GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

No. 17

January - March 1983

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

Geneva, May 1983

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

83-1285
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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, sucrés
Agence France-presse, Paris

Deutsches Handelsarchiv, Nachrichten für Aussenhandel
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

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

Economic Trends, Fortnightly Journal of Economic Affairs, New Delhi

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

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

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

European Report
Société d'Editions économiques mondiales, Brussels

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

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

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

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

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

Middle East Economic Digest, London, England

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

Korea News Review  
International Cultural Society of Korea, Seoul

Moniteur du Commerce international  
Centre français du commerce extérieur, Paris

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

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel  
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

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

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

The Public Ledger  
UK Publications Ltd., Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire

Standard Chartered Review  
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., London

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

United States Department of Agriculture - NEWS, Washington
United States International Trade Commission Publication
United States International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

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


UT Sidste Nyt
Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for undenrigsøkonomi, Copenhagen

West Africa
West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd., London

World 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

Import régime for 1983

The Algerian authorities have extended for 1983, with very few changes, the arrangements established in 1982 relating to the opening of credits under the quota provisions for importer-producers in the private sector (see Survey No. 14, page 12).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 541, 7 February 1983

Imports of cinematographic equipment

Under Decree No. 82.517 of 25 December 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 28 December 1982, the Algerian authorities have laid down the following conditions for imports of cinematographic equipment: As from 1 January 1983, imports of instruments and appliances used in photography or cinematography are to be divided between the Office national pour le commerce et l'industrie cinématographique and the Société nationale des nouvelles galeries algériennes. Certain sub-items under the following tariff headings are concerned: ex 90.02.01, ex 90.08.11, ex 90.08.12, ex 90.08.21, 90.08.22, ex 90.08.32, ex 90.10.02, ex 90.10.13

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 544, 28 February 1983

ARGENTINA

Temporary import duty reductions

Resolution 430/82 of the Ministry of Economics introduced a temporary reduction in the import duty on cotton fibres. The reduction concerned a quota of up to 5,000 tonnes of cotton fibre under tariff headings 55.01.00.02.00 and 55.01.00.03.00 on which the import duty was reduced to 5 per cent.

Source: British Business, 25 February 1983

Import prohibition

Resolution 270/82 of the Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganaderia prohibited the import of citrus plants in order to prevent the spread of Xanthomonas. Any plant, cutting or part of any plant capable of harbouring the virus is banned.

Source: British Business, 25 February 1983
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Import duty alterations on chemical products

Resolution 548/82 of the Ministry of Economics altered the import duty to 34 per cent on the following chemicals:

- Esters of resinic acids under tariff number 38.08.00.02.02
- Salts of resinic acids under tariff number 38.08.00.02.03
- Esters of resins under tariff number 39.05.00.01.02.

Source: British Business, 25 February 1983

Modifications in the customs tariff

In an extensive series of measures published in the Boletin Oficial between 31 December 1982 and 27 January 1983, modifications were made to the Argentinian customs tariff as follows:

1. From 31 January until 31 December 1983 the import duty on the following headings has been set at 55 per cent:
   - 87.02.01.01.01, 87.02.01.01.20, 87.02.01.01.40, 87.02.01.01.60,
   - 87.02.01.02.00, 87.05.00.01.01, 87.05.00.01.02, 87.05.00.01.03,
   - 87.05.00.01.99, 87.05.00.02.99.

   From 31 January 1983 until 31 December 1984 the import duty on the following headings has been set at 45 per cent:
   - 87.01.02.01.00, 87.01.02.02.00, 87.02.02.01.00, 87.02.02.02.99,
   - 87.02.02.04.00, 87.02.03.01.01, 87.02.03.01.02,
   - 87.02.03.01.03, 87.02.03.01.04, 87.02.03.01.05, 87.02.03.01.06,
   - 87.02.03.04.00, 87.04.00.01.00, 87.04.00.02.01, 87.04.00.02.99,
   - 87.04.00.03.02, 87.04.00.03.99, 87.04.00.04.01,
   - 87.04.00.04.02, 87.04.00.04.03, 87.04.00.04.04, 87.04.00.04.99.

2. The following headings were eliminated from the customs tariff:
   - 03.03.00.02.04, 04.05.01.01.01, 21.07.00.01.00, 38.19.03.11.08,
   - 40.13.00.00.00, 48.07.02.01.00, 48.07.02.09.00, 51.04.02.03.30,
   - 56.07.01.01.30, 56.07.04.01.20, 64.01.00.01.01, 66.03.00.00.00,
   - 91.01.00.01.50, 98.07.00.00.00, 98.01.00.02.01, 98.10.00.02.99.

Furthermore, a number of additions were made to the customs tariff.

Source: British Business, 18 March 1983
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:

- Malleable cast iron pipe fittings from Japan
- Triple superphosphate from the United States
- Propylene glycol industrial from the United States
- Power capacitors from the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany
- Canned green asparagus from Canada
- Certain triethanolamine from Belgium
- Dishwashers from Japan, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy
- Pneumatic hose couplings from Sweden
- Alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APE) from the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, Brazil and the United States
- Paradichlorobenzine (PDCB) from Japan
- Vinyl acetate monomer (VAM) from the United Kingdom

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

1 No. 83/01, 2 January 1983;
2 No. 83/26, 14 February 1983;
3 No. 83/29, 15 February 1983;
4 No. 83/35, 24 February 1983;
5 No. 83/41, 28 February 1983;
6 No. 83/46, 1 March 1983;
7 No. 83/49, 1 March 1983;
8 No. 83/53, 14 March 1983;
9 No. 83/54, 14 March 1983;
10 No. 83/57, 18 March 1983;
11 No. 83/61, 31 March 1983.
Imposition of dumping cash securities

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

- Canned green asparagus from Canada entered for home consumption after 28 February 1983
- Certain triethanolamine from Belgium entered for home consumption after 1 March 1983
- Vinyl acetate monomer (VAM) from the United Kingdom

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

1 No. 83/41, 28 February 1983;
2 No. 83/46, 1 March 1983;
3 No. 83/61, 31 March 1983.

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:

- Nylon tyre cord fabric, type 6, in greige from Korea after 25 August 1982
- Nitrogenous substances from Qatar, Canada, United States and Soviet Union after 1 December 1982
- Artist oil paints from the United Kingdom after 4 February 1983
- Phosphoric acid from Israel and the People's Republic of China on or after 30 September 1982

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

1 No. 83/02, 2 January 1983;
2 No. 83/06, 10 January 1983;
3 No. 83/32, 16 February 1983;
4 No. 83/33, 16 February 1983.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Initiation of countervailing duty inquiries

Investigations have been initiated to determine the existence, degree and effect of any alleged subsidy, bounty, remission or reduction of freight or other financial assistance paid or granted with respect to:

- Edam cheese from the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark; Gouda cheese from the Netherlands; Blue-vein cheese from the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

1 No. 83/34, 17 February 1983.

Suspension of anti-dumping inquiries

- Anti-dumping inquiries in respect of woven worsted crepe and flannel from the People's Republic of China have been terminated.

- Inquiries in respect of fork-lift trucks of the internal combustion powered type from Japan have been terminated following a finding of negligible dumping margins.

- The investigation of possible dumping of toughened glass panels from the United States have been terminated following a negative finding.

- Inquiries relating to polypropylene strapping from New Zealand have been terminated following a finding of negligible dumping margins.

- Inquiries in regard to carpet sweepers from Ireland have been suspended following an undertaking by the exporter to conduct future export trade so as to avoid causing or threatening material injury to the Australian industry.

- Inquiries in regard to marine anchor windlasses and capstans from New Zealand have been terminated following a negative finding.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

1 No. 83/05, 7 January 1983;
2 No. 83/07, 10 January 1983;
3 No. 83/08, 10 January 1983;
4 No. 83/28, 14 February 1983;
5 No. 83/37, 28 February 1983;
6 No. 83/38, 28 February 1983.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Imports of wood and articles of wood

The Government has decided that imports of wood and articles of wood will be dutiable at the following rates:

- logs and flitches will continue to be dutiable at minimum rates of duty;
- most early-stage processed timbers, such as rough sawn wood and veneer, currently ranging from minimum rates to 15 per cent, to all be 5 per cent;
- dressed timber, mouldings, dowelling, articles of wood and low and medium-density fibreboards, currently 15 per cent to 22.5 per cent rates of duty, to all be 15 per cent;
- other wood-based panel products:
  - hardboard and particle-board currently 30 per cent rate of duty, to be phased down to 20 per cent;
  - plywood currently 40 per cent rate of duty to be phased down to 25 per cent, with extension of the present tariff quota on thick plywood until 30 June 1983.


Preference quota

The Australian authorities have decided to establish a developing country preference quota for goods classifiable under Customs Tariff 44.23900: builders' carpentry and joinery at a level of $A 1 million per annum. Goods imported under quota will pay a duty rate of 10 per cent while the General Tariff Rate of 15 per cent will apply to developing country exports in excess of quota.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, ESCAP, 13 January 1983. (Australian Customs Notice No. 82/258, 15 December 1982.)
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Change in import quota for cars

The import quota for 1983 on fully assembled cars has been reduced from 92,000 in 1982 to 81,000. The quota may be subject to revision in June 1983.

Source: MOCI, 31 January 1983

AUSTRIA

Paper tariff

The Austrian Ministry of Trade has announced the following duty-free quotas for imports of paper and paperboard from the United Kingdom in 1983:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tariff No./description of goods</th>
<th>Amount in tonnes</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>48.01 Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Machine-made paper (except articles falling within sub-heading 48.01 C):</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing and writing paper, free of mechanical wood pulp, of heading 48.01 A8</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other goods of 48.01 A</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Machine-made paperboard (except articles falling within sub-heading 48.01 C):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Paperboard made mechanically sheet-by-sheet (imitation hand-made paper)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.04 Composite paper or paperboard, not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.05 Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), crêped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets</td>
<td>27</td>
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</table>
AUSTRIA (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No./description of goods</th>
<th>Amount in tonnes</th>
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<tr>
<td>48.07 Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets: From 1 Coated printing and writing paper and paperboard</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.15 Other paper and paperboard, cut to size and shape: From D Other, excluding writing paper in compendiums and boxes, etc.</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Chapter 48 Other goods of Chapter 48</td>
<td>3,312</td>
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<td>From Chapter 49 Goods of Chapter 49, excluding headings 49.01 and 49.02</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Source: British Business, 25 February 1983

BAHRAIN

Increased duties on alcohol

Customs duties on alcohol were increased by 45 per cent.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 February 1983

BOLIVIA

Import prohibitions

Following the previous notice (Survey No. 16, page 16) about the temporary prohibition on the imports of 600 items, this is a complete list of the items which are affected (at the four-digit level):
BOLIVIA (cont'd)

Chapter 1 to 8, 09.10, 11.02, 11.08, 15.07, 16.01 to 16.05, 17.01, 17.03, 17.04, 18.01 to 18.06, 19.03, 19.05, 19.07, 19.08, 20.01 to 20.07, 21.02, 21.04 to 21.07, 22.01 to 22.07, 22.09, 22.10, 24.02, 30.03, 30.04, 30.05, 33.06, 34.01, 34.02, 34.04 to 34.06, 36.05, 36.06, 39.07, 42.02, 48.15, 48.18, 49.01, 49.09, 49.10, 51.01, 53.11, 56.05, 58.01 to 58.03, 60.03, 61.01 to 61.04, 61.06, 62.01 to 62.03, 64.01, 64.02, 68.09 to 68.12, 69.07, 69.08, 69.11, 69.13, 70.05, 70.06, 70.09, 70.13, 70.14, 71.01, 71.12, 71.13, 71.16, 73.13, 73.23, 73.27, 76.02, 82.01, 83.07, 84.15, 84.20, 84.40, 84.56, 85.06, 85.12, 85.15, 87.02, 87.09, 90.09, 92.07, 92.09, 94.01, 94.03, 97.04, 97.05, 98.02, 98.05 and 98.11.

Source: British Business, 11 February 1983

BRAZIL

Import duty decreases, exemptions and increases

The Customs Policy Council, in a series of resolutions published in the Diario Oficial, 3 December 1982, made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

The import duty on sheep intestines, under tariff heading 05.04.03.00 and pig intestines, under tariff heading 05.04.04.00, has been reduced from 120 per cent to 20 per cent.

Grain wheat, under tariff heading 10.01.00.00 has been exempted from import duty for a period of six months for a quota of up to 2,080,000 tonnes.

The import duty on perlite, under tariff heading 25.32.99.00 has been reduced from 50 per cent to 8 per cent for a period of one year.

The import duty on a quota of concentrated lead ores, equivalent to a content of 1,070,550 tonnes of metal under the tariff heading 26.01.06.00 has been reduced from 20 per cent to 0 per cent, where the ore has a minimum content of 60 per cent lead.

The import duty on bisphenol-A, under tariff heading 29.06.20.00, has been increased from 30 per cent to 45 per cent. Goods shipped before entry into force of this resolution will be subject to the previous rate of duty.

The import duty on cephalaxine, under tariff heading 29.44.99.00 has been increased from 15 per cent to 45 per cent for one year. Goods shipped prior to the entry into force of this resolution will be subject to the previous rate of duty.
Ordinary newsprint under tariff heading 48.01.02.15 and offset newsprint under tariff heading 48.01.02.16 have been exempted from import duty for a period of one year, where these are imported by duly registered newspaper publishers for their exclusive use.

The import duty on trichromatic cinema screens, under tariff heading 70.21.08.01 and trichromatic cinema cones, under tariff heading 70.21.08.02, has been reduced from 185 per cent to 30 per cent for a period of one year.

Glass panels for cinematographic trichromatic bulbs, having a coating of fluorescent substances and with an attached mask, known commercially as a panel-coat-mask set, under tariff heading 85.21.90.04, have been reduced in import duty from 55 per cent to 30 per cent for a period of one year.

Source: British Business, 7 January 1983


Decree 88.003, published in the Diario Oficial da União, 29 December 1982, creates new rates of manufactured goods tax (MGT) for the following goods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>MGT rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.05.03.03</td>
<td>Sparkling muscatel wine</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.22.00</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages made from the essential oils of fruits</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Customs Policy Council resolution 02.04.10 reduced the import duty on Linen embroidery, commercially known as Isle of Madeira embroidery, when accompanied by a certificate of origin furnished by the Institute of Embroidery and Tapestry and the Artisanate of the Autonomous Region of Madeira under tariff heading 58.10.99.00 ex from 185 per cent to 55 per cent. This reduction is valid until 19 August 1983.
BRAZIL (cont'd)

Customs Policy Council resolution 02.0411 reduced the import duty on a range of musical instruments to 30 per cent.

Source: British Business, 11 February 1983

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council, published in the Diario Oficial da União, 7 January 1983, made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Resolution 05.0422: exemption from import duty on a quota of 300,000 cases of 10 kg. weight of nectarines, under tariff heading 08.07.99.00 until 30 April 1983.

Resolution 01.0419: duty increase on pectins, under tariff heading 13.03.02.01, from 37 per cent to 45 per cent.

Resolution 01.0418: duty increase on sulfamethazole, under tariff heading 29.36.29.00 from 30 per cent to 45 per cent for a period of one year.

Resolution 01.0417: duty increase on hydroxyethyl cellulose, under tariff heading 39.03.26.00, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, under tariff heading 39.03.28.00 and hydroxyethylmethyl cellulose, under tariff heading 39.03.29.00 to 45 per cent. Increase in the import duty on polyvinyl alcohol under tariff headings 39.02.10.00 and 39.02.34.00 to 55 per cent.

Resolution 02.0420: reduction in import duty on polyethylene or polypropylene webbing, extruded, put up in rolls, with a thickness of over 0.84 mm and with a width up to 250 mm, suitable for the tubular support membrane of a disposable haemodialysis apparatus for an artificial kidney, under tariff heading 39.07.99.00 to 45 per cent until 31 December.

Resolution 05.0421: reduction to zero of the import duty incident on waste and residues of aluminium, under tariff heading 76.01.03.00 for a period of one year.

Resolution 02.0414: reduction in import duty on parts and components of rupture circuit breakers in oil, liquid, compressed gas or air, of a nominal tension of over 1 kV and up to 72.5 kV, under tariff heading 85.19.91.02 to 45 per cent under 31 December. Reduction in import duty on rupture circuit breakers in oil, liquid, compressed gas or air of a nominal tension of over 72.5 kV, under tariff heading 85.19.91.03 to 30 per cent until 31 December 1983.
BRAZIL (cont'd)

Resolution 00.0408: increase in import duty on slides or microslides, under tariff heading 70.17.02.00 from 9 per cent to 30 per cent.

Resolution 01.0409: altered the import duty on arterial pressure devices of the aneroid type (esphygmonanometer), under tariff heading 90.17.18.99 from 30 per cent to 45 per cent.

Source: British Business, 4 February 1983

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council, published in the Diario Oficial da União of 11 February amended the Brazilian customs tariff as follows:

Import duty set at 30 per cent:
05.02.01.01 Pig bristles, crude
05.02.01.02 Pig bristles, washed, bleached, defatted, whether or not dyed

Import duty maintained at 105 per cent until 31 December 1983:
22.05.03.02 'ex' Rose table wine, carbonated (having a certificate of origin and quality issued by the state body of the exporting country)

Import duty maintained at 45 per cent until 31 December 1983:
23.07.04.99 'ex' 6-ethoxy-1, 2-dihydro-2, 2, 4 trimethylquinoline

Import duty reduced to 5 per cent until 31 December 1983 when intended solely for the manufacture of veterinary drugs:
28.14.08.01 Thionyl chloride

Reduction of import duty from 45 per cent to 30 per cent for one year:
28.20.01.00 'ex' Aluminium oxide, suitable for the manufacture of spark plugs;

Reduction of import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1983 when intended solely for the manufacture of veterinary drugs:
28.44.13.00 'ex' Potassium thiocyanate, in a minimum concentration of 98 per cent;
28.57.01.99 'ex' Sodium borohydride, in a minimum concentration of 98 per cent;

Reduction in import duty from 45 per cent to 0 per cent for a quota of up to 25,000 tonnes for six months:
29.02.12.00 Vinyl chloride;
Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1983 when intended solely for the manufacture of veterinary drugs:
29.02.35.00 'ex' Dibromomethane
29.03.30.00 Para-toluene sulphochloride
29.09.02.00 Styrene oxide
29.11.35.00 'ex' Glycidaldehyde
29.13.36.00 'ex' Tetrachloroacetophenone
29.14.07.99 'ex' Triethylphosphite
29.22.08.00 'ex' Monomethylformamide
29.22.17.00 'ex' 2,4 xylidene
29.22.31.00 'ex' 2-bromo-ethylamine;

Import duty reduced to 5 per cent until 11 June 1983 when intended solely for the production of agricultural chemicals:
29.30.06.00 'ex' Methyl isocyanate;

Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1983 when intended solely for the manufacture of veterinary drugs:
29.31.29.00 Thiourea;

Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 June 1983 when intended solely for the manufacture of agricultural chemicals:
29.31.99.00 *ex' 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-propionaldehyde oxime;

Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1983 when intended solely for the manufacture of veterinary drugs:
29.35.99.00 'ex' Alpha-phenyl-1-aziridine ethanol
29.41.08.00 'ex' Saponine, in a minimum concentration of 90 per cent
29.54.02.00 'ex' Potassium terbutoxide
35.04.01.00 'ex' Lactoalbumen hydrolyzate;

Reduction of import duty to 60 per cent until 31 December 1983:
33.01.01.29 Essential oil of Japanese mint (mentha arvensis);

Reduction in import duty from 120 per cent to 40 per cent until 31 December 1983. (To be applied only to goods included in a quota to be set by Cacex, in accordance with the respective import programmes of the beneficiary electrical and electronic industries for the fiscal year 1983):
70.20.06.01 'ex' Glass fibre tissue, plain or taffeta, with weights of 88 ± 5 per cent; 130 ± 5 per cent; 200 ± 5 per cent g/m², with a width from 1270 mm. to 1346 mm., treated or finished for impregnation with epoxide resins, put up in rolls;

Import duty maintained at 30 per cent until 31 December 1983:
71.15.99.00 'ex' Compacted synthetic diamonds cemented into a tungsten carbide substrate, put up in the form of chips, sheets, discs, rings etc. of a kind suitable for constituting a working part of a tool, but not implanted or mounted in a tool.
BRAZIL (cont'd)

Import duty maintained at 45 per cent until 31 December 1983:
84.22.90.00 'ex' Steel conveyor belts, self-guided, suitable for conveyors

Import duty maintained at 35 per cent until 31 December 1983:
90.18.06.00 'ex' Anaesthetic apparatus, for short-term respiratory aid, and cardio-respiratory reanimation apparatus

Source: British Business, 18 March 1983

Licensing requirements

Cacex communications 41 and 42 of 24 and 28 January respectively introduced changes in the licensing requirements for imports.

Communication 41 subjected a range of electronic goods to the prior approval of the Secretaria Especial da Informatica (SEI) in addition to import licensing. The headings affected are as follows:

38.19, 84.34, 84.51, 84.52, 84.53, 84.55, 85.01, 85.13, 85.15, 85.19, 85.21, 90.07, 90.17, 90.20, 90.23, 90.24, 90.25, 90.28, 90.29, 92.12.

The communication also stated that any machines or systems containing electronic controls or logic circuits will also be subject to the prior express approval of the SEI.

Communication 42 subjected hand-painted portraits, paintings and drawings, other than industrial drawings of heading 49.06, and manufactured articles decorated by hand, under tariff heading 99.01.00.00, to the requirement of import licensing.

Source: British Business, 25 February 1983

CANADA

High priced shoes exempt from quota system

Notice to importers No. 189 of 19 January 1983 of the Special Trade Relations Office removes all leather shoes and sandals with a customs value of Can$45.00 or more and all leather boots with a customs value of Can$75.00 or more from the import quota system for footwear (see Survey No. 16, page 19).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 March 1983
CANADA (cont'd)

Anti-dumping investigations

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:

- mould steel from the Federal Republic of Germany, on 12 January 1983;

- alloy tool steel bars, plate and forgings, including high-speed AISI type M2, but not including other high-speed steels, AISI P20 mould steel and dye blocks from Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, on 12 January 1983;

- stainless steel bars and stainless steel wire in cut length from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Spain, on 12 January 1983.

Source: Notice of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, Anti-Dumping Act, 12 January 1982

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

- Organic pigments, reds and yellows, from Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, on 11 February 1983:

  (1) The dumping of organic pigments, reds and yellows, classified under the Colour Index as Yellow 1, Yellow 12, Yellow 13, Yellow 126, Yellow 127, Red 3, Red 48:2, Red 53:1 and Red 57:1, in dry powder form, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods; but that

  (2) the dumping of all other organic pigments, reds and yellows, in dry powder form, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods; and that

  (3) the dumping of organic pigments, reds and yellows, in the form of dispersions and flushes, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods. (See Survey No. 16, page 20.)
CANADA (cont'd)

- Synthetic bales twine from Brazil, on 18 February 1983:

(1) The dumping of the subject goods from Brazil has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods;

(2) there has occurred a considerable importation of like goods that were dumped, which dumping has caused material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, and material injury has been caused to the production in Canada of like goods by reason of the fact that the entered goods form part of a series of importations into Canada of dumped goods that in the aggregate are massive and that have occurred within a relatively short period of time, and in order to prevent the recurrence of such injury, it appears necessary to the Tribunal that duty be assessed on the entered goods.

(See Survey No. 16, page 20.)

- Industrial wood cutting band saw blades varying from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 18 inches in width, from 20 to 10 gauge thickness and from 6 to 70 feet in circumference from the United States, on 25 February 1983: The dumping of industrial wood cutting band saw blades varying from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 18 inches in width, from 20 to 10 gauge thickness and from 6 to 70 feet in circumference, from the United States has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 11 February, 18 February and 25 February 1983

CHILE

Temporary doubling of import duties

As part of a series of measures, with which Chile will reduce its external indebtedness, the Chilean authorities have doubled import duties from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. The import duties shall be reduced again in a step by step procedure to 10 per cent during the period of October 1984 to December 1985.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 March 1983
CHILE (cont'd)

Import licensing

Imports with an f.o.b. value of more than Ch$3,000.00 have become subject to import licensing.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 January 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Restrictions on imports of cotton synthetic fibres and soya from the United States

The People's Republic of China announced that, in reply to the recent decision by the United States to limit its imports of textiles from China, it would not approve any new contracts for imports of cotton, synthetic fibres and soya from the United States.

Source: AGEFI, 29 January 1983

Foreign trade under the Sixth Five-Year Plan

On 10 December 1982 the People's Republic of China approved its Sixth Five-Year Plan. According to this Plan the total volume of foreign trade is to reach Y 85.5 billion by 1985, an increase of 51.8 per cent and an average annual increase of 8.7 per cent. Of this figure, total volume of exports is to reach Y 40.2 billion (an average per annum rise of 8.1 per cent). The total volume of imports will reach Y 45.3 billion (9.2 per cent average annual rise). The following goods are to be expanded in the export field: textiles, native products, oil, coal and some rare metals. The export of those commodities whose production consumes too much energy would be restricted. Direct investment by foreign business and the setting up of joint ventures will be encouraged.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 25 January 1982

COLOMBIA

Import licensing

Columbian Resolutions 052 and 067 transferred from the free import licence list to the previous import licence list items under the following tariff numbers:
COLOMBIA (cont'd)

06.04.00.00; 08.07.00.04; 09.04.02.00; 10.07.01.01; 10.07.89.01.00;
21.02.01.02; 25.11.01.00; 40.03.00.00; 48.07.02.01 and 99;
68.07.03.00; 70.20.01.00; 70.20.02.99; 83.03.01.00; 87.12.02.01.

Source: British Business, 11 March 1983

EGYPT

Customs duties on imported textile industry equipment cut

To encourage increased production by the private and public sectors, the Minister for Economy and Foreign Trade announced that customs duties on imported textile industry equipment were to be cut by 75 per cent.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 28 January 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Surveillance of imports

On 23 March 1983, the Commission of the European Communities introduced retrospective Community surveillance of imports from Japan of the following products: machine tools, colour television reception apparatus, cathode-ray tubes, certain motor vehicles, light commercial vehicles, motor cycles, video tape recorders, fork-lift trucks, quartz watches, high-fidelity equipment.

The surveillance entered into force on 1 April 1983, and was to apply until 31 December 1983 in respect of imports made from 1 January 1983.

Source: Official Journal No. L77, 23 March 1983

Initiation of anti-dumping proceedings

- Aluminium, nickel cathodes, sections of iron or steel, caravans for camping

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

- non-alloyed unwrought aluminium originating in Egypt, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, on 5 February 1983;
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- unwrought nickel, not alloyed, in the form of cathodes produced by electrolysis either uncut or cut into squares originating in the Soviet Union, on 5 February 1983;

- Certain U and I sections of iron or steel originating in South Africa, on 10 February 1983;

- caravans for camping and parts thereof originating in Yugoslavia, on 31 March 1983.

Source: Official Journal Nos. C31, 5 February 1983
        C37, 10 February 1983
        C89, 31 March 1983

Imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty

- Isopropylidenediphenol, fertilizer, iron or steel coils

  On 26 January 1983, a provisional anti-dumping duty of 37.6 per cent was imposed on 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol originating in the United States.

Source: Official Journal No. L23, 26 January 1983

  On 5 February 1983, a provisional anti-dumping duty of 4.14 per cent was imposed on urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer exported by Agrico Chemical Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Source: Official Journal No. L33, 4 February 1983

  On 29 March, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Venezuela.

  The amount of the duty is:
  - ECU 29 per 1,000 kg. net for products originating in Argentina,
  - ECU 64 per 1,000 kg. net for products originating in Brazil,
  - ECU 81 per 1,000 kg. net for products originating in Canada, and
  - ECU 88 per 1,000 kg. net for products originating in Venezuela.
The duty does not apply to products originating in Canada produced and exported by Dofasco Inc., Hamilton, Ontario and Sidbec-Dosco Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.

The Commission accepted the price undertakings given by Dofasco Inc., Hamilton, Ontario and Sidbec-Dosco Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning this product.

Source: Official Journal No. L82, 29 March 1983

**Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty**

- **Chemical fertilizer**

  On 20 January 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer exported by Allied Corporation, Kaiser Aluminium Domestic and International Sales Corporation and Transcontinental Fertilizer Company, United States.

  The rates of duty are as follows:

  - Allied Corporation: 19.05 per cent
  - Kaiser Aluminium Domestic and International Sales Corporation: 12.13 per cent
  - Transcontinental Fertilizer Company: 12.01 per cent


- **Polyvinyl chloride**

  On 25 January 1983, the amounts secured by way of provisional anti-dumping duty, pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No. 2568/82, on imports of polyvinyl chloride, other than that manufactured by the emulsion process, originating in Czechoslovakia, were definitively collected.

  Source: Official Journal No. L18, 22 January 1983

- **Broad-flanged beams**

  On 2 February 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on broad-flanged beams originating in Spain.
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

The amount of the duty is ECU 29.77 per 1,000 kg. net for broad-flanged beams manufactured and exported by José María Aristrain SA or José Maria Aristrain - Madrid SA, and ECU 30.33 per 1,000 kg. net for broad-flanged beams manufactured and exported by Empresa Nacional Siderurgica SA (Ensidesa).

The duty is, however, to be reduced by up to 10 per cent where the importer establishes to the satisfaction of the competent national authorities that the products imported are sub-standard or seconds.

Source: Official Journal No. L30, 1 February 1983

- **Sodium carbonate**

On 6 February 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty of varying amounts was imposed on light sodium carbonate originating in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union.

Source: Official Journal No. L32, 3 February 1983

- **Copper sulphate**

On 2 March 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty of 19.5 per cent was imposed on copper sulphate originating in Yugoslavia.

Source: Official Journal No. L55, 2 March 1983

- **Sodium carbonate**

On 10 March 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty of ECU 23.15 per tonne was imposed on dense sodium carbonate originating in the United States.

The duty does not apply to dense sodium carbonate exported by Allied Corporation, FMC, Stauffer Chemicals Company and Texasgulf Chemicals Company.

Source: Official Journal No. L64, 10 March 1983
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- Kraftliner paper and board

On 11 March 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on unbleached kraftliner paper and board originating in the United States.

The anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of kraftliner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden were terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L64, 10 March 1983

Amendment to anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester fibres

The Commission, which had reopened anti-dumping proceedings (see Survey No. 14) on imports from the United States of certain polyester yarns (NIMEXE 51.01-29 and 30), has extended duty rates to apply to certain companies previously exempt from duty. The rates apply to the following companies:

- Burlington Industries Inc., North Carolina: 4.5%
- Carter Moore and Co. Inc., New York: 11.9%
- Collins and Aikman Corp., North Carolina: 2.5%
- International Fibre Industries Inc.: 5.4%
- Macfield Texturing Inc., North Carolina: 4.1%
- Titan Textile Company Inc., New York: 3.5%
- Unifi Inc., North Carolina: 1.87%
- Uni-Tex Int., New York: 2.4%


Source: Official Journal, No. L50, 23 February 1983

Exemption from anti-dumping duty

Following a review by the Commission on the application of anti-dumping duties on acrylic fibres from the United States, the Council, by Regulation No. 485/83 has exempted the American Cynamid Company from
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

definitive duty. No evidence of dumping margin was found. The company has also made a price undertaking.

Source: Official Journal No. L53, 2 March 1983

Termination of anti-dumping proceedings

- Photographic enlargers

  On 15 January 1983, the Commission accepted undertakings given by Varimex of Warsaw and Technointorg of Moscow in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of photographic enlargers originating in Poland and the Soviet Union, and terminated the proceedings which it had opened on 23 October 1981. Regulation (EEC) No. 1958/82 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on photographic enlargers originating in Poland and the Soviet Union was repealed.

Source: Official Journal No. L9, 12 January 1983

- Codeine

  On 17 January 1983, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of codeine and its salts originating in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia, which it had opened on 1 April 1981.


- Fibre building board

  On 15 January, the Commission accepted undertakings given by Duratex SA and Eucatex SA, Sao Paulo, Brazil in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding which it had opened on 5 May 1982 concerning imports of fibre building board originating in Brazil and terminated the proceeding.

Source: Official Journal No. L47, 19 February 1983

  On 18 February, the Commission accepted undertakings given by Exportlemn in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning fibre building board originating in Romania, and terminated the proceeding.

Source: Official Journal No. L49, 22 February 1983
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- Ferro-silicon


Source: Official Journal No. L57, 4 March 1983

FINLAND

Increase of additional excise tax on tobacco

The Finnish authorities have increased the rates of the additional excise duty on tobacco and tobacco products from 16 December 1982.

Source: British Business, 7 January 1983

Price control

The Finnish authorities have announced that the two months' price freeze imposed on certain goods ended on 15 December 1982, and was immediately followed by a price control on certain commodities within the following chapters:

03.01, 03.03, 04.01 to 05, 05.08, 07.08, 09.01, 10.06, 11, 12, 15, 17.02, 21.06, 23.27, 31, 40, 11, 64.01, 70.05, 84.15, 84.25, 84.40, 84.41, 06, 87.01, 87.02.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983

Corrigendum

Special charge: passenger motor vehicles

The charge on imports of new passenger motor vehicles mentioned in Survey No. 16, page 39, is applicable to both imported and domestically produced passenger motor vehicles.

Source: Information provided by the Permanent Mission of Finland, 2 May 1983
GHANA

Economic recovery programme; State trading to be established

Proposals for a four-year economic recovery programme have been announced by the Secretary for Finance. 1983 is to be devoted to reconstruction and consolidation with the preparation of the economic, social and political conditions for the launching of a three-year plan in 1984. The measures include the following:

- the import trade should become a State monopoly, and a number of national trading companies should be incorporated to take charge of international trade;

- foreign firms and/or nationals will be excluded from participation in the wholesale trade, while a nation-wide chain of people's shops would be established with foreign-controlled department stores and retail shops being taken over;

- certain amendments to the investment code are envisaged, with the object of improving the efficiency of State control in banking, insurance, import/export trade, warehousing, all forms of transportation together with the construction and building materials industries. A separate minerals code will be introduced which will insist that all new projects be self-financing in foreign exchange and as a consequence obtain external account status; and

- a major rationalization exercise in the manufacturing sector to achieve greater concentration and economies, improved integration between reasearch and production, plus maximum reliance on local raw materials.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, February 1983
Financial Times, 23 February 1983

Import licences extended

By a decision dated 6 January 1983, the Ghanian authorities announced that import licences which had expired on 31 December 1982, and for which letters of credit had been opened but had not been used, were to remain valid until 30 June 1983, on condition that the goods concerned had not already been imported into Ghana.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 544, 28 February 1983
GREECE

Import restrictions and devaluation

On 9 January 1983 Greece announced a devaluation of its currency by 15.5 per cent. The Greek authorities announced also that Greece would make use of emergency procedures provided for in the EEC Treaty of Accession to restrict imports. Both measures had been made necessary by a rapid increase in imports, reduced local production and rising unemployment since Greece's EEC accession two years ago. The Government intended to hold imports from all countries during 1983 at the levels of 1980, the year before accession.


Import surveillance

On 13 January 1983 the Government submitted a formal request to the Commission of the European Communities seeking authority to take safeguard measures under Article 130 of Greece's treaty of accession. Pending consideration of this request, the Commission authorized Greece to install an import surveillance licensing scheme in respect of the twenty-two products covered by the safeguard action request.

Between 19 January and 1 March 1983, imports into Greece of the twenty-two products from all countries required the authorization of the Greek authorities. No charge was made; and authorization for the quantities requested for each consignment had to be granted within forty-eight hours.

The categories of products covered by this interim measure were footwear, tableware, various glass objects, babies' napkins, stainless steel cutlery, agricultural harvesting and threshing equipment, lawnmowers, tractors, travel goods, procelain sinks and basins, furniture, toys, bottles, sheet or laminated glass, tiles, cotton fabrics and yarn, wool fabrics and yarn, articles of clothing, spirits, children's food products, cigarettes.

Source: British Business, 28 January 1983

GUATEMALA

"Survey" No. 16, page 40, gave information about an import quota system limiting imports to a percentage of the imports in 1981, according to an essentiality list.
GUATEMALA (cont'd)

A further Order was issued on 24 January 1983 with a new list of essential products and percentages which replaces the previous list.

Source: British Business, 4 March 1983

HUNGARY

Free-trade zones for joint ventures with foreign companies

In the context of the aim of achieving a $600 million current account surplus in 1983 - the main goal of the IMF programme agreed with the Hungarian authorities in return for a $600 million IMF standby loan - Hungary has decided to establish free-trade zones for joint ventures involving foreign companies and local enterprises.

Under the new decree, "offshore" manufacturing bases will be created with duty on raw materials and component imports not being payable if the end product is re-exported. Import tariffs would be levied only on products sold inside Hungary.


INDONESIA

Partial exemptions from import duties

By Decrees issued by the Minister of Finance imports of certain paper and chemical products have been partially exempted from import duty and sales tax as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import duty rate</th>
<th>Import sales tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48.01.300</td>
<td>Kraftliners&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.00.939</td>
<td>Corrugating medium&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Covers 15,000 tons to be allocated by the Director General of Multifarious Manufacturing Industries from 1 January to 30 June 1983.
**Indonesia (Cont'd)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import duty rate</th>
<th>Import sales tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48.15.999</td>
<td>Plug wrap paper in rolls in the form of ribbon measuring 26.5 mm., substance about 34 gr./m.²</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basic/complementary materials for fish net floaters:
- synthetic rubber (No. 1778) (156,000 kg.);
- clay (CaCO₃) (156,000 kg.);
- sulphur (S) (60,000 kg.);
- white carbon (VN₃) (30,000 kg.);
- accelerator (vulcanization-M) (6,000 kg.);
- blowing agent (cellexcom A) (18,000 kg.);
- urea (BK) (cellex-A) (18,000 kg.);
- iron oxide red (Fe₂O₃) (42,000 kg.);
- accelerator (D) (2,400 kg.);
- D. ethylene glycol (D.E.G.) (4 D/M)

Pertamina, the State-owned oil company, has decided to limit imports of refined oil products from Singapore by requiring future contracts to be negotiated on a barter instead of a cash basis. Singapore-based oil companies offering fuel oils to Indonesia will be required to buy an equivalent value of low-sulphur waxing-residue (LSWR) from Pertamina.

Source: Financial Times, 25 February 1983
ISRAEL

Import restrictions for certain textiles

As of 17 February 1983 Israel imposed import restrictions on clothing imports from all countries, except the member countries of the European Communities. Affected are the import tariff numbers 60.03; 60.04; 60.05; 61.01; 61.02; 61.03; 61.04; 64.01; 64.02; 64.03 and 64.04. The goods affected are subject to an import permit.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 2 March 1983

Import restrictions for motor cycles

As of 1 April 1983, Israel permits personal imports of motor cycles only in those cases where the manufacturer of the motor cycles is represented in Israel by licensed agents.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 March 1983

Reduction of import surcharges on certain textile goods

A regulation reducing the surcharge on certain textile goods was published in the Government Gazette on 8 October 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No. (CCCN-based)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Surcharge after reduction</th>
<th>Surcharge before reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60.01.1030</td>
<td>Cloth whose weight per metre is more than 110 g. but less than 200 g. per square metre if not in pile or loops</td>
<td>IS 12.30 per m.</td>
<td>IS 19.20 per m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.01.2000</td>
<td>Fabric knitted in the form of lace</td>
<td>IS 19.20 per m.</td>
<td>IS 12.30 per m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.03.9900</td>
<td>Socks</td>
<td>IS 4.50 per pr.</td>
<td>IS 8.85 per pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.04.1000</td>
<td>Underpants</td>
<td>IS 4.50 per pr.</td>
<td>IS 8.85 per pr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The surcharge does not apply to Austria, Australia, Italy, Ireland, United States, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Norway, Finland, France, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Greece, Argentina.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No. (CCCN-based)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Surcharge after reduction</th>
<th>Surcharge before reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60.04.2000</td>
<td>Night pyjamas, nightgowns or combinations</td>
<td>IS 11.30 each</td>
<td>IS 22.50 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.04.3090</td>
<td>Panty-hose except for medical panty-hose referred to in article 3010</td>
<td>IS 4.50 per pr.</td>
<td>IS 8.85 per pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.04.4000</td>
<td>Shirts</td>
<td>IS 7.50 each</td>
<td>IS 15.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.04.9900</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>IS 4.50 each</td>
<td>IS 8.85 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.05.1010</td>
<td>Bathing suits</td>
<td>IS 12.00 each</td>
<td>IS 24.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.05.1090</td>
<td>Other garments</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.06.3020</td>
<td>Bathing suits from elastic articles</td>
<td>IS 12.00 each</td>
<td>IS 24.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.06.3030</td>
<td>Other garments from elastic articles</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.06.4010</td>
<td>Garments from rubberized materials</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.01.2000</td>
<td>Bathing suits</td>
<td>IS 12.00 each</td>
<td>IS 24.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.01.9900</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.02.1000</td>
<td>Bathing suits</td>
<td>IS 12.00 each</td>
<td>IS 24.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.02.2000</td>
<td>Blouses</td>
<td>IS 7.50 each</td>
<td>IS 15.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.02.9900</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.03.1000</td>
<td>Bathing suits</td>
<td>IS 12.00 each</td>
<td>IS 24.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.03.2000</td>
<td>Shirts</td>
<td>IS 7.50 each</td>
<td>IS 15.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.03.3000</td>
<td>Night pyjamas or nightshirts</td>
<td>IS 11.30 each</td>
<td>IS 22.50 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.03.9900</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.04.1000</td>
<td>Blouses</td>
<td>IS 7.50 each</td>
<td>IS 15.00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ISRAEL (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No. (CCCN-based)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Surcharge after reduction</th>
<th>Surcharge before reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61.04.2000</td>
<td>Night pyjamas, nightshirts</td>
<td>IS 11.30 each</td>
<td>IS 22.50 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.04.9900</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.09.1000</td>
<td>Corsets of all types</td>
<td>IS 4.50 each</td>
<td>IS 8.85 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.09.2090</td>
<td>Brassières with the exception of a kind used for the production of bathing costumes which fall under the CCCN classification 61.09, 30.10</td>
<td>IS 7.50 each</td>
<td>IS 15.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.09.3000</td>
<td>Combination of articles falling within paragraph 1000 and 2000</td>
<td>IS 12.00 each</td>
<td>IS 24.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.09.9900</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.05</td>
<td>Other made-up textile articles</td>
<td>IS 37.50 per kg.</td>
<td>IS 75.00 per kg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 January 1983

Import surcharge for certain marmalades

As of 18 October 1982 the Israeli authorities imposed an import surcharge on low-cost marmalades, jams and other processed fruit products, with or without sugar. These products are imported mainly from Romania, Bulgaria, Yugloslavia and other State-trading countries. The products concerned are subject to a surcharge of US$0.60 per kg. on condition that the c.i.f. price is less that US$1.50 per kg.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 November 1982

Compulsory payments

The following products are liable to compulsory payment as from the beginning of 1983 upon their importation into Israel: copper bars (tariff heading 74.03.9900); raisins (tariff heading 08.04). Copper bars imported from EEC countries are exempted from compulsory payment.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 January 1983
IVORY COAST

Tariff changes

Under Act No. 82.1157 of 21 December 1982 (Finance Act for the year 1983), the authorities of the Ivory Coast have adopted the following measures:

- Agricultural equipment and parts thereof are admitted to the national territory free of all duties and charges when imported by a professional trader approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. The products covered fall within tariff headings:

  40.11.39; 40.11.55; 40.11.69; 84.21.01; 84.21.09;
  84.21.11; 84.21.19; 84.21.21; 84.21.29; ex 84.21.69;
  ex 84.22.89; 84.28.55; ex 84.23.90; 84.24.02; 84.24.09;
  ex 84.24.90; 84.25.01; 84.25.02; 84.25.11; 84.25.19;
  84.25.90; 84.28.01; ex 84.28.90; 84.29.01; 84.29.09;
  84.29.90; 87.01.02; 87.01.09; 87.01.21; 87.01.22;
  87.01.29; 87.01.30; 87.14.43; 87.14.46; 87.14.48;
  ex 87.14.80.

- Yarn of continuous synthetic textile fibres, not texturized (heading No. 51.01.11) are exempt from the revenue duty on imports.

- A charge at the rate of 0.75 per cent has been established on the f.o.b. value of all imports into the Ivory Coast subject to verification by the "Société générale de surveillance". The new 0.75 per cent charge on all commodities is calculated on their f.o.b. value and payable whether the goods are subject to the intention-to-import procedure or require an import licence. The charge is payable by the importer in the Ivory Coast at the time of applying for an intention to import certificate or an import licence. The tax applies to goods of all origins, and is not reimbursable if the goods on which it is levied are not imported for whatever reason.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 542, 14 February 1983
British Business, 25 March 1983

Duties and charges suspended for certain animal husbandry materials and feeding stuffs

Under Article 2 of the fiscal annex to the 1983 Finance Act, certain products, materials and feeding stuffs imported into the Ivory Coast for the animal husbandry sector were made exempt from all duties and charges. The products concerned are the following:

ex 04.05.10: Eggs for incubation intended for aviculture. SPF (Specific Pathogen Free) eggs intended for the animal pathology laboratory.
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

ex 23.0.100: Lucerne, dehydrated, intended for animal feed.

ex 12.10.00: Fish meal intended for animal feed.

ex 23.04.09: Soya-bean meal intended for animal feed.

ex 23.07.00: Concentrate (premix) intended for animal feed.

ex 28.40.00: Dicalcium phosphate.

ex 29.23.00: Single or complex oxygen-function amino-compounds (lysin, methionine) intended for animal feed.

ex 39.02.81: Polypropylene in granules for the manufacture of sheets of synthetic textile materials, used for the manufacture of woven sacks for animal feed products, and of unbraided ropes of synthetic textile fibres, used in aquaculture for fish farming.

- Other articles of materials falling within headings Nos. 39.01, 39.02, 39.03, 39.04, 39.05 or 39.06, not elsewhere specified nor included.

ex 39.07.90: Watering ramps whether or not with accessories intended for rabbit-raising, and automatic watering-troughs intended for agriculture.

ex 73.27.00: "URSUS" type fencing, of not more than 1.20 metres height, used in sheep-raising, and netting intended for the manufacture of rabbit-hutches.

ex 73.29.91: Chain of iron, with straps, intended for pig-raising.

ex 73.40.90: Watering- and feeding-troughs, complete, mangers, covers, feedrolls, of iron or steel, for pig-raising, feeding-troughs of galvanized iron and non-automatic metal cages (batteries) for laying-hens, for aviculture; feeding-troughs of galvanized iron and watering-troughs of stainless steel, for rabbit-raising.

ex 84.23.02: Gas-heated incubators and automatic batteries for the raising of poultry and laying-hens.

ex 84.61.89: Other plumbing appliances and the like n.e.s.: nipples for use in animal husbandry.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 543, 21 February 1983
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Allocation and readjustment of import quotas

Under Notice to Importers No. 82.009 of 15 November 1982, the following provisions were adopted for 1983 by the authorities of the Ivory Coast.

I. Quota allocation

For the first nine months of the year, each approved and registered importer was allocated an import quota equal in value and quantity to the corresponding amounts of his imports in the twelve months of the preceding year.

II. Quota readjustment

Any quota readjustment authorized by the Foreign Trade Directorate was to be applicable to the importer concerned from 1 October to 31 December 1983.

Consequently, quota readjustment applications must be made in writing to the Director of Foreign Trade between 1 January and 18 September 1983 inclusively.

III. Exceptions

Any quota application made to the Foreign Trade Directorate with a view to an allocation for use between 1 January and 30 September 1983 was to be authorized exceptionally in the following cases:

A. Occasional importer

If the applicant is an occasional importer and his application concerned an isolated non-profit-making import.

B. Newly approved importer

If the applicant becomes an approved importer, under the regulations in force, prior to 30 September 1983.

C. Former approved professional importer

If the application concerns products not covered by the applicant's usual import operations.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 543, 21 February 1983
JAPAN

Measures to open the Japanese market

Subsequent to trade liberalization measures announced in May 1982 (see Survey No. 15), a new set of measures announced in January 1983 included the following:

- Tariff reductions, with effect from 1 April 1983, applying to such items as tobacco products, chocolate and biscuits, and to forty-seven agricultural products and twenty-eight manufactured products.

- Relaxation of import restrictions on dried leguminous vegetables, groundnuts, fruit purée and paste, non-citrus fruit juice, tomato juice and tomato ketchup and sauce.

- Improvement in import inspection procedures and establishment of the Office of Trade Ombudsmen Advisory Council.

- Import promotion measures relating in particular to the distribution of imported tobacco products in the domestic market.

- Other measures including those aimed at avoiding excessive concentration of exports in specific product categories, the promotion of industrial co-operation arrangements and the promotion of procurement of foreign products by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation.

Source: Document L/5454.
The Japan Economic Journal, 18 January 1983

Subsidy investigation on cotton yarn from Pakistan

The Government has initiated an investigation on charges made by the Japan Spinners' Association that cotton yarn imported from Pakistan is subsidized by the Pakistan Government. The legal basis of the investigation is Article 8 of the Customs Tariff Law.

Source: Japan Economic Journal, 8 March 1983
JAPAN (cont'd)

Relaxation of product standards and certification procedures for imports

The Japanese authorities were to make changes in seventeen laws setting health and safety standards for imports. These changes were to simplify and speed up testing and certification procedures affecting a number of imported products including pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals and household appliances. The legislative changes were expected to be made by May 1983.

Financial Times, 28 March 1983

Export restraint agreement with the EEC on steel

The Japanese Government agreed to extend the restraint agreement on steel exports originally negotiated in 1978 with the EEC for a further year beginning in January 1983. The agreement called for Japanese steelmakers to set their export prices within the range of the EEC's internal market prices plus freight cost, although export prices might be set at 6 per cent lower than the range for ordinary rolled-steel products and 4 per cent lower for special rolled-steel products.

Source: The Japan Economic Journal, 18 January 1983

Export restraint agreements with the EEC

The Japanese Government agreed to the following export restrictions in the EEC market:

- Video tape recorders - for three years beginning in 1983, Japan was to limit exports of video tape recorders to specified amounts and will establish a floor-price system. The quantitative limit for 1983 was 4.55 million units.

- Colour TV tubes - a three year annual export forecast system starting for 1983 would be adopted, with the ceiling for 1983 set at 900,000 units.

- Machine tools (numerically controlled lathes and machining centres) - administrative guidance would be introduced to control the rate of increase of exports of these items.

- Other items (colour TV sets, automobiles, light commercial vehicles, forklift trucks, bicycles, audio equipment and quartz watches) - there would be joint monitoring by Japan and the EEC of these items, with no specific ceilings having been set.
JAPAN (cont'd)

Export restraint undertaking on car exports to the United States

Japan has undertaken to restrain car exports to the United States at 1.68 million units for the third year starting 1 April 1983.

Export restraint undertaking on car exports to Canada

Japan has undertaken to restrain car exports to Canada at less than 79,000 units during the January-June 1983 period.

Source: The Japan Economic Journal, 22 February 1983

JORDAN

Increased customs duties on imported alcoholic beverages and on vehicles

On 31 January 1983 customs duties on all imported alcoholic beverages and on vehicles were increased by 50 to 60 per cent and 10 to 20 per cent respectively.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 February 1983

Shelf life of imported tinned foods

Imported tinned foods are required to have more than half their original shelf life outstanding, as indicated by the production date on the container. The Ministry for Industry and Trade has also issued regulations specifying expiry dates for certain types of food. They include luncheon meat (three years), corned beef (four years), tinned vegetables (two years), sardines and tuna packed in oil (four years) and in water (two years), imported cream (two years), local cream (one year), butter (nine months), tinned fruit (two years), pasteurised milk (six months) and powdered milk (two years).

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 January 1983

Labelling of alcoholic beverages

The Jordanian Ministry for Finance and Customs has authorized the use of paper streamers for the labelling of alcoholic beverages in cases where the exporters are unable to stamp the bottle capsules.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 542, 14 February 1983
KENYA

All rates of duty increased by 10 per cent

On 3 December 1982 the Customs and Excise Act was amended by increasing all rates of duty by 10 per cent. Increases were also announced in the price of cigarettes, pipe tobacco, beer, petrol, diesel fuel and paraffin.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, January 1983
          Africa Research Bulletin, 15 November-14 December 1982

Favourable customs treatment accorded to pharmaceutical industry

Since 18 June 1982 imports into Kenya of raw materials for the manufacture of medicines have been admitted free of all duties and charges.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 536, 3 January 1983

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Removal of import embargo on zinc ingots

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry lifted the import embargo on zinc ingots (CCCN 79.01) on 13 January 1983, but the Korea Nonferrous Metal Refiners Association still issues recommendation letters to prospective importers, and these do not permit imports in excess of 50 per cent of the requirements of zinc ingots for use in production for export.

Source: News Review, 5 February 1983

Removal of import prohibition on cosmetics and medicinal products

The Korean authorities have lifted the prohibition on imports of cosmetic and medicinal products from the beginning of 1983. Imports of these items are to be regulated by quotas distributed on the basis of export volumes of the products in question.

Source: News Review, 4 December 1982
LEBANON

Jordanian and Saudi Arabian restrictions on Lebanese imports

Jordan and Saudi Arabia have both imposed restrictions on imports from Lebanon to prevent possible entry of goods originating in Israel.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 March 1983

LIBERIA

Import prohibition

Imports of PVC tubes into Liberia have been prohibited.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 544, 28 February 1983

MADAGASCAR

Import prohibition on imports of prepared pork-meat products

A notice of the Ministry for Health of Madagascar, dated 10 November 1982, prohibited the importation of prepared pork-meat products throughout Madagascar.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 538, 17 January 1983

Fee raised on imports of whisky

Under Order No. 5425 of 9 December 1982, published in the Official Journal of Madagascar of 18 December 1982, the rate of the fee collected for the "Régie malgache des monopoles fiscaux" was raised from 50 per cent to 120 per cent on imports of whisky. This charge is calculated on the c.i.f. price plus customs charges excluding the single transactions tax.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 542, 14 February 1983

Temporary admission granted for certain imported raw materials

Under Order No. 5048/82 of 13 November 1982, the Ministry for Finance authorized the temporary admission into Madagascar of raw materials used in the manufacture of biscuits, sweets, mint drops, "sill-gum" and macaroni, spaghetti and similar products for export.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 537, 10 January 1983
MALAYSIA

Changes in tariff rates

The Malaysian authorities have modified import taxes on products falling under the following tariff headings:

04-03, 22-03/09, 23-02, 24-01/02, 25-06/07, 25-12, 25-28, 26-01,
28-04/05, 28-30, 28-39/40, 28-49, 28-56/57, 29-02, 29-14/16, 29-21,
29-26, 29-28, 29-31, 29-33, 29-36, 29-41, 33-01, 33-06, 38-17, 38-19,
39-01, 48-01, 68-15, 70-03, 73-02, 73-13, 74-02, 75-01, 75-05, 76-04,

Sales tax and the import surtax have been raised from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Source: MOCI, 14 February 1983

Reduction in export duty on palm-oil

The Malaysian Government has cut the export duty on crude palm-oil from M$86.75 per tonne to M$81.91 per tonne and on processed palm-oil from M$184.40 per tonne to M$153.90 per tonne. At the same time the duty base, or the gazetted prices, were moved from M$722.7081 per tonne to M$713.0272 per tonne on crude palm-oil and from M$918.0151 per tonne to M$857.0061 per tonne for processed palm-oil.

Source: The Public Ledger, 4 February 1983

MEXICO

Import tariff reductions

The Mexican authorities announced on 17 January 1983 the reduction of import tariffs for indispensable goods. For these goods the lowest tariff rate is to be applied.

Investment goods not produced domestically are now subject to a rate of duty of 10 per cent, while investment goods, which are also produced domestically, are subject to rates between 40 and 50 per cent.

Luxury goods are subject to import duties ranging from 75 to 100 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 January 1983
MOROCCO

Duties and charges suspended on imports of certain live animals

Under Order No. 1437-82 of 9 November 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 15 December 1982, the Moroccan authorities suspended, with effect from 12 November 1982, duties and charges on imports of:

- Live animals of the bovine species and live sheep, pure-bred breeding animals (tariff headings 01.02 Al and 01.04 Al a).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 543, 21 February 1983
British Business, 25 February 1983

Suspension of duties and charges on certain vehicles

Under Order No. 1170-82 of 22 October 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 3 November 1982, the Moroccan authorities suspended duties and charges levied on imports of vehicles used for the transport of tourists, provided such vehicles are equipped to meet certain standards.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 536, 3 January 1983

Import deposit dropped on certain cheese

Under Circular No. 1418 of 25 December 1982, the Moroccan authorities would exempt the following products from the prior deposit requirement on imports: 04.04.05: Unprocessed cheeses intended for the manufacture of cheese.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 541, 7 February 1983

Drawback on certain products

With effect from 20 November 1982, the following products were to be eligible for drawback:

39 Raw materials
40 Fuel consumed in the manufacture of the following industrial products:
   40.1 Cement and items made of cement
   40.2 Ceramic and refractory products
   40.3 Hollow glass
   40.4 Paper pulp
MOROCCO (cont'd)

40.5 Paper and cardboard
40.6 Pneumatic products.

Source: British Business, 25 February 1983

Import régime for 1983

The Moroccan authorities have published Notice to Importers No. 01-83 establishing the general import programme for 1983, with effect from 1 January 1983. This programme, like earlier ones, comprises three lists of products:

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

(See Survey No. 14, page 77)

II. Imports subject to administrative permit (List B)

(See Survey No. 14, page 78)

III. Prohibited products (List C)

(See Survey No. 14, page 78)

The principal changes made to the provisions previously in force are the following:

Products transferred from List A to List B (some 15 items)

These include the following in particular:
- Locksmiths' wares (bolts, padlocks, etc.)
- Brake linings
- Shaping tools of base metals
- Lathes
- Automatic milling or drilling machines
- Certain transmitter-receivers

Products transferred from List B to List A (some 50 items)

These include the following goods:
- Malt
- Certain fats and oils
- Silk (except woven fabric)
- Rolling bridges
- Electric-motor vehicles
- Sports craft
- Toys
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Shortening of List C

- Combined receivers (compact chains) are transferred to List A and are now liberalized for import.

- Some thirty items which were hitherto prohibited have been transferred to List B: fishmeal, seed-oysters, mangoes, pineapples, avocados, matches (which had been transferred from List B to List C in 1982), disinfectants and fungicides put up in the form of aerosol sprays.

- Transfer to List B of all vehicles (for the transport of goods or persons), including used passenger vehicles.

(Under the import régime for 1982 high-powered motor vehicles, which had until then been prohibited, had already been transferred to List B).

Transitional provisions

(See Survey No. 14, pages 79 and 80)

The text of the first paragraph remains unchanged from 1982 text; the second paragraph (on page 80) has been dropped and the following two new paragraphs have been added:

Import documents may be signed only by specialized importers, who must indicate on the document their registration number in the Central Importers' Register.

In other cases, the goods may be imported under a permit granted by the Exchange Office (in the case of imports carried out by a French firm for an operation in Morocco).

Imports for the account of Ministries and other official Moroccan bodies are carried out, like others, under an import indenture (List A) or an import certificate (List B).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 544, 28 February 1983

NIGERIA

Import restrictions

Nigeria has introduced new restrictions to reduce imports through a decision published in the Official Gazette of 1 January 1983 and supplemented by a related Official Gazette dated 24 January 1983. There are three main types of restriction: outright prohibitions of some imports, extension of the list of goods requiring import licences, and changes in tariffs.
NIGERIA (cont'd)

The list of goods subject to import licensing has been extended by more than 150 categories, including fabricated building materials, plastic goods, electrical accessories, engines and engine parts, industrial machinery, compressors, textile machinery and constructions equipment (except cranes, dumpers, earthmoving machines, excavators, fork lifts, pumps and their parts).

The tariff changes, which include new categories as well as higher duties, are included to help local industries. For example the authorities have changed the customs tariff to create new categories for items such as soaps and detergents and has imposed a 100 per cent duty instead of 30 per cent previously. Raw materials used in parts of the plastics industry have had duty raised from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The duty for fabricated structural steel has been raised from 40 to 60 per cent and on refrigerators from 50 to 100 per cent.

In addition, the Central Bank of Nigeria has announced that imports of goods recently made subject to prior licensing will be authorized only in the following cases:

1. **Maritime transport:**

   (a) Where the irrevocable letter of credit was opened in Nigeria before 31 December 1982;

   (b) Where the goods are imported into Nigeria not later than 30 March 1983.

2. **Air transport**

   (a) Where the air transport waybill bears a date prior to 1 January 1983;

   (b) Where the irrevocable letter of credit was opened prior to 1 January 1983;

   (c) Where transport to Nigeria takes place not later than 30 January 1983.

Source: Financial Times, 8 and 14 January, and 7 February 1983
West Africa, 17 January 1983
Standard Chartered Review, January 1983
British Business, 14 January and 11 February 1983
Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 541, 7 February 1983
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Support for textiles

In order to support the textiles industry and to ensure its survival and profitability, the Nigerian authorities have reduced by 50 per cent the excise duty on locally-produced textile fabrics, while garment manufacturing has been exempted from excise duties.

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

Export incentives

During a news briefing, the Minister of Commerce announced that an export credit guarantee and insurance scheme and a duty drawback scheme would be established. An export development fund had been established by the Nigerian Export Promotion Council from which direct grants could be made for specific export projects. However, the Minister warned that measures would be introduced to impose discipline and probity in the export of Nigeria's manufactured products to ensure that foreign exchange earnings were repatriated.

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

NORWAY

Flour-based products

From 1 January 1983, the Norwegian authorities levied the following import duties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Duty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.07.911</td>
<td>Flat bread</td>
<td>NOK 0.80 per kg., net weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.08.100</td>
<td>Biscuits and small cakes</td>
<td>NOK 0.85 per kg., net weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.08.300</td>
<td>Cakes</td>
<td>NOK 2.20 per kg., net weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.08.900</td>
<td>Hot dog rolls</td>
<td>NOK 0.60 per kg., net weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are variable taxes and will be adjusted every quarter in relation to price developments for flour.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983
PARAGUAY
Import prohibitions

Decree No. 35.376 by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce prohibits the imports of various products of the graphic arts. Affected are the following tariff headings:

48.05, 48.07, 48.14, 48.16, 49.01 and 49.10.

Source: British Business, 4 February 1983

PERU
Import duty and sales tax exemptions for agricultural products and implements

The Peruvian Government Law 23557 has declared the importation of the following products to be exempt from import duties and sales tax when directly imported by Peruvian producers for their own use: machinery, equipment and tools, new or refurbished; vehicles (only four-wheel drive station wagons or trucks up to 10 tons capacity); irrigation systems (complete or in parts); agricultural raw materials.

Source: British Business, 28 January 1983
Trade Information Sheet, 15 March 1983

Tariff amendments

The import tariff on a number of items within the following chapters has recently been amended: 73.09, 73.10, 73.15, 84.43, 85.24, 90.17, 90.18, 90.19 and 90.20.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983

PHILIPPINES
Surtax on imports

The Philippine authorities have imposed a 3 per cent surtax on all imports with the exception of those made by the Government and its agencies, and imports in respect of the activities of bonded manufacturing or smelting warehouses.
PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

Changes in credit arrangements for vehicle assemblers

The Central Bank has ruled that vehicle assemblers must open letters of credit instead of relying on suppliers' credit arrangements for the importation of completely knocked-down kits, which means that assemblers are now required to make import margin deposits of 50 per cent of the value of the imports.

Suspension of export tax on sugar

The export tax on sugar and molasses has been suspended.

Source: Financial Times, 11 January 1983

Change in arrangements for paying import duties

From 1 January 1983 importers are required to pay taxes and import duties at the time that they open letters of credit.

Source: MOCI, 21 February 1983

POLAND

Steep decline of imports and increase of exports in 1982

In 1982, for the first time since 1971, Poland reported a foreign trade surplus. Overall exports increased by 12 per cent in comparison with 1981. Overall imports fell by 10.5 per cent, of which imports from developed market-economy countries fell by 27.4 per cent. It was the large decline in imports which made the Polish foreign trade surplus possible. Polish exports to developed market-economy countries had increased by 0.9 per cent.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 1 March 1982

Foreign trade plan for 1983

The Polish foreign trade plan for 1983 foresees hard currency exports increasing to some $5.6 billion and imports increasing to just under $5 billion. It is also estimated that Poland will have surplus in invisibles of some $300 million.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 12 January 1982
POLAND (cont'd)

Incentives for the expansion of foreign trade

The Polish authorities established the following incentives for the expansion of foreign trade:

- transfer of hard currency (special accounts)
- fixing of prices and compensation funds
- extra compensation for official prices
- tax cuts on company profits
- compensation in cases where the enterprise carried out orders especially requested by a Ministry
- special benefits to boost exports
- priority in the supply of raw materials for export articles.

Enterprises will get an extra bonus from a fund set up by the Ministry of Foreign Trade to compensate for any increases in the cost of exports. Tax relief will also be available. Producers-exporters will be allowed to share their tax advantages and supplementary bonuses with sub-contractors. In the supply of materials and raw materials, priority will be given to articles for export.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 12 January 1983

PORTUGAL

Higher surtax on imports

Decree No. 54 of 1 February 1983, published in the Official Gazette of the same date, raised the rate of surtax on imports from 10 to 30 per cent, with effect from 6 February 1983. The 60 per cent rate of surtax on imports of certain luxury goods remains unchanged.

Source: Financial Times, 3 February 1983
British Business, 18 February 1983
Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 February 1983
QATAR

Duties on imported tobacco and cigarettes increased

Under a Decision dated 26 November 1982, the authorities of the Emirate of Qatar have raised the rate of customs duty levied on imports of tobacco and cigarettes from 10 per cent to 30 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 536, 3 January 1983

ROMANIA

Foreign trade plan for 1983

The aggregate volume of Romania's foreign trade amounted to LEI 276,700 million in 1982, with exports exceeding imports by LEI 25,900 million. In 1983 it is planned to increase the volume of foreign trade by 13.5 per cent compared with 1982. The volume of exports is to increase by 19.2 per cent in hard currency and the volume of imports by 8 per cent.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, 16 March 1983

SAUDI ARABIA

Tariff reduction

The rate of customs duty on rigid tubes and pipes of polyvinyl chloride (tariff heading 39.07) has been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 542, 14 February 1983

Tariff increases

The Saudi Arabian authorities have decided to raise from 3 per cent to 20 per cent the rate of customs duty on tubes, pipes and bars of aluminium (tariff heading 76.06) as well as on structures in aluminium, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled (tariff heading 76.08).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 540, 31 January 1983
SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

Duties increased on certain dry cells

Under Order No. 94 of 10 January 1983, the customs duties applicable to dry cells for portable appliances (tariff heading 85.03/1) have been increased from 3 per cent to 20 per cent, with a minimum levy of SRI 2.5 per kg. net.

Duties applicable to other primary cells and primary batteries falling under tariff heading 85.03 remain unchanged.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 546, 14 March 1983

SEYCHELLES

Import prohibition on certain products

Under Order No. 3 of 10 November 1982 the following products have been prohibited for import except when covered by a licence issued by the Ministry of Finance and Industry of the Seychelles:

- Day-old chicks;
- Pigmeat;
- Dead poultry and offals thereof;
- Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, dried or in brine;
- Molluscs in shell, simply boiled in water;
- Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or provisionally preserved (dried vegetables, including leguminous vegetables; excluding potatoes, lentils, onions, garlic, peas and shallots);
- Fresh fruit;
- Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar;
- Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit;
- Pressed fruit intended for consumption with water;
- Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters;
- Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic beverages;
- Beer made from malt;
- Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and wood charcoal;
- Wood, simply worked (planed, tongued, grooved, etc.) including blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood-block flooring, not assembled;
- Sacks and bags of plastic materials.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 536, 3 January 1983
SEYCHELLES (cont'd)

Import duties increased

In November 1982, in an attempt to cut the import bill, import duties on certain food products and entertainment equipment were raised by 100 per cent.


SIERRA LEONE

Revised budget (1982-83)

The revised budget announced in October 1982 contains taxation measures which include an overall duty of 10 per cent on imports by parastatal and quasi-governmental institutions, but a higher rate of 25 per cent on consumer goods such as cream, sweetened condensed milk, potatoes and tomato purée. The export duty rate on shrimps was also increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Import licence fees and invoice-entry fees on television receivers, video players, tape recorders, freezers, washing machines, alcoholic spirits, wine, perfumes and carpets also increased from 24 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem. Public corporations and other wholly-owned government establishments which were by law exempt will now pay an annual levy of 1 per cent on turnover.

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

Exchange control

In the context of an economic recovery plan, the authorities of Sierra Leone have decided to establish a two-tier exchange market:

- an official market in which operations take place at the official rate of local currency in relation to foreign currencies (US$1 = Le 1.25). This rate of exchange is used solely for payment of imports of petroleum, flour, wheat, school supplies, as well as for imports financed by official funds or donations;

- a commercial market for other transactions, in which the rate of exchange will be determined by supply and demand.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 542, 14 February 1983
SOUTH AFRICA

Tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 10 December 1982: R.263, CCCN 48.01, 48.04, 48.05: the effect of this notice is that the rates of duty on certain kraft paper and paperboard and on semi-chemical paper and paperboard, in rolls or in sheets or corrugated, are amended. R.2631, CCCN 39.07: specific provision is made for certain fusible extruded polyamide netting and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent. R.2632, CCCN 85.25: tariff heading 85.25 is restated and the rates of duty on certain insulators are amended. R.2633, CCCN 38.05: specific provisions at the existing rate of duty are made for crude and refined tall oil.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 17 December 1982: R.2688, CCCN 70.20: specific provision is made for multifilament strands (continuous) in the form of rovings, with a value for duty purposes per kg. of 300c or more and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent or 180c per kg. less 80 per cent to free. R.2689, CCCN 29.35, 84.22: (1) The rate of duty on furfuryl alcohol is increased from free to 10 per cent. (2) The rate of duty on certain hydraulic lifting jacks and parts thereof is amended from 10 per cent to 10 per cent or 300c per kg. less 90 per cent. R.2691, CCCN 30.03: tariff heading 30.03 is restated and the rate of duty on certain medicaments is amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 24 December 1982: R.2765, CCCN 27.07, 27.10: the rates of duty on aviation spirit, aviation kerosene, power kerosene and illuminating or heating kerosene are reduced to free. R.2766, items 105.05, 105.10, CCCN 27.07, 27.10: the effect of this notice is that the excise duty and countervailing customs duty on aviation spirit, aviation kerosene, power kerosene and illuminating or heating kerosene are abolished.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 4 February 1983: R.207, CCCN 84.61: the rates of duty on valves and parts of valves, for use with rubber tyres and inner tubes, are amended from 30 per cent to 30 per cent or 1,000c per kg. less 70 per cent and 30 per cent or 5c each less 70 per cent respectively.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 February 1983: R.258, CCCN 48.07: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on certain printing paper and writing paper with a basis mass not exceeding 250 g/m², is amended.
South Africa (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 18 February 1983: R.314, CCCN 97.06: (a) the effect of this notice is that a tariff heading 97.06 is restated and (b) specific provision is made in sub-headings 97.06.90.55, 97.06.90.60, 97.06.90.65 and 97.06.90.70 for paddling pools which were previously classified under tariff heading 97.03. R.315, CCCN 76.04: specific provision is made for certain unprinted aluminium foil and the rate of duty thereon is reduced to free.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 25 February 1983: R.375, CCCN 37.01, 37.12: the rate of duty on certain orthochromatic plates and film in the flat and film in rolls is amended from 20 per cent or 450c per m² less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 900c per m² less 80 per cent.

Source: British Business, 7, 14 and 28 January, 25 February and 11 March 1983

Import surcharge reduced

The South African authorities have decided to reduce the rate of surcharge on imported goods from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent. (See Survey No. 16, page 67).

Source: Financial Times, 18 February 1983
Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 546, 14 March 1983

Spain

General reduction of import duties

By Royal Decree No. 2667/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 26 October 1982), the general and cyclical reduction in import duties was extended to 26 January 1983. By Royal Decree No. 103/1983 (published in the Official Gazette of 27 January 1983), the reduction was again extended to 26 April 1983 (see Survey Nos. 5-15).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 November and 14 February 1983

Modification of import duties

By Decree No. 3839 of 15 December 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 30 December 1982), the Spanish authorities modified the rates of customs duty applicable to the products below for the period 1 January - 31 December 1983 as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Normal rate (%)</th>
<th>Rate applicable in 1983 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.16 A</td>
<td>Liquid ammonia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.04 A III (b)</td>
<td>Sec-butyl alcohol</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.08 A III (c)2</td>
<td>Nitrophene (ISO); Methoxychlor (ISO)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.14 C</td>
<td>Allethrin (ISO); &quot;cicloprato&quot;; phenothrin (ISO); permetrin (ISO)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.14 D IV (c)</td>
<td>Naphthylacetic acid (ISO); bromopropylate (ISO); &quot;dicamba&quot; (ISO)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.16 D III</td>
<td>2,4,5-T acid (ISO); &quot;diclofop-metil&quot; (ISO); methyl-5 (2,4 dichlorophenoxy) 2-nitrobenzoate (IUPAC); metoprene (ISO)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.19 C II (b)</td>
<td>&quot;Bromfenvinfos&quot; (ISO); chlorphenvinphos (ISO); crotoxiphos (ISO); mevinphos (ISO); tetrachlorvinphos (ISO)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.21 B II (d)</td>
<td>&quot;Propargita&quot; (ISO)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.30 B</td>
<td>&quot;Isofenfos&quot; (ISO); &quot;propetamfos&quot; (ISO)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.31 B III</td>
<td>Thioglycolic acid</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.31 B</td>
<td>Malathion (ISO)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.34 C</td>
<td>Trichlorfon (ISO)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.35 Q</td>
<td>Paraquat (ISO); benomyl (ISO); trichloroisocyanuric acid and its salts</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.36</td>
<td>Asulan (ISO)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.02</td>
<td>Raw silk (not thrown)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.04</td>
<td>Silk yarn not put up for retail sale</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Normal rate (%)</th>
<th>Rate applicable in 1983 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.21 D II</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.20 C</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 February 1983

Zero-duty tariff quotas

By Decree No. 3276 of 12 November 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 1 December 1982), the Spanish authorities established, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1983, a duty-free quota for imports into Spain of 43,000 tons of layered paper (Tariff Heading No. 48.07 D), weighing less than 63 grammes per square metre.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 January 1983

By Ordinances of 13 December 1982 (published in the Official Gazettes of 17 and 18 January 1983), the Spanish authorities established the following duty-free quotas for imports during 1983 of the products shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Quantity in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 47.01</td>
<td>Pulp intended for the press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 48.01</td>
<td>Newsprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.01 A</td>
<td>Coal suitable for coking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 February 1983
SPAIN (cont'd)

Under Decree No. 3989 of 29 December 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 28 January 1983), the following zero-duty tariff quotas were established 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>27.01 A</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>1.1.83 to 31.12.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.01</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1.10.82 to 30.9.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 February 1983

1983 global import quotas

The Official Gazette of 28 January 1983 published a resolution of the General Directorate of Customs Policy establishing a list of thirty-three goods for 1983 importable into Spain under the system of global import quotas.

Fluid-filled radiators

An order of 10 February 1983 was published in the Spanish Official Gazette on 15 February by the Ministry of Industry and Energy on the technical standards for fluid-filled radiators and convection heaters with the procedure for their homologation in Spain.

Source: British Business, 11 March 1983

Reduction of luxury tax: motor vehicles

Under Decree No. 3918 of 29 December 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 19 January 1983), the Spanish authorities extended to 31 December 1983 the reduction from 24 to 21.60 per cent in the rate of luxury tax applicable to passenger vehicles of less than 10 hp (see Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 473, of 19 October 1981).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 February 1983
SPAIN (cont'd)

Prohibition of boric acid in crustaceans

By an Order of 27 December 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 12 January 1983), the Spanish authorities prohibited the use of boric acid as a preservative of crustaceans.

This measure was to become applicable two months after the date of entry into force of the above Order with respect to fresh crustaceans and six months after that date with respect to frozen crustaceans.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 February 1983

Regulations applicable to edible vegetable oils

By Decree No. 308 of 25 January (published in the Official Gazette of 21 February 1983), the Spanish authorities introduced new regulations concerning the manufacture and marketing of edible vegetable oils.

The text of the Decree has established, inter alia, the sanitary and quality standards required for such products as well as the packaging and labelling rules applicable to them.

The provisions of the Decree will become applicable six months after the publication of its text in the Official Gazette.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 March 1983

SWEDEN

Increased VAT rate

The Swedish authorities have raised the rate of the VAT from 21.51 to 23.46 per cent, with effect from 1 January 1983.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983
Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 January 1983
SWEDEN (cont'd)

Tax on imported cheeses

With effect from 21 January 1983, the Swedish authorities have modified the agricultural taxes on imports into Sweden of the following cheeses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheese Type</th>
<th>Tax Rate (SEK/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fresh cheeses</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processed cheeses</td>
<td>4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mould cheeses</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard cheeses</td>
<td>7.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft cheeses</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 February 1983

Change in excise duty rates on tobacco products

From 1 February 1983 Sweden's rates of excise tax on tobacco products will be as follows:

1. Cigarettes of weight:
   - 0.85 gr. or less SEK 26 (per 100)
   - More than 0.85 gr. but not more than 1.2 gr. SEK 32 "
   - More than 1.2 gr. but not more than 1.55 gr. SEK 37 "
   - More than 1.55 gr. but not more than 1.9 gr. SEK 42 "
   - More than 1.9 gr. SEK 46 "

2. Pipe and cigarette tobacco SEK 90 (per kg.)

3. Chewing tobacco SEK 30 "

4. Snuff SEK 50 "

Source: British Business, 4 February 1983
SWITZERLAND

Generalized system of preferences

1. The Federal Council has decided to amend the Ordinance of 26 May 1982 establishing preferential customs duties for developing countries. In keeping with the progressive dismantling of most-favoured-nation rates of duty decided on during the Tokyo Round, the fourth annual reduction entered into force on 1 January 1983. However, as MFN rates serve as the basis for calculating the preferential rates granted developing countries (the latter rates being fixed as a percentage of the MFN rates), the reduction of the MFN rates necessitates a periodic adaptation of the tariff preferences. This adaptation was made on 1 January 1983 and it affects products which do not have duty-free status (certain agricultural products, textiles, clothing, footwear, umbrellas, unwrought aluminium and dry batteries).

2. In addition, on the same date, the Federal Council decided to amend the Ordinance of 1 July 1975 concerning rules of origin governing the grant of tariff preferences to developing countries.

Source: L/4020/Add.8, 2 March 1983

SYRIA

Import monopoly

Under Order No. 2421 of 8 December 1982, the Syrian authorities have granted the General Cinema Company the importation and distribution rights for recorded video-cassettes (tariff heading 92.12).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 540, 31 January 1983

Refund of deposits on import licences

Under Order No. 22 of 17 January 1983, the Syrian Ministry for Economy and External Trade has authorized the Commercial Bank of Syria to refund deposits paid by private sector importers for import licences prior to 25 September 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 542, 14 February 1983
SYRIA (cont'd)

Imports of electric filament lamps and discharge tubes prohibited

Under Order No. 193 of 14 December 1982 the Syrian Ministry for Economy and Foreign Trade has prohibited imports of electric filament lamps (tariff heading 85.20 a) and of electric discharge tubes (tariff heading 85.20 b).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, No. 546, 14 March 1983

TAIWAN

Controlled imports for video recorders

Taiwan's Board of Foreign Trade has, with effect from 19 February 1983, placed video recorders on the list for "controlled imports" for a period of five years. The measure was taken in order to protect the newly established production of video recorders in Taiwan. All kinds of video recorders are affected by this measure: open reel video tape recorders, cassette recorders, video cartridge recorders, video disc recorders and video disc players, including mechanisms.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 March 1983

TANZANIA

Sales tax and customs duties increased

In order to strengthen the national economy and increase revenue, the Tanzanian authorities have taken various measures including raising sales tax and customs duties. With effect from 1 January 1983, under the new taxes prices of sugar, cigarettes, beer, spirits, cement, petrol and textiles will go up by between 25 and 500 per cent.

Standard Chartered Review, February 1983
THAILAND

Elimination of import surcharge

With effect from 1 January 1982, Thailand abolished the surcharge of 0.5 per cent on the c.i.f. value of imports which was introduced on 19 February 1982.

Source: L5458, 18 February 1983

Surcharges on certain raw materials

The Board of Investment has announced surcharges ranging from 10 per cent to 45 per cent on the following imported raw materials for use in the textile, pharmaceutical and chemical industries:

A 20 per cent surcharge for imported "discontinuous polyester fibre" under Customs Tariff No. 56.01. The surcharge is based on c.i.f. Bangkok value.

A 10 per cent surcharge on "discontinuous viscose rayon fibre" under Customs Tariff No. 56.01.

A 10 per cent surcharge on imported "continuous polyester filament yarn" and "continuous nylon filament yarn" under Customs Tariff No. 51.01 or 51.03.

A 20 per cent surcharge on "continuous polyester filament yarn" of PRE type of partially oriented "polyester stretched yarn" and "nylon stretched yarn" under Customs Tariff No. 51.01 or 51.03.

A 45 per cent surcharge on imported "Gentamycin" under Customs Tariff No. 29.44.

A 30 per cent surcharge on "Gentamycin" used by injection under Customs Tariff No. 30.03 (D).

A 10 per cent surcharge on imported calcium carbide under Tariff No. 28.56.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 28 February 1983

TUNISIA

Budget for 1983

In the context of the 1983 budget, the Tunisian authorities have adopted Act No. 82-91 published in the Official Gazette of 31 December 1982 (Finance Act for 1983). It lays down the following provisions:
TUNISIA (cont'd)

I. Consumption tax

(a) Adjustment of rate of consumption tax applicable on imports of petroleum products (Chapter 27).

(b) Introduction of a consumption tax on manufactured tobacco (heading No. 24.02) at the rate of 26 per cent.

II. Hallmark fees on articles of precious metals

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

- D 3 for articles of platinum;
- D 2 for articles of 840 °/oo (20-carat) or 750 °/oo (18-carat) gold;
- D 1 for articles of 583 °/oo (14-carat) or 375 °/oo (9-carat) gold.

III. Tariff changes

(a) Customs duty rates have been adjusted (mainly increased on a large number of products falling within the tariff headings 01 to 98.

(b) The following measures have been extended until 15 December 1983:

Customs duty suspensions and reductions under the Supplementary Finance Act of 1982 (see Survey No. 15, page 86), except in respect of the following products:

84.24 Da: rollers for lawns and sports grounds, including parts thereof;

84.25 A: lawn mowers, including parts thereof.

IV. Establishment of a charge on imported fruit and vegetables

A special price stabilization fund has been set up for vegetables and fruit. The fund is financed out of proceeds from a 1 per cent ad valorem charge on imported fruit and vegetables.

These provisions entered into force on 1 January 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 542, 14 February 1983
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Consumption tax

Under an Order dated 31 December 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 1 January 1983, the Tunisian authorities have amended the list of imported products liable to consumption tax.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 542, 14 January 1983

TURKEY

Import régime for 1983

The import régime for 1983 was published in the Resmi Gazette No. 17919 on 5 January 1983. The main features are:

1. The 1983 import target, as last year, is US$10 billion.

2. The cash guarantee ratios have been reduced from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent for industrialists (on imports for their own requirements) and from 20 per cent to 15 per cent for importers.

3. Items under the following CCCN tariff headings have been transferred from liberalization list II to list I: 12.07, 40.01, 57.10, 59.17, 62.03, 71.02, 82.06, 84.20, 84.27, 90.20.

4. Items under the following CCCN tariff headings have been included in the list of goods which can be imported subject to payment of premium: 28.35, 28.47, 39.01, 41.01, 53.01, 53.05, 55.01, 59.05, 85.03, 85.04, 90.03, 92.12.

5. Items under the following CCCN tariff headings have been included in liberalization list II: 08.01, 13.01, 28.27, 28.30, 29.14, 34.02, 39.07, 40.11, 55.01, 73.27, 73.40, 82.21, 85.01, 85.15, 85.23, 90.10, 91.11, 92.11, 92.12.

6. Import duty rates have been reduced for the following CCCN headings: 39.01, 53.01, 53.05, 55.01, 78.01.

7. All of Turkey's foreign trade will be handled on a free currency basis.

8. The validity of import permits can now be extended up to twelve months by the authorized banks, extension charges will be 0.05 per cent of the value of the goods per month for the first six months and 0.1 per cent per month for the subsequent six months.

TURKEY (cont'd)

Import surtax

As of 12 December 1982 various iron and steel and petrochemical products of EC origin are subject to a 15 per cent surtax on the c.i.f. value.

Goods of EC origin also embrace those shipped from EC countries and those for which payment is made in an EC country.

Manufacturers who import materials, included in the list, needed for the production of goods benefiting from export incentive measures will not be subject to the surtax.

Those commodities which arrived before 12 December 1982 are exempt.

Goods affected fall under the following CCCN tariff headings: 39.02, 73.02, 73.04, 73.05, 73.06, 73.07, 73.08, 73.09, 73.10, 73.11, 73.12, 73.13, 73.14, 73.15, 73.16, 73.18, 73.20, 73.21, 73.24, 73.25, 73.27, 73.29, 73.32, 73.35, 73.37, 76.08, 84.01.

Source: British Business, 11 February 1982

UGANDA

Reduction of import duties

On 21 November 1982 Uganda reduced import duties on a "long list" of goods, and imposed price increases for petrol and rail and air fares.

The reduction of import duties included a 50 per cent reduction in customs duties on all motor vehicles, including trucks, buses, Land Rovers and pick-ups. The duty on soap, salt and tyres will decrease by 10 per cent and that on matches by 30 per cent. Most items, however, will be reduced by 50 per cent.

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

Simplification of import procedures

Further to the institution of a two-tier foreign exchange system (see Survey No. 16, page 80), the Ugandan authorities have adopted the following measures, which came into effect on 22 November 1982:
UGANDA (cont'd)

- abolition of the prior import deposit;
- introduction of new procedures to speed up the delivery of import licences;
- facilities for Ugandan companies with foreign exchange accounts abroad to open convertible accounts with Ugandan commercial banks;
- temporary suspension of delivery of "import licences not involving the supply of foreign exchange".

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 536, 3 January 1983

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Exemption for agricultural imports from other Gulf Co-operation Council States

As from 1 March 1983 agricultural imports into the UAE from other Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) States are exempt from customs tariffs.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 March 1983

UNITED STATES

Countervailing duty - anti-dumping investigation by the United States International Trade Commission and the Commerce Department

- Investigations

- Polyester fabric imports from Japan

In a preliminary investigation the USITC has found a reasonable indication that polyester fabric imports from Japan and Korea are injuring United States producers. The Commerce Department is now investigating whether the goods are being dumped on United States markets.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 16 February 1983

- Imports of stainless steel products from Brazil

The Commerce Department is investigating certain stainless steel products imported from Brazil. This investigation, suspended in February on the basis of an agreement with the Brazilian Government to offset subsidies on the exports, has been reinstituted, with a final subsidy determination due by 9 May 1983.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 30 March 1983
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Determinations, rulings, decisions and findings by the United States International Trade Commission and the Commerce Department

- Imports of tool steel from the Federal Republic of Germany

The Commerce Department has found preliminarily that exports of tool steel by the Federal Republic of Germany are being dumped in the United States market. As a result of the Commerce Department finding, importers must post bond equal to the dumping margins, which are estimated to be 61 per cent, on average.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 18 January 1983

- Imports of steel wire rod from Venezuela

The USITC has terminated its investigation of Venezuelan steel wire rod imports. It unanimously determined that the imports are not causing material injury to United States producers.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 1 February 1983

- Imports of steel from the Republic of Korea

The USITC has found that imports of Korean welded carbon steel pipes and tubes, hot-rolled carbon steel plate and sheet and galvanized carbon steel sheet are injuring United States steel producers. Earlier the Commerce Department found that the Government of the Republic of Korea is subsidizing the steel products through low-cost loans, tax and tariff rebates. Countervailing duties of between 1.36 per cent and 1.88 per cent ad valorem will be applied against the imports, offsetting the subsidies.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 16 February 1983

- Imports of steel from Japan and Great Britain

The USITC has voted by 2 to 1 that imports of Japanese seamless heat-resistant pipes and tubes and stainless steel pipes and tubes are injuring the domestic market. The Commerce Department will assess anti-dumping duties.
The Commission made a unanimous determination that imports of steel wire strand from Great Britain are not causing injury to a domestic industry. Its decision has the effect of terminating the anti-dumping investigation.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 16 February 1983

- Imports of staples from Sweden

The USITC has unanimously determined that imports from Sweden of carton-closing staples and non-automatic carton-closing staples machines are injuring a United States industry. The Commerce Department will continue its anti-dumping investigation to determine whether the products are being sold at less than fair value.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 16 February 1983

- Imports of float glass from Belgium and Italy

Following a review of outstanding countervailing duty orders on unprocessed float glass imports from Belgium and Italy, the USITC has unanimously determined that revoking the countervailing duties would not materially injure a domestic industry. (See Survey No. 16, p. 82.)

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 16 February 1983

- Imports of specialty steel products from Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain and Spain

The USITC has ruled that the United States specialty steel industry is being seriously injured by imported specialty steel products sold at less than fair value. The Commission could recommend to the President that quotas, tariffs, or both be imposed on imports of these items from Japan, West Germany, Great Britain and Spain.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 30 March 1983
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- **Imports of rayon staple fibre from Sweden**

  The USITC has unanimously decided that a domestic industry would be materially injured if countervailing duties on rayon staple fibre from Sweden were removed. Therefore the countervailing duty order, in force since 1979, will be continued. The countervailing duty is 40.37 per cent on high-wet modulus fibre and 3.44 per cent on regular fibre.

  Source: Tariffs and Trade, 30 March 1983

- **Imports of steel from Brazil**

  The USITC unanimously determined that United States producers are being injured by imports of flat-rolled carbon steel products from Brazil. The case is in the hands of the Commerce Department where dumping charges are being investigated.

  The Commission also found that certain coiled steel products imported from Brazil are injuring United States producers.

  The Brazilian Government has agreed to offset subsidies on carbon steel plate shipped to the United States with an export tax, and the USITC has withheld a recommendation for countervailing duties on the imports.

  The Brazilian Government is also offsetting, by an export tax, its subsidies on exports of certain tool steels shipped to the United States.

  Source: Tariffs and Trade, 30 March 1983

- **Withdrawal of countervailing duty petition**

- **Imports of subway cars from Canada**

  A coalition of labour unions, made up of the AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers and the United Steelworkers Union, has followed the lead of the Budd Company and withdrawn its countervailing duty petitions which charged the Canadian Government with subsidizing the sale of 825 subway cars to the New York Metropolitan Transit Authority. (See Survey No. 16, p. 85.)

  Source: Tariffs and Trade, 16 February 1983
URUGUAY

Import duty changes

New rates of import duty came into force on 1 January 1983. These affect the whole tariff and almost all headings are altered. Duties have been changed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous rate</th>
<th>New rate from 1 January</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 per cent</td>
<td>10 per cent</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 per cent</td>
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<td>65 per cent</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 per cent</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decree 479/982, published in the Diario Oficial of 30 December 1982, stated that capital goods not having a national similar will attract a maximum rate of 10 per cent import duty. This 10 per cent import duty will also apply to capital goods having a national similar where: (1) these are part of a complete plant to be imported with a prior certificate issued by the Ministry of Industry and Energy; (2) these are for use in the agricultural sector, having a prior certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Parts, spare parts and accessories imported with such capital goods will be charged at a rate of 5 per cent.

Decree 478/982, published in the Diario Oficial of 30 December 1982, gave a list of raw materials which will attract a total duty of 5 per cent.

Decree 429/982, published in the Diario Oficial, 13 December 1982, included modular casing systems for furnaces and the like under tariff heading 73.21.06.00 in the Uruguayan customs tariff with an import duty of 75 per cent.

Decree 427/982, published in the Diario Oficial of 13 December 1982, altered the import duty on centrifuged cast iron tubing under tariff heading 73.17.01.00 to 55 per cent. Decree 432/982 in the same issue included polyvinyl chloride monofilament under tariff heading 51.02.01.14 in the Uruguayan customs tariff, with an import duty of 35 per cent.

Source: British Business, 4 February 1983
URUGUAY (cont'd)

Special import duty rate for raw materials

Uruguay's Decree 478/982 of 27 December 1982, set a special rate of 10 per cent import duty on raw materials. The following chapters are affected:

05, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85.

Source: British Business, 4 February 1983

Import surcharge

The additional 10 per cent on import surcharges and export subsidies referred to in Decree 189/982 of 2 June 1982 (See Survey No. 15, p. 98) has been abolished with effect from 30 November 1982 in accordance with Decree 412/982.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983

Sliding surcharges

A decree issued jointly by the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Foreign Affairs, Industry and Energy, and Agriculture and Fisheries on 5 January 1983 introduced a system of sliding surcharges as an anti-dumping measure.

The amount chargeable is equivalent to the difference between the import price and minimum export price set by the Executive Power, when the latter is higher. The maximum period for such a surcharge to be in force shall be two years.

Source: British Business, 11 February 1983

VENEZUELA

Import prohibitions, imports reserved for the Government and tariff amendments

On 19 November 1982 the Venezuelan Government introduced the following three decrees:
VENEZUELA (cont'd)

Decree 1455: Import prohibitions: items affected fall within the following chapter headings:

04, 08, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 39, 40, 42, 44, 48, 49, 58, 60, 61, 62, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 82, 84, 85, 87 and 98.

Decree 1449: imports reserved for the national government: items affected fall within the following chapter headings:

02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 31, 40, 87 and 89.

Decree 1450: tariff amendments and modifications and some further import restrictions: items affected fall within the following chapter headings:

25, 29, 30, 32, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 76, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, 90, 92, 97 and 98.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983

Temporary import prohibitions for luxury goods

In order to better control inflation, the Venezuelan authorities prohibited or restricted imports of luxury goods for a period of two months.

Source: Nachrichten für Außenhandel, 7 March 1983

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Import prohibition

Under Order No. 129, which came into effect on 3 August 1982, the authorities of the Yemen Arab Republic prohibited imports of the following products: grapes, fresh or dried; mangoes; peaches; pears; apples; pineapples; grapefruit; fruit juice; non-alcoholic beverages; vegetables; ice-cream; almonds; coffee; coriander; barley; sorghum; maize; millet; sesame; salt; pastrycooks' products and biscuit-makers' wares; cotton; fireworks.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 537, 10 January 1983
YELEM ARAB REPUBLIC (cont'd)

Ban on textile piece goods imports

A total ban on all textile piece goods imports with the exception of made-up clothes has been imposed by the Ministry of Economy in the Yemen Arab Republic. However, the Ministry has authority to allow imports in very special cases.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983

ZAIRE

Imports of rice suspended

Importation of rice into Zaire has been suspended.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 538, 17 January 1983

ZAMBIA

1983 budget: revision of import duties

Among the changes in the 1983 budget are increases in the price of petrol, diesel, beer, spirits and cigarettes, mineral water and sugar. Adjustments will be made to the existing customs tariff so that it could reflect Zambia's international trade. A significant change will be the introduction and revision of duties on new and existing import items. The changes are intended to give protection and preferential pricing to locally-produced goods. Furthermore, the sales tax has been adjusted by 15 per cent. The stamp duty has also been adjusted. As part of a financial recovery programme introduced by the Government, foreign exchange allocation procedures are to be modified to ensure that import licence allocations are matched by availability of foreign exchange cover.

Standard Chartered Review, February 1983

ZIMBABWE

CCCN - Tariff system introduced

On 1 January 1983 the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) replaced Zimbabwe's previous tariff system. Both systems will operate
ZIMBABWE (cont'd)

concurrently for a short period, and a correlation table will be produced by the Zimbabwean Department of Customs and Excise.

Source: British Business, 14 January 1983

Price and import duty increases

On 9 February 1983 the authorities announced a price increase of 40 per cent on Zimbabwe's price of petrol, increased duties on beverages and tobacco and a 1 per cent rise in the rate of sales tax on most retail transactions.


BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL

AFGHANISTAN – SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1983

A trade protocol for 1983 was signed on 10 January 1983 between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The protocol provides for further growth in the volume of mutual trade.

The Soviet Union will export to Afghanistan machinery and equipment, petroleum products, ferrous metals, fertilizers, timber, paper, textiles, cultural and domestic goods. Afghanistan will export to the Soviet Union natural gas, cotton, wool, raw materials for the leather industry, dried fruit, citric plants, oilseeds, carpets and some other goods.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 February 1983

ALBANIA – ALGERIA

Trade protocol

On 7 February 1983 Albania and Algeria signed a maritime agreement and a trade protocol.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 February 1983
ARGENTINA - CUBA

Trade agreement

Argentina and Cuba have signed a trade agreement under which both countries have undertaken to promote investments, partnerships and economic co-operation with a view to increasing bilateral trade.


AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND

Australia - New Zealand Closer Economic Relations - Trade Agreement (ANZCERT)

On 28 March 1983 Australia and New Zealand concluded The Australia - New Zealand Closer Economic Relations - Trade Agreement (ANZCERT). The Agreement replaces the former 1965 New Zealand/Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), releasing both countries from obligations under that Agreement.

Source: L/5475, 14 April 1983

BANGLADESH - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A protocol has been signed between Bangladesh and Czechoslovakia providing for trade to the extent of $11 million from each side.

Bangladesh will supply Czechoslovakia with jute and jute products, tea, textiles, copper wire, electric cable, tobacco and tobacco products, toothpaste, oilcakes and handicrafts. Among the goods which Bangladesh will import from Czechoslovakia are coke, laboratory equipment, spare parts, and raw materials for the ceramics industry.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 February 1983

BANGLADESH - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1983

Bangladesh and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on trade for 1983. The protocol provides for a broader mutually beneficial commodity turnover between the two countries.
BANGLADESH - SOVIET UNION (cont'd)

Bangladesh will export to the Soviet Union such items as jute, tea, leather, knitted articles, clothing, cable and other products of the national industry. In return, the Soviet Union will supply machines and equipment, oil products, cotton, cast-iron and other goods.


BRAZIL - MOROCCO

Economic co-operation agreement

Brazil and Morocco have signed an economic co-operation agreement which provides for exports of Moroccan phosphates and derivatives in exchange for imports of equipment for the iron and steel industries, agriculture and telecommunications from Brazil.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 March 1983

BRAZIL - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade agreement for 1983

Brazil and the German Democratic Republic have signed a trade agreement which provides for G.D.R. imports from Brazil to stand at $200 million, and its exports to Brazil at $170 million in 1983.


BULGARIA - SYRIA

Trade protocol

On 30 January 1983 a trade protocol was signed by Bulgaria and Syria.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 February 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - IRAN

Trade agreement for 1983; barter trade

China and Iran intend to increase their trade volume to $500 million in the new Iranian year, which started on 21 March 1983. Barter trade
CHINA, PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF - IRAN (cont'd)

between the two countries will amount to $300 million with non-oil goods accounting for 50 per cent of Iran's exports to China. China's exports will include chemical products, paper-manufacturing machines, metals, electrical appliances and textiles.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 12 January 1983
Middle East Economic Digest, 7 January 1983

CHINA, PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade and payments protocol for 1983

On 2 March 1983, the Peoples' Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic signed a trade and payments protocol for 1983, which foresees an increase in trade of 25 per cent as compared to 1982.

China is to export to the G.D.R. rice, canned fruit and vegetables, textiles, chemical products and machine tools. The G.D.R. will export to China scientific instruments, printing machines, trucks and chemical fertilizers.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 9 March 1983

CUBA - GRENADA

Agreement on economic co-operation and expansion of trade for 1983

The agreement between Cuba and Grenada for 1983 envisages a further expansion of economic contacts between the two countries.


CUBA - GUINEA-BISSAU

Memorandum on commercial co-operation

At the session of the mixed commission for co-operation between Cuba and Guinea-Bissau a protocol to the scientific-technical co-operation agreement was signed as well as a memorandum on commercial co-operation between the two countries.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - EGYPT

Trade agreement

A $50 million trade agreement has been concluded between Czechoslovakia and Egypt.

Egypt is to import timber and farm equipment and will use Czechoslovak expertise in several industrial projects. In exchange, Egypt will export cotton, textiles and leather products to Czechoslovakia.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 February 1983

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - NEPAL

Trade and payments agreement

Czechoslovakia and Nepal have signed their first trade and payments agreement. In order to broaden bilateral trade, the agreement provides that each country will grant most-favoured-nation status to the other as regards customs and other duties. The agreement is to be implemented through export-import organizations in both countries with the use of freely convertible currency. The term of operation of the agreement is three years, after which it can be automatically prolonged for one year.

Under the terms of the agreement, Nepal is to export to Czechoslovakia jute and jute articles, tobacco, foodstuffs, ready-to-wear clothes, cardamom and cinnamon. Czechoslovakia is to supply Nepal with equipment, spares, electrical appliances, textiles, machines and equipment for agriculture and forestry, medicines, and building materials.


EGYPT - KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF

Trade protocol

Egypt and the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea have signed a protocol aimed at increasing bilateral trade to $97 million.

Egypt is to export cotton, yarn, metal, chemicals and drugs against imports of cement, iron, lead and zinc from North Korea.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 March 1983
EGYPT - SOMALIA

Protocol for the expansion of trade

On 1 December 1982 Egypt and Somalia concluded a protocol to boost economic and trade exchanges between the two countries and to regulate the financial transactions involved. The protocol was drawn up so that both countries would find it possible to increase the volume of the exchange of goods and commodities, as provided for in the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation between Egypt and Somalia, signed in May 1982.

Under the provisions of the protocol, an Egyptian-Somali Chamber of Commerce will be set up; and the two countries will establish joint investment ventures aimed at stimulating trade relations.

Under the protocol, Egypt will export cloth material, medical drugs, construction materials, automobile tyres and cotton to Somalia in exchange for canned and frozen meat, dairy products and bananas.

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

ETHIOPIA - YEMEN, PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Trade protocol

On 20 January 1983 Ethiopia and the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen, signed a trade, transport and communications, tourism and training protocol under which Ethiopia is to increase its agricultural exports in exchange for industrial goods. The agreement is valid for fifteen years.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 28 January 1983

ETHIOPIA - ZIMBABWE

Co-operation agreements

On 22 December 1982 Ethiopia and Zimbabwe concluded three co-operative agreements which cover the areas of trade, transport and communications and foreign affairs.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, February 1983
FINLAND - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1983

A protocol has been signed between Finland and the Soviet Union on mutual supplies of goods in 1983. It provides for a significant expansion of supplies to Finland of Soviet machinery and equipment and industrial materials.

Trade turnover is expected to reach FIM 38 billion, which is well above the sum envisaged in the framework trade agreement for 1981-85.


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - NICARAGUA

Trade and co-operation agreement

Under an agreement on the further development of trade and co-operation, road haulage vehicles, including lorries, road building and construction machinery, equipment for canning and packaging equipment, grain silos and equipment for public health and education will be exported from the German Democratic Republic to Nicaragua.

German Democratic Republic experts are to help Nicaragua in stepping up production. Nicaragua is to export to the German Democratic Republic coffee, feeding stuffs, textiles, spices and other products.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 March 1983

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1983

According to the trade protocol for 1983 signed between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, trade between the two countries is to reach rub 113 billion in 1983. It is thus to be 13 per cent higher than in 1982.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 February 1983
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC – THAILAND

Trade Agreement

Under an agreement signed by the German Democratic Republic and Thailand, the two countries will increase their volume of bilateral trade to US$10 million by 1985. The agreement calls for more balanced trade.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 March 1983

GHANA – SOVIET UNION

Agreement on economic (trade) and technical co-operation

An agreement on economic (trade) and technical co-operation has been signed between Ghana and the Soviet Union. Among various projects the Soviet Union will carry out a geological survey and plan work in preparation for a hydro-electric station. The Soviet Union will also deliver to Ghana equipment, materials and spares to build the station and provide professional-technical training for Ghanains in the Soviet Union.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 February 1983

GREECE – SOVIET UNION

Ten-year co-operation agreement

On 22 February 1983 Greece and the Soviet Union signed a ten-year agreement on industrial, technical and scientific co-operation. The agreement creates the possibility for increased trade in agricultural and industrial goods.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 February 1983

Barter trade agreement

Under the agreement Greece imported 129 buses from the Soviet Union. Of the total purchase price 60 per cent will be paid for by the exports of 50,000 tons of lemons to the Soviet Union.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 1 March 1983
INDIA - NIGERIA

Three-year trade agreement

In January 1983, India and Nigeria signed three economic agreements. A three-year trade agreement, signed between the two countries, is aimed at achieving balanced trade. For this purpose a joint committee has been set up to give a boost to trade.

The agreement has identified fifty-five items including rice, tea, cotton, engineering and industrial plants and machinery as offering scope for export to Nigeria, and petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas and cocoa beans among thirty-three items for import by India. At present trade is in Nigeria's favour because India buys half a million tons of crude oil from Nigeria.

India and Nigeria also signed an agreement on collaboration on research projects, and have ratified a cultural agreement signed between them in September 1982. A science and technology agreement provides for Indian assistance in the transfer of technology.


INDIA - SOVIET UNION

Agreement on production sharing and barter trade

India and the Soviet Union agreed that the Soviet Union will avoid manufacturing certain labour-intensive goods, which will instead be imported from India. The items concerned are mainly consumer goods and agricultural products, exports of which are to be substantially increased. In return, India has agreed to import Russian-made machinery and equipment.

Trade between India and the Soviet Union is covered by a five-year agreement reached in 1980. The Soviet Union has become the single largest trading partner of India.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin on Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 12 January 1983

INDIA - VIETNAM

Trade protocol for 1983

India and Vietnam have signed a trade protocol for 1983, stipulating a trade exchange of $6 million.
INDIA - VIETNAM (cont'd)

Under the protocol, India is to supply Vietnam with caustic soda, cotton, insecticides and materials to produce them, antibiotics and industrial chemicals. Vietnamese exports will mostly include cashew nuts and rubber glue.


IRAN - YUGOSLAVIA

Trade agreement for 1983

Iran and Yugoslavia have concluded an agreement on increasing bilateral trade in 1983 to $600 million, which is almost three times more than in 1982.

Iran will supply Yugoslavia with one million tons of oil in exchange for food, pharmaceutical goods and industrial products. Iran intends to export to Yugoslavia other goods amounting to $50 million. Yugoslavia will build for Iran three ships for the transportation of oil and chemicals.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 February 1983

LESOTHO - ZAMBIA

Trade agreement

On 17 December 1982, Lesotho and Zambia signed a trade agreement cementing bilateral co-operation between the two countries.


LIBYA - BULGARIA AND ROMANIA

Agreements for the expansion of trade

During a visit to the East European States, which ended on 24 January 1983, the Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi signed treaties of friendship and co-operation with Bulgaria and Romania. A ten-year treaty, signed by Libya with Bulgaria, called for both countries "to develop their co-operation in the fields of economy, science and technology, and expand bilateral trade to mutual benefit". Libya also signed an agreement with Romania dealing with the development of economic, scientific and technical co-operation until 1990.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 28 January 1983
MOROCCO - SUDAN

Agreement on economic (trade) co-operation

Morocco and the Sudan have ratified an economic (trade) and technical co-operation accord agreed on in December 1982.

Sudan's exports are expected to include oilseeds, cotton, gum arabic, leather and hides, while Morocco is likely to provide citrus fruits, olives, canned foods and ready-made clothes. The agreement provides for a joint commission to meet annually. A Moroccan trade centre is due to open in Khartoum in May 1983.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 March 1983

MOZAMBIQUE - SOVIET UNION

Trade Protocol 1983-85

Mozambique and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on trade for 1983-85. The document provides for a substantial increase in trade between the two countries.

The Soviet Union is to supply Mozambique with agricultural machinery, automobiles, trailers and road-building equipment. Mozambican exports will include dressed non-ferrous metals, valuable varieties of lumber, tea, cashew nuts and other goods. (See Survey No. 16, p. 105).

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 February 1983

NIGERIA - TURKEY

Trade agreement

Nigeria and Turkey concluded an agreement in August 1982 which provides for Nigeria to sell raw commodities such as crude oil, coal and liquefied gas and food. Turkey will export goods to Nigeria including highway construction equipment, agricultural machinery, trucks, buses, railway wagons and a wide range of consumer durables, textiles, manufactures and food.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 January 1983
POLAND - LIBYA

Agreement for the expansion of trade

A protocol has been signed covering the results of the fourth session of the Libyan-Polish mixed commission for economic, trade and scientific-technical co-operation. The document provides for the expansion and deepening of bilateral relations in the field of trade, economics, technical co-operation and the building of industrial complexes.


POLAND - TURKEY

Trade agreement for 1983

Poland and Turkey have signed a trade agreement for 1983 under which trade is to increase by about 30 per cent compared to 1982.

Poland will export mainly power equipment, marine and diesel engines, machine tools, bearings, chemical and metallurgical products and will import from Turkey, among other things, grains, citrus fruit, olive-oil, tobacco, tea, cotton and cotton yarns.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 March 1983

POLAND - YUGOSLAVIA

Trade protocol for 1983

Under a trade protocol signed between Poland and Yugoslavia, trade between the two countries is to increase in 1983 by 20 per cent to reach $600 million.

Poland will import from Yugoslavia mining equipment, building machines, parts for buses, medical technology, cables, certain metals, paper and paper products, chemical raw materials and pharmaceuticals. Poland will export to Yugoslavia factories, airplanes for agriculture, iron products, sulphur, synthetic rubber and certain chemical products.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 March 1983
SOVIET UNION - TURKEY

Trade agreement 1983-1985

The Soviet Union and Turkey have signed a trade agreement for 1983 to 1985. Mutual payments in Soviet-Turkish trade will be in freely convertible currency.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 March 1983

SOVIET UNION - YEMEN, PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Trade protocol for 1983

In accordance with the 1981-85 trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the P.D.R. of Yemen, a trade protocol for 1983 was signed between the two countries on 10 December 1982.

The protocol provides for deliveries of machinery and equipment, petroleum products, building materials, consumer and other goods from the Soviet Union to the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen and for deliveries of fresh, frozen fish, fishmeal, cotton and other traditional goods from the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Soviet Union.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 24 December 1982

SYRIA - TURKEY

Co-operation agreements

Syria and Turkey signed three co-operation agreements. The first covers economic, industrial, technical and scientific co-operation, and provides for the establishment of joint industrial ventures and the supply of Turkish agricultural expertise. Other items include the leather industry, consumer durables, textiles, cement and construction materials. The first protocol also includes plans to exchange electricity and to continue work to link the two countries' electricity supplies; the question of transit trade, with Syria stating that it would look into proposals that transit fees charged on Turkish trucks and buses be abolished or reduced; and also considers the transport of Syrian goods in Turkish vessels and the repair of Syrian ships in Turkish shipyards. The second protocol sets out the quantities of goods to be traded in 1983-85. The third covers the problem of compensation for property.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 March 1983
TANZANIA - ZAMBIA

Trade agreement

On 4 December 1982, Tanzania and Zambia signed a trade agreement entailing the possibility of trading goods and services on a barter or similar arrangement. The agreement will enable the two countries to plan their trade on an annual basis and to agree on targets of imports and exports between themselves. Also it will enable the Central Bank of Zambia and the bank of Tanzania to work out a payment mechanism which would take into account the fact that both Zambia and Tanzania have foreign exchange difficulties.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 November-14 December 1983

TANZANIA - ZIMBABWE

Trade and payments agreements

On 27 January 1983, at a meeting of the Sub-Commission on Trade and Finance, Tanzania and Zimbabwe agreed to exchange goods valued at T Sh 5 million in 1983, by using their national currencies. A special agreement on payment arrangements was to be concluded between the central banks and commercial banks of the two countries within one month to facilitate implementation of the annual trade plan.

The Sub-Commission meeting also held discussions on the annual plan for 1983 based mainly on the list of goods the two countries had agreed to exchange. Products to be exported to Zimbabwe from Tanzania in 1983 include hard and soft timber, sisal fibre and twine, aluminium circles, coils and sheets, sea foods and salt. Zimbabwean exports to Tanzania could include foundry coke, animal-drawn farm implements, sanitary ware, baker's yeast, hurricane lanterns and blair pumps.


REGIONAL

Central African Customs and Economic Union: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic (CACEU)

Duty-free treatment for certain materials imported by airlines

Under Order No. 3-82-CD-1258, dated 16 July 1982, published in the Official Gazette of Cameroon of 15 November 1982, the materials listed below are admitted free of all duties and charges when imported by airlines established in the CACEU:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.25.00</td>
<td>Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel wire;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.10.01</td>
<td>Liquid elevators;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.10.11</td>
<td>Delivery pumps fitted with measuring devices;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.10.31</td>
<td>Injection pumps;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.10.80</td>
<td>Parts for pumps, etc. for liquids;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.62.00</td>
<td>Bearings of all kinds;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.64.01</td>
<td>Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.64.90</td>
<td>Sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.01.00</td>
<td>Generators, etc., transformers, converters (static), rectifiers, inductors, etc., including parts thereof;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.03.00</td>
<td>Primary cells and primary batteries;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.04.00</td>
<td>Electric accumulators;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.08.00</td>
<td>Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines; dynamos and cut-outs for use in conjunction therewith;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.15.01</td>
<td>Transmission and transmitter-receiving apparatus;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.15.21</td>
<td>Radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.15.41</td>
<td>Parts for radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus, etc.;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.19.00</td>
<td>Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits etc., printed circuits; switchboards and control panels;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.20.01</td>
<td>Electric filament lamps and electrical discharge lamps;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.20.02</td>
<td>Parts for electric filament lamps and electrical discharge lamps;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.14.00</td>
<td>Surveying etc. instruments; compasses, rangefinders;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.24.00</td>
<td>Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling liquids or for automatically controlling temperature;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.27.00</td>
<td>Other counters, speed indicators and tachometers; stroboscopes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 537, 10 January 1982

**Customs exemptions for the Pasteur Institute**

By Order No. 39/81–CD–1251 of 14 December 1981 the Executive Committee of CACEU extended to certain materials the customs advantages granted to the Pasteur Institute. The full list of products admitted free of duty and admission charges is as follows:
CACEU (cont'd)

- medicaments of all kinds, including products intended to combat endo-epidemic diseases;
- medical dressings, bandages and the like;
- equipment for medical, sanitary or laboratory use;
- chemical products and non-denatured alcohol for sanitary use;
- denatured ethyl alcohol of a strength of 95 per cent;
- x-ray equipment for medical use;
- sensitized plates and film, not exposed, of a type used in medical radiography;
- laboratory products;
- vaccines and antisera;
- radioactive isotopes.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 537, 10 January 1983

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES – GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL

Customs co-operation

During a meeting between representatives of the Commission of the European Communities and the Gulf Co-operation Council from 19 to 23 March 1983 it was agreed to inaugurate technical co-operation in the following fields: the setting-up of a uniform customs tariff, a common statistical system and data banks for the Gulf Co-operation Council, information and energy.

Source: European Communities, Information letter, 12 April 1983

GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)

Free-trade measures introduced

On 1 March 1983 the first phase of the GCC's unified economic agreement was to go into effect. From that date customs duties on agricultural, manufactured and animal products made from materials obtained in other member States have been abolished. In addition, goods made from non-GCC imported raw materials will be exempt from customs duties if the cost of processing exceeds 40 per cent of the final sale price. Goods in transit between member States are exempt from taxes; and ships from GCC member States have free access to each others' ports.

1Member States: The United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.
GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)(cont'd)

The measures stop short of the full text of the economic agreement, signed in principle by GCC Heads of State in November 1981, which calls for wide-ranging economic measures and includes elements such as the lifting of restrictions on ownership of local business by other GCC nationals. In addition, the full agreement calls for joint tariff boundaries to protect local industry from foreign competition, a joint position in negotiating with foreign suppliers, and co-ordination of laws on investment, financial, monetary and banking affairs.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 March 1983

INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION (IOC)

Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles are members of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). The IOC's immediate task is to reduce and harmonize tariffs between member countries, and to identify common products that would benefit from increased trade in the region.


PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Since the establishment of the PTA in December 1981, its membership has grown from nine to thirteen by the signing of the treaty by Burundi, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Rwanda has been reported as about to sign.