION (cont'd)

Co-operation protocol in computer technology and contracts on trade in electronic equipment

An India-Soviet protocol on co-operation in the field of computer technology and electronics for 1982-85 has been signed as well as trade contracts for the delivery of electronic equipment.


INDIA - VIETNAM

Joint commission on economic co-operation

India and Vietnam set up a joint commission on economic co-operation. Its aim is to expand economic co-operation and trade between the two countries in all areas.


IVORY COAST - NIGERIA

Trade agreement

In March 1982, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria have signed a trade agreement. The agreement is valid for three years and covers on the Ivory Coast side 55 export products and on the Nigerian side 53 export products which receive most-favoured-nation treatment. The goods must be predominantly locally produced products.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 October 1982

LIBYA - TANZANIA

Agreement for economic co-operation

On 9 September 1982 Libya and Tanzania signed an agreement for increased economic (trade), cultural and social co-operation.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 1 October 1982
NIGER - TUNISIA

**Preferential trade agreement**

On 30 September 1982 Niger and Tunisia signed a preferential trade agreement. The agreement provides for a 50 per cent reduction in customs duties.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 September-14 October 1982

NIGERIA - REPUBLIC OF KOREA

**Trade co-operation agreement**

Nigeria and the Republic of Korea have agreed to diversify co-operation in the fields of trade, industry, energy, science and technology and social infrastructure.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, October 1982

NIGERIA - ZIMBABWE

**Trade agreement**

Nigeria and Zimbabwe signed a trade agreement on 24 October 1982.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 October-14 November 1982

ROMANIA - SUDAN

**Long-term agreement on economic co-operation and trade**

A long-term agreement has been signed by Romania and the Sudan. It covers economic and scientific-technical co-operation and increased trade between the two countries.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 September 1982
SOUTH AFRICA - SOVIET UNION

Barter trade agreement

A barter trade agreement was arranged between South Africa and the Soviet Union to exchange corn for urea fertilizer in proportions of one ton of corn for 1.04 tons of urea.

Source: USDA World Agriculture, December 1982

SOVIET UNION - P.D.R. OF YEMEN

Protocol for economic co-operation and trade

A new protocol between the Soviet Union and the P.D.R. of Yemen was signed on 16 September 1982. It provides for a further significant expansion of economic (trade), and technical co-operation between the two countries.


REGIONAL

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

Changes in the ASEAN Preferential Tariff Arrangement (PTA)

Economic ministers of the ASEAN States met in November 1982 and agreed to the following changes relating to the PTA:

- A new import ceiling of US$10 million for across-the-board tariff cuts of 20 per cent to 25 per cent.

- A study of the possible areas in which the sectoral approach to tariff preferences can be adopted.

- Extend tariff cuts on non-food items in the existing PTA and in future exchanges to a maximum of 50 per cent.

- Replace the matrix approach of exchanging tariff preferences with the bilateral negotiations approach.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 December 1982
REGIONAL (cont'd)

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

Payment for trade to be made in local currency

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Central American Common Market the Ministers of Finance of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua agreed to accept payment in local currencies for trade amongst themselves in view of the shortage of hard currency which has affected them all and in order to stimulate trade in the region.


COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CMEA)

Closer Co-operation with Mozambique

The member countries of CMEA agreed to intensify their economic and technical co-operation with Mozambique. The share of the trade of the CMEA member countries with Mozambique, as a percentage of total Mozambique foreign trade, is projected to reach 50 per cent by 1990. The volume of trade between the German Democratic Republic and Mozambique has tripled in five years and has reached $100 million. Similarly, trade ties are also being expanded rapidly between Mozambique and Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.


GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)

Co-ordination of import and export policies

The trade ministers of the six nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) have recommended the setting-up of a Ministerial Committee which would organize trade and co-ordinate the member countries' import and export policies.

Previously, it had been decided to remove customs tariffs on national products as of 1 December 1982 (see Survey No. 15, p. 114).

At their Summit Conference from 8 to 11 November 1982 the member countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council agreed to the establishment of a Gulf Investment Corporation.

Source: Financial Times, 1 November 1982; Nachrichten für Aussenhandel 15 November 1982
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION (ALADI)

Thirty new bilateral agreements

In the course of negotiations towards further trade integration in the framework of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) thirty new customs tariff agreements were reached, as well as a multilateral agreement covering Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Negotiations continue with the aim of holding on to the 18,900 tariff concessions granted within the framework of the earlier Latin-American Free-Trade Association (ALALC).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 November 1982

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Treaty ratified by Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has become the twelfth nation to ratify the treaty which already covers most of the countries of East, Central and Southern Africa. The PTA Council of Ministers recently reported that an inter-governmental commission of experts and five technical committees have been established as institutions of the PTA. The five committees will handle customs and trade, clearing and payments, agricultural co-operation, transport and communications. The Customs and Trade Committee is aimed at eliminating trade barriers to selected commodities to be traded within the PTA.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, August 1982

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

Extension of Agreement to Vanuatu and Nauru

New Zealand has extended the provisions of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA) to the Republic of Vanuatu, with effect from 1 January 1982, and to the Republic of Nauru, with effect from 1 October 1982.

Source: L/5383, 20 October 1983