GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

No. 18

April - August 1983

Geneva, October 1983

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal sources of information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People's Republic of</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Libya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Economic Community</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Oman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Tonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Upper Volta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Yemen Arab Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Yemen, People's Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Republic of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bilateral and regional agreements

Bilateral

Algeria - Iran, Islamic Republic of
Algeria - Turkey
Austria - Soviet Union
Bangladesh - Egypt
Brazil - German Democratic Republic
Brazil - Iran, Islamic Republic of
Bulgaria - Gabon
Bulgaria - Ghana
Bulgaria - Nicaragua
Bulgaria - Pakistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country 1</th>
<th>Country 2</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria - Rwanda</td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria - Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon - Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon - Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People's Republic of - Iraq</td>
<td></td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People's Republic of - Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People's Republic of - Yugoslavia</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba - Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus - Soviet Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus - Syria</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia - Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia - Gabon</td>
<td></td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia - Greece</td>
<td></td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia - Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt - India - Yugoslavia</td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt - Jordan</td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt - Korea, Republic of</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt - Lebanon</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt - Yemen, Arab Republic of</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt - Soviet Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia - German Democratic Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France - Syria</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon - Morocco</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia - Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Democratic Republic - Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Democratic Republic - Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary - Israel</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran, Islamic Republic of - Romania</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran, Islamic Republic of - Sierra Leone</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran, Islamic Republic of - Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran, Islamic Republic of - Uruguay</td>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq - Soviet Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Pair</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan - Poland</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan - Yugoslavia</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya - Lesotho</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya - Romania</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya - Soviet Union</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Democratic People's Republic of - Pakistan</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya - Nigeria</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya - Yugoslavia</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco - Poland</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco - Tunisia</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique - Tanzania</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan - Poland</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union - Spain</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union - Syria</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan - Tunisia</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania - Zambia</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional**

- Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act | 132
- Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU) | 133
- Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) | 133
- General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration | 134
- Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) | 134
- Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) | 135
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 Survey is published about 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 endeavored 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.

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.
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, sucrès
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

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

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.

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

United States Department of Agriculture - NEWS, Washington
In addition, various newspapers have been used. GATT documents are referred to by their symbols and dates.
ALGERIA

Import prohibitions and limitations for certain products in 1983

In order to encourage the use of domestic products, the Algerian authorities have established a list of goods which are to be prohibited or limited for import in 1983.

In respect of products subject to import limitations, before making any purchases abroad, Algerian producers are now required:

- in the case of products manufactured by national enterprises, to obtain a favourable opinion from the producing public enterprise (endorsement of shortage);
- in the case of products manufactured by private undertakings, to invite tenders at domestic level.

The products covered by these provisions fall within the following tariff headings:

- 11.08; 11.09; 15.10.24; 15.11; 15.13; 17.02.12; 17.05; 25.07;
- 25.11; 25.17; 25.20; 25.22; 25.23; 25.27; 28.30.45; 28.42.34;
- 32.09; 32.10; 32.12; 33.04; 33.06; 34.01; 34.05; 34.06; 35.05;
- 35.06; 39.01; 39.07; 40.01; 40.14.01; 40.15.01; 41.10; 42.02;
- 42.03; 42.05; 44.20; 44.21; 44.23 to 44.25; 45.03; 45.04;
- 48.03; 48.05; 48.07; 48.10; 48.15.03; 48.16; 53.11; 55.05;
- 55.08; 55.09; 57.06; 58.05; 59.03; 59.05; 59.08; 61.11; 62.03;
- 62.04; 64.01; 64.02; 68.04; 68.05; 69.04; 69.05; 69.07; 69.08;
- 70.10; 70.21; 73.32; 76.08; 83.02; 83.05; 83.07; 83.15.11;
- 84.12; 84.21.11; 84.22; 84.45; 84.46; 84.61; 85.03; 85.04;
- 85.12; 85.13; 85.19.71 and 73; 85.23; 87.01; 87.06;
- 87.14.24, 25 and 26; 90.16.01; 97.04; 98.11.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 557, 30 May 1983

Import régime for 1983

By notice published in the Algerian newspapers on 29 and 30 April 1983, the Algerian authorities have extensively modified the list of products which may be admitted into Algeria subject to import licence under the quota provisions for 1983 (see Survey No. 14, pp. 12-13, and Survey No. 17, page 10).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 556, 23 May 1983
ARGENTINA

Suspension of export taxes on cotton

The Argentine authorities have suspended the 10 per cent export tax on cotton until 11 September 1983. The tax was instituted in July 1982 to ensure adequate domestic cotton supplies following the peso devaluation and to increase needed government revenue.

Source: FAS Report, VIR 31-83

New consular fees for commercial transactions

Executive power decree No. 1411/83, published in the "Boletin Oficial" on 6 June 1983, amended the laws governing consular fees and altered the rates payable. The new rates affecting commercial transactions are as follows:

- For legalising commercial invoices: 2 per cent of the declared value (in no case may this be less than 2 per cent)
- For legalising replacement commercial invoices (making no allowances for increases in value): 5.00 new pesos
- For legalising invoices of no commercial value, for temporarily imported goods or having no relation to a shipment (proformas, budgets or quotations): 2.00 new pesos
- For each additional copy of an already legalized commercial invoice or visaed weight certificate: 2.00 new pesos

Source: British Business, 12 August 1983
AUSTRALIA

Import duty increase on filament lamps

The import duty on filament lamps, other than a kind commonly used in motor vehicles for lighting purposes (tariff classification 85.20.3) has been increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Source: L/5526, 26 July 1983

Concessional duty rates

The Government's new by-law system called the Commercial Tariff Concession System commenced on 1 July 1983, subject to passage of the necessary legislation by the Parliament. Under the new Tariff Concession System, concessional rates of duty are being granted to imported goods except where:

- goods serving similar functions to that for which concessional entry is sought are produced or are capable of being produced in Australia.

- concessional entry would not have a substantially adverse effect on the market for Australian produced goods or run counter to the national interest as defined in the Industries Assistance Commission Act.

Source: Australian Customs Notice No. 83/105, 13 May 1983

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:

- Polyvinyl chloride homopolymer from the Republic of Korea

- Textured polyester yarn from Japan and United States

- Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate from United States

- Stainless steel fasteners from Japan

- Phosphoric acid not including fertilizer grades from Belgium
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- Sodium stearoyl 2-lactylate from the United States$^6$
- Incandescent (filament) lamps from Belgium$^7$

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

1. No. 83/65, 7 April 1983
2. No. 83/70, 11 April 1983
3. No. 83/72, 13 April 1983
4. No. 83/78, 21 April 1983
5. No. 83/83, 27 April 1983
6. No. 83/102, 16 May 1983
7. No. 83/103, 18 May 1983

- Expodized soya bean oil from the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands$^8$
- Ceramic tableware from the People's Republic of China$^9$
- Woven wool fabrics from Italy$^{10}$
- Kraft liner board from United States$^{11}$
- Fire protection cabinets from Japan$^{12}$
- Cement from New Zealand$^{13}$
- Dishwashing powder from United States and Belgium$^{14}$
- Toothpaste from the Republic of Korea$^{15}$
- Low density polyethylene from Belgium$^{16}$
- Air compressors from Belgium$^{17}$
- Dextrose monohydrate from the United Kingdom and Austria$^{18}$
- Dishwashers from New Zealand$^{19}$
- Coating crumbs from the United Kingdom$^{20}$
- Alloy capsules from the United States$^{21}$
- Male industrial overalls from the People's Republic of China$^{22}$
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

8. No. 83/104, 18 May 1983
9. No. 83/112, 1 June 1983
10. No. 83/116, 3 June 1983
11. No. 83/141, 22 June 1983
12. No. 83/142, 27 June 1983
13. No. 83/143, 27 June 1983
14. No. 83/157, 4 July 1983
15. No. 83/159, 7 July 1983
16. No. 83/161, 7 July 1983
17. No. 83/168, 18 July 1983
18. No. 83/180, 2 August 1983
19. No. 83/186, 4 August 1983
20. No. 83/193, 12 August 1983
21. No. 83/194, 12 August 1983
22. No. 83/195, 12 August 1983

Suspension or termination of anti-dumping inquiries

- Anti-dumping inquiries in respect of stainless steel pipes and tubes from New Zealand have been terminated following a finding of negligible dumping margins.

- Inquiries in respect of geared motor drive units from the United Kingdom have been suspended indefinitely following an undertaking by the exporter.

- Inquiries in respect of fibreglass-coated plywood sandwich panels and fibreglass-coated polyurethane foam-insulated panels from New Zealand have been terminated following a negative finding.

- Inquiries relating to vertical freezers (under 140 litre capacity) from Japan have been terminated.

- Inquiries in relation to extruded brass from New Zealand have been terminated following a negative finding.

- Inquiries in respect of uncoated woodfree paper from United States and Brazil have been terminated following the withdrawal of the complaint by the Australian industry.

- Inquiries in respect of propylene oxide based polyether polyols from the Netherlands have been terminated following a negative finding.

- Inquiries in respect of nylon (polyamide) textured yarn from France have been suspended indefinitely following an undertaking by the exporter.

- Inquiries in relation to polystyrene from the Republic of Korea have been terminated following a finding of no injury.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- Inquiries in respect of square-dressed structural softwood timber from New Zealand have been suspended indefinitely following undertakings from the exporter.

- Inquiries in relation to galvanized sheet and coil of iron and steel from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Spain and Belgium have been terminated following a finding of no injury.

- Inquiries in relation to stainless steel pipes and tubes from Japan have been terminated following the withdrawal of the dumping complaint by the local industry.

- Inquiries in respect of low-density polyethylene resin from France have been terminated following a finding of no injury.

- Inquiries in respect of asparagus from Canada have been terminated following a finding of negligible dumping margins.

- Inquiries in respect of domestic gas meters from the United Kingdom have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.

- Inquiries in respect of ethylene monoethyl ether acetate from the United States have been terminated following an undertaking by the exporter and importer to cease trade in this commodity.

- Inquiries have been terminated in respect of injection moulding machines from Japan.

- Inquiries have been terminated in respect of alkaline manganese dioxide batteries from Belgium and the United States following cessation of local production.

- Inquiries in respect of fibreglass insect screening from the United States have been terminated following the cessation of exports of the commodity.

- Inquiries in relation to stone chip metal roofing tiles from New Zealand have been suspended indefinitely following an undertaking by the exporter.

- Inquiries in relation to paradichlorobenzene from Japan have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.

- Inquiries in relation to instrument transformers from Canada have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.

- Inquiries in regard to textured polyester yarn from the United States have been terminated following a finding of negligible dumping margins.
### Imposition of dumping cash securities

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

- Polyvinyl chloride homopolymer from the Republic of Korea with effect from 7 April 1983.
- Textured polyester yarn from Japan and United States with effect from 11 April 1983.
- Vertical freezers (under 140 litre capacity) from Japan with effect from 13 April 1983.
- Phosphoric acid not including fertilizer grades from Belgium with effect from 27 April 1983.
- Polyvinyl chloride homopolymer from all sources where the export price is less than the current established normal value from the United States.
- Incandescent (filament) lamps from Belgium with effect from 21 June 1983.
- Replacement spark plugs from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan with effect from 10 February 1983.
- Toothpaste from the Republic of Korea with effect from 7 July 1983.
- Special steels bar products from Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany and stainless steel flat products from Japan, Italy, France and Sweden with effect from 2 August 1983.

### Australian Customs Notices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83/75</td>
<td>15 April 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/80</td>
<td>22 April 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/85</td>
<td>29 April 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/86</td>
<td>3 May 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/94</td>
<td>11 May 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/98</td>
<td>16 May 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/99</td>
<td>17 May 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/106</td>
<td>24 May 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/107</td>
<td>25 May 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/108</td>
<td>25 May 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/118</td>
<td>6 June 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/122</td>
<td>14 June 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/125</td>
<td>20 June 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/126</td>
<td>20 June 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/131</td>
<td>10 June 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/132</td>
<td>10 June 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/154</td>
<td>4 July 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/162</td>
<td>4 July 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/167</td>
<td>11 July 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/174</td>
<td>22 July 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/190</td>
<td>10 August 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/196</td>
<td>12 August 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/198</td>
<td>18 August 1983</td>
<td>No description provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

1. No. 83/65, 7 April 1983
2. No. 83/70, 11 April 1983
3. No. 83/71, 13 April 1983
4. No. 83/83, 27 April 1983
5. No. 83/119, 6 June 1983
7. No. 83/138, 24 June 1983
8. No. 83/159, 7 July 1983
9. No. 83/183, 2 August 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:

- Acrylonitrile Butadiene styrene thermoplastic compounds of moulding grades from the Republic of Korea after 5 April 1983. 1
- Toilet and laundry soap from the Republic of Korea after 4 December 1982. 2
- Toughened glass patio door panels from Spain and Romania after 22 April 1983. 4
- Triethanolamine from the Netherlands, Japan, Brazil and Belgium after 22 April 1983. 5
- Toluene and xylene from the United States. 6
- Sodium Lauryl ether sulphate from the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

1. No. 83/76, 19 April 1983
2. No. 83/77, 19 April 1983
3. No. 83/87, 5 May 1983
4. No. 83/92, 9 May 1983
5. No. 83/93, 9 May 1983
6. No. 83/133, 22 June 1983
7. No. 83/173, 22 July 1983
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Imposition of countervailing cash securities

Countervailing cash securities equal to the amount of the preliminary assessed subsidies have been imposed on:

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

Source: Australian Customs Notices: No. 83/140, 24 June 1983

AUSTRIA

Generalized system of preferences

With effect from 1 January 1983, Austria has included Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone and Togo in the list of least-developed countries which benefit from more favourable preferential treatment under Part II of Annex C of the Austrian Customs Preference Act. With effect from the same date, Austria implemented the fourth stage of duty reductions under the Geneva Protocol (1979) to the GATT (Multilateral Trade Negotiations).

Source: L/4108/Add.16, 17 May 1983

BAHRAIN

Customs duty increases

The authorities in Bahrain have announced increases in customs duty on the following items:

Alcoholic beverages: The new rate is 100 per cent with effect from 14 February 1983.

Motor vehicles: The new rate is 20 per cent with effect from 16 February 1983. Vehicles affected by the new customs duties are: motor cars, trucks, and buses (private and commercial).
BAHRAIN (cont'd)

Duty on other "road vehicles" e.g. mobile cranes, motor cycles, tractors, remains unchanged.

Source: British Business, 6 May 1983
Standard Chartered Review, May 1983
Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 564, 18 July 1983

BRAZIL

Import tariff amendments

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council has amended the Brazilian customs tariff. The details of the amendments, published in the "Dairio Official", 4 April 1983, are as follows:

Resolution 01-0435, amended the description of the goods affected by Resolution 01-0347, of 11 June 1982, which increased the import duty from 30 per cent to 45 per cent on goods now defined as 90.17.87.00 Blood oxygenator, disposable, suitable for extracorporeal circulation machines.

Resolution 01-0436, increased the import duty on the following goods from 30 per cent to 45 per cent: 90.19.02.02, pins and pegs (for broken bones); 90.19.05.01, for femoral prostheses (other prosthetic articles and apparatus).

Resolution 01-0437, made a temporary increase in the import duty incident in the following goods from 45 per cent to 60 per cent. The increase is planned to last for a year, but may be revoked at any time should the national economy demand it. The goods affected are: 84.11.02.02 'ex', semi-sealed motocompressor, of a capacity up to 202.8m³/h.

Resolution 01-0438 reduced the import duty from 155 per cent to 45 per cent on the following goods: 60.09.99.00 'ex', alumino-ceramic core nozzles of agricultural sprays. This reduction is valid until 31 December 1983.

Resolution 02-0439 established the import duty on industrial fatty acids under tariff heading 15.10.03.00 at 50 per cent. The increase of 30 percentage points established by Decree-law No. 1421 and extended by Decree-law No. 1977 do not apply to the above goods. Resolution 05-0440 reduced the import duty incident on industrial fatty acids having the characteristics of artificial waxes under tariff heading 34.04.01.99 'ex', from 155 per cent to 50 per cent.

Source: British Business, 6 May 1983
A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council has made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Resolution 02-0442 reduced the import duty on animal embryos for transplant, under tariff heading 05.15.99.00 ex from 45 per cent to 0 per cent.

Resolution 02-0443 granted exemption from import duty on leather and hides when they are imported by the tanning and/or leather processing industries for their own use. This exemption will have a validity of up to one year.

Resolution 05-0444 reduced the import duty on n-decanol, in a minimum concentration of 93 per cent, under tariff heading 29.04.06.00 ex from 60 per cent to 30 per cent, when it is intended solely for the production of agricultural chemicals. The concession will be controlled by Cacex which may impose quotas should circumstances demand it.

Resolution 05-0445 reduced the import duty on a mixture of primary aliphatic alcohols containing approximately 42 per cent octanol and 56 per cent decanol, under tariff heading 15.10.03.06 ex to 30 per cent. The concession will be controlled by Cacex who may impose quotas should it become necessary.

Resolution 05-0446 granted a reduction in import duty from 45 per cent to 30 per cent on copper sheet, obtained by electrodeposition, whether cut or spooled, whether or not having one surface coated with adhesive, having a maximum thickness of 0.07 mm and a maximum weight of 632g/m² not including the adhesive layer. This reduction has a validity of up to one year and applies solely to materials imported solely for the use of manufacturers of coated thermorigid plastic sheets, intended for use in printed circuits and the like.

Resolution 05-0447 reduced import duties on the following goods:

38.19.15.99 ex Catalysts not having a national similar 30 per cent;
71.14.03.02 Catalysts 45 per cent.

The duty changes have a validity of up to one year.

Resolution 08-0448 granted duty exemption on a quota of 1,000,000 tonnes of grain wheat under tariff heading 10.01.00.00. The concession will be under the direct control of the Banco Central do Brazil and will have a validity of up to six months.

Source: British Business, 13 May 1983
BRAZIL (cont'd)

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council, published in Brazil's Diario Oficial da Uniao, 6 May 1983, made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Resolution 01-0449 set the import duty on goods classified under tariff headings 37.01.03.99 and 37.02.03.99, other colour photographic film and plate, at 30 per cent.

Resolution 02-0450 reduced the import duty on polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), under tariff heading 39.02.23.01 from 55 per cent to 30 per cent for a period of one year.

Resolution 05-0451 granted exemption from import duty on aluminium oxide (anhydrous or calcined aluminium), under tariff heading 28.20.01.00, where this is intended for the use of primary aluminium producers.

Resolution 05-0452 reduced the duty on petroleum pitch, under tariff heading 27.14.02.00, from 20 per cent to 0 per cent for a period of one year.

Resolution 05-0453 reduced the import duty on the following raw materials to 5 per cent when they are intended for the production of agricultural chemicals, for a period of one year:

28.28.01.99 ex Hydrazine hydrate
28.14.20.00 ex Pivalic acid
29.31.99.00 ex 4-methyl-3-semithiocarbazide
29.35.99.00 ex 2-animo-4-methyl-benzothiazole.

Resolution 05-0454 reduced the import duty on 2-ethyl-thioethanol in a minimum concentration of 98 per cent, under tariff heading 29.31.99.00 ex, to 5 per cent for a period of one year, when this is intended for the production of agricultural chemicals.

Resolution 05-0455 reduced the import duty on the following goods to 5 per cent for a period of one year where these are intended for the manufacture of agricultural chemicals:

29.11.39.00 Paraformaldehyde
29.32.20.00 Aminoacetic acid (glycocol, glycin).

Resolution 05-0456 reduced the import incident on the following goods to zero for a period of one year, where these are intended for the preparation and/or manufacture of agricultural chemicals:

28.39.23.01 Potassium nitrate with KNO₃ content of 98 per cent
31.02.03.00 Ammonium sulphate.
BRAZIL (cont'd)

Resolution 05-0457 granted a reduction in import duty to zero on a global quota of 12,600 tonnes of nutrient in terms of nitrogen and 55,000 tonnes of nutrient in terms of $P_2O_5$ contained in the following products when intended for use in farming or the preparation and/or manufacture of products also intended for use in farming:

31.03.06.00 Superphosphate, with a content of $P_2O_5$ of over 45 per cent

31.05.01.01 Diammonium phosphate with an arsenic content of 6mg/kg. or more

31.03.99.00 ex Nitrophosphate.

Source: British Business, 3 June 1983

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council, published in the Diario Oficial da Uniao of 30 June 1983, made amendments to the following items of the Brazilian customs tariff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.30.02.00</td>
<td>Calcium borate: import duty altered to 30 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.30.99.00</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.30.99.00 ex</td>
<td>Double borate of sodium and natural calcium (boronatrocalkite, Natroborecalcite): import duty reduced to zero for a period of one year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.01.06.00</td>
<td>Concentrated lead ore equivalent to a content of 10,000 tonnes of metal: import duty reduced to zero until 31.12.83. The ore must contain about 60 per cent lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.10.02.04</td>
<td>Orthophosphoric acid, other than technical or feed grade: exemption from import duty for a quota of up to 20,000 tonnes measured in terms of $P_2O_5$ until 31.12.83. This concession is only applicable when the goods are imported for the consumers' own use in the production of animal feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.44.07.00</td>
<td>Ammonium thiocyanate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.02.35.00 ex</td>
<td>Propyl bromide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.14.07.99 ex</td>
<td>Methyl chloroformate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council, published in the Diario Oficial da Uniao of 11 July 1983, made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Resolution 01-0473 increased the import duty from 17 per cent to 30 per cent on the following goods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.07.01.00</td>
<td>Forage preparations with added sugar or molasses, whether or not having added vitamins or antibiotics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BRAZIL (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.07.02.00</td>
<td>Preparations intended to supply animals with a complete nutrition for a balanced daily diet (complete compound feed), whether or not having added vitamins or antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.07.03.01</td>
<td>Feed supplements with a base of aminoacids and vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.07.03.02</td>
<td>Feed supplements with a base of aminoacids, mineral salts and vegetable substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.07.04.99</td>
<td>Other feed supplements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.07.04.01</td>
<td>Concentrated mixtures with a base of fish waste, crustaceans and molluscs, brewing and distilling yeast, vegetables, cereals and the like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.07.04.99</td>
<td>Other ingredients of complete compound feeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.07.08.00</td>
<td>Mineral salt, for bovine and ovine animals, comprising iodated salt, bone meal, shell meal, copper and cobalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.07.09.00</td>
<td>Fish food comprising cheese residues, wheat meal and fats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.07.99.00</td>
<td>Other animal feedstuffs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resolution 01-0474 increased the import duty on absorbent paper and cardboard, surface coloured or decorated, in spools or rolls, weighing between 35g/m² and 180g/m², with a tolerance of -5 per cent under heading 48.07.03.01 from 45 per cent to 75 per cent for a period of one year from 26 July 1983.

Resolution 02-0475 reduced the import duty on self-propelled sprinkling irrigation equipment, having a central pivot (but not including a pumping unit), under tariff heading 84.21.99.00 'ex' from 75 per cent to 30 per cent until 11 July 1984.

Resolution 02-0476 reduced the import duty on hydraulically propelled gun-type wheeled sprinkling irrigation equipment utilizing a seamless flat pipe with a nominal minimum internal diameter of 101.6 mm and a nominal minimum length of 200 m, under tariff heading 84.21.99.00 'ex' from 75 per cent to 30 per cent until 11 July 1984.

Resolution 02-0477 reduced the import duty on the above-mentioned seamless pipe, under tariff heading 40.09.99.00 'ex' to 30 per cent until 11 July 1984.
Resolution 02-0478 reduced the import duty on the following goods from 45 per cent to 15 per cent until 11 July 1984:

91.11.01.00 Watch springs, including hair springs
91.11.02.00 Parts of watches
91.11.03.00 Worked industrial stones, natural or synthetic.

Resolution 02-0479 reduced the import duty on streptomycin (29.44.07.00) from 45 per cent to 30 per cent.

Resolution 02-0481 reduced the import duty on woven fabrics of glass fibres, smooth, plain or taffeta, of weights of 20g/m²; 25g/m²; 49g/m²; 72g/m²; 100g/m² and 108g/m² with a tolerance of - 5 per cent and having a width of between 950 mm and 1,270 mm, treated or processed for impregnation with epoxide resins, put up on spools, under tariff heading 70.20.06.01 'ex' from 120 per cent to 40 per cent.

Resolution 02-0482 reduced the import duty on crude wool fat, under tariff heading 15.05.01.00 from 50 per cent to 30 per cent.

Resolution 05-0484 reduced the import duty on Hepatitis B vaccine, under tariff heading 30.02.02.99 'ex' from 37 per cent to 0 per cent.

Resolution 05-0486 reduced the import duty on a quota of 5,000 tonnes of garlic, other than powdered, under heading 07.01.05.00 from 145 per cent to 0 per cent until 31 August 1983.

Resolutions 05-0487, 05-0488, 05-0489, 05-0490 and 05-0491 reduced the import duty on the following raw materials to 5 per cent until 11 July 1984 where these are intended for the production of agricultural chemicals. The tariff headings which are asterisked are reduced only until 31 December 1983 and there is no limitation on the uses to which they may be put:

28.04.03.03 White phosphorus
28.04.03.04 Red or amorphous phosphorus
28.15.03.99 Other phosphorus sulphides
29.01.24.00 Camphene
29.02.10.00 Chloromethane
*29.02.35.00 Other halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbides
BRAZIL (cont'd)

29.02.46.00 Other halogenated derivatives of cyclanic, cyclenic and cycloterpenic hydrocarbides
29.02.53.00 Chlorotoluene
29.03.33.00 Other sulpho-halogenated derivatives
29.07.10.01 Paranitrometacresol
29.07.12.01 Paranitrophenol
*29.12.36.00 Other acyclic, cyclanic, cyclenic, cycloterpenic and aromatic cetones, cetone-alcohols, cetone-phenols and cetone-aldehydes
29.13.54.00 Other halogenated sulphonated, nitrated and nitrosated derivatives
29.14.04.99 Other halides of acetic acid
29.14.06.01 Chloroacetic acids
*29.14.07.99 Other salts and esters of formic acid
29.14.11.01 Propionic acid
29.14.11.02 Propionic anhydride
29.16.99.00 Other derivatives of carboxylic acid
29.21.03.00 Diethyl sulphate
29.21.27.00 Trimethyl phosphite
29.21.32.00 Dimethyl phosphite

Source: British Business, 12 August 1983

Import licensing

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

Comunicado 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:
BRAZIL (cont'd)

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 comunicado 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.

Comunicado 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; L/5555, 2 November 1983

Reduction of foreign exchange tax

The foreign exchange tax, which is levied on the foreign exchange
required to purchase goods from abroad, has been reduced from 25 per cent
to 15 per cent for a large range of products, including chemicals and
pharmaceuticals, rubber, iron, steel, and animal products.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 29 July 1983

Reduction of export tax

Brazil has reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent the export taxes on
a large number of raw materials and semi-processed products. Among the
export items in this category are: soybeans and soya oil and meal, mamona
oil, unprocessed animal hides, lumber and processed wood. The 20 per cent
tax on iron and manganese ores has been reduced to 10 per cent. Export
taxes were cut from 10 per cent to 5 per cent on fresh, chilled and frozen
beef, cashew nuts, black and maté teas, black pepper, raw silk, jute and
other semi-processed fibres. The full 20 per cent was maintained on some
items, notably corn, citrus juice concentrates and tobacco.

Export taxes on most items will be gradually reduced further, and
finally eliminated, by April 1984.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 19 April 1983
CAMEROON

Tariff changes for imports of alcohol and alcoholic beverages

Under Law No. 83001 of 29 June 1983 (1983/1984 Finance Act), published in the Official Gazette of Cameroon on 1 July 1983, the new rates of the supplementary charge applicable to imports of alcohol and alcoholic beverages are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products (simplified wording)</th>
<th>Supplementary charge, ad valorem on c.i.f. value, or specific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.03.00:</td>
<td>Beer made from malt</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.05.01:</td>
<td>Wine in bottles, etc., of a capacity of not more than 3 litres</td>
<td>70/FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.05.11:</td>
<td>Wine otherwise presented</td>
<td>70/FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.05.21:</td>
<td>Dessert wines in bottles, etc., of a capacity of not more than 3 litres</td>
<td>80/FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.05.22:</td>
<td>Dessert wines otherwise presented</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.05.31:</td>
<td>Champagne</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.05.32:</td>
<td>Sparkling wines</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.05.40:</td>
<td>Wine fortified for distillation</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.06.00:</td>
<td>Vermouth</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.07.01:</td>
<td>Cider, perry, mead</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.07.90:</td>
<td>Other fermented beverages</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.08.09:</td>
<td>Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80° or higher, other</td>
<td>800 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.01:</td>
<td>Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of less than 80°</td>
<td>800 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.11:</td>
<td>Spirits, obtained by the distillation of wine or of grape marc</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.12:</td>
<td>Rum and tafia</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAMEROON (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products (simplified wording)</th>
<th>Supplementary charge, ad valorem on c.i.f. value, or specific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.09.13:</td>
<td>Whisky</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.19:</td>
<td>Other spirits</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.21:</td>
<td>Gin</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.22:</td>
<td>Aniseed-flavoured liqueurs</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.29:</td>
<td>Liqueurs and alcoholic preparations, other</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.31:</td>
<td>Other spirituous beverages of a strength of less than 15°</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.32:</td>
<td>Other spirituous beverages of a strength of 15° or higher</td>
<td>1,000 F/LPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: L = litre; F = CFA franc; LPA = litre of pure alcohol

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 568-569, 12 and 22 August 1983

Prior authorization required for broth cubes

Since June 1983, imports of broth cubes (tariff heading No. 21.05.00) are subject to prior authorization.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 564, 18 July 1983

CANADA

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

Woven fabrics made wholly or in part of polyester filament yarn, in which such yarn represents 20 per cent or more by weight of the total yarn
CANADA (cont'd)

content of the fabric, excluding automotive fabrics, industrial fabrics and fabrics for use in the manufacture of neckwear and sails, but including mattress ticking, originating in or exported from Japan and the Republic of Korea, on 9 March 1983 (see Survey No. 16 page 20):

The dumping into Canada of the said goods originating in or exported from Japan and the Republic of Korea has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Stainless steel sheet, excluding AISI type 409 and hot bands, originating in or exported from Belgium, Finland, France, Italy and the Republic of Korea and stainless steel sheet of AISI types 309S, 310S, 410S, 430, 434 and 444 but not including hot bands, originating in or exported from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, on 29 March 1983:

(1) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel sheet, excluding AISI type 409 and hot bands, originating in or exported from Belgium, Finland, France, Italy and the Republic of Korea and stainless steel sheet of AISI types 309S, 310S, 410S, 430, 434 and 444 but not including hot bands, originating in or exported from the Republic of Germany and Japan has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, and that

(2) such dumping has not materially retarded and is not materially retarding the establishment of production in Canada of like goods.

Stainless steel strip, excluding AISI type 409, originating in or exported from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and France, on 29 March 1983:

(1) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel strip in the AISI 400 series, excluding AISI type 409, originating in or exported from the Federal Republic of Germany and France, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods; but that

(2) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel strip other than that described above, originating in or exported from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and France, 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 into Canada of stainless steel strip, excluding AISI type 409, originating in or exported from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and France, has not materially retarded and is not materially retarding the establishment of production in Canada of like goods.
Stainless steel plate, originating in or exported from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom, on 29 March 1983:

(1) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel plate 72" wide and less and single plates having a finished piece weight of 1,200 pounds and less, originating in or exported from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods,

(2) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel plate, originating in or exported from the subject countries, more than 72" wide and single plates having a finished piece weight of more than 1,200 lb., has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods,

(3) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel plate designated as 254 SMO produced by Avesta Jernwerks A.B. Sweden, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, and that

(4) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel plate from the subject countries has not materially retarded and is not materially retarding the establishment of production in Canada of the plate described in paragraph (2) above.

Stainless steel bars and stainless steel wire in cut lengths, originating in or exported from Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Spain, on 7 April 1983 (see Survey No. 17, page 24):

The dumping of stainless steel bars and stainless steel wire in cut lengths, originating in or exported from Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Spain has caused, is causing, and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Alloy tool steel bars, plate and forgings, including high speed AISI type M2 but not including other high speed steels, AISI P20 mold steel and die blocks, originating in or exported from Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, on 8 April 1983 (see Survey No. 17, page 24):

(1) the dumping into Canada of alloy tool steel bars, plate and forgings, including high speed AISI type M2 but not including other high speed steels, AISI P20 mold steel and die blocks, originating in or exported from Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, with the exception described below, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, but that
CANADA (cont'd)

(2) the dumping of chipper knife steel identified as YCK2, having typical chemical composition C 0.45 per cent, Si 0.90 per cent, Mn 8.50 per cent, W 1.25 per cent, Mo 1.75 per cent and V 0.30 per cent, manufactured by or on behalf of Hitachi Metals Ltd. of Tokyo, Japan, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Mold steel, originating in or exported from the Federal Republic of Germany, on 12 April 1983 (see Survey No. 17, page 24):

(1) under sub-section 16(1)(a)(i), the dumping of the subject goods from the Federal Republic of Germany has caused, is causing, and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods;

(2) under sub-section 16(1)(b),

(i) 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

(ii) 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.

Inner tubes ranging in rim diameters from 8" to 25" for use in tyres for highway, industrial, agricultural and off highway service, but not including inner tubes for use in aircraft tyres originating in or exported from the Republic of Korea, on 21 April 1983:

The dumping of these products into Canada exported from the Republic of Korea has not caused, is not causing, and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Carbon steel welded pipe in the nominal size range 12.7 mm to 406.4 mm (1/2" to 16") inclusive, in various forms and finishes, usually supplied to meet ASTM A53, ASTM A120, ASTM A252, ASTM A589 or AWWA C200-80 or equivalent specifications, including water well casing, piling pipe, sprinkler pipe and fencing pipe, but excluding oil and gas line pipe made to API specifications exclusively, originating in or exported from the Republic of Korea, the Republic of South Africa and Luxembourg, on 28 June 1983:

(1) the dumping of these products into Canada exclusively from the Republic of Korea has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, but that
CANADA (cont'd)

(2) the dumping of these products into Canada exclusively from the Republic of South Africa and Luxembourg has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Commercial grade sodium carbonate, commonly known as soda ash, originating in or exported from the United States, on 7 July 1983:

(1) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods originating in or exported from the United States, with the exception of exports by Tenneco Minerals Company, has caused and is causing material injury to the production in Canada of like goods,

(2) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods originating in or exported from the United States is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, but that

(3) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods originating in or exported from the United States for use or consumption west of the Manitoba/Ontario border has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 9 March, 29 March, 7 April, 8 April, 12 April, 21 April, 26 April, 28 June, 7 July 1983

Generalized System of Preferences

On 19 April 1983 the Canadian Government introduced legislation to amend the Customs Tariff Act so as to extend the Canadian GSP for an additional ten-year period until 30 June 1994. Recent amendments to the Scheme of Canada include:

- On 13 January 1983, legislation was passed designating the following countries as least developed: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Western Samoa, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen Democratic Republic.

- A separate amendment to the General Preferential Tariff Rules of Origin Regulations on 13 January 1983 increased the foreign
CANADA (cont'd)

material content limit on eligible exports from least developed countries to 60 per cent from 40 per cent and allowed for cumulative origin among least developed countries.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1983

Voluntary export restraint agreement for passenger cars with Japan

Canada reached agreement with Japan limiting Japanese passenger cars exports to Canada to 153,000 units during the household year 1 April 1983 to 31 March 1984. This implies a reduction of 18,000 cars as compared to the previous year or to a share of 20 per cent of the Canadian market. Utility vehicles are not included in the agreement.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 28 July 1983

CHAD

1983 budget

A certain number of fiscal measures have been included in the 1983 budget, amongst which are the following:

- imports of materials intended for the rebuilding of company offices in Chad will be partially exonerated from duties and indirect or direct taxes;
- the maximum rate of additional tax on domestic turnover is fixed at 1 per cent;
- a tax on imported cigarettes has been levied;
- duties and taxes on certain imports have been suspended; and
- Cotontchad is to pay an ad valorem tax, the rates of which are to be fixed by decree, on exports of cotton. Also Cotontchad's contributions to the independent sinking fund have been fixed for 1983 at CFA 6.06 per kilo of raw cotton exported.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 February – 14 March 1983
CHILE

Increases in import duties and over-rate duties

With effect from 23 March 1983 by the Ministry of Finance Decree No. 168, all goods falling within Chapters 1 to 99 of the Chilean Customs Tariff were subject to customs duty at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem until 23 November 1984, with the exception of certain headings in Chapter 87 (motor vehicles sector). After 24 November 1984, the 20 per cent ad valorem duty will be reduced to the percentages and on the dates indicated below in order to revert to the earlier duty rate of 10 per cent:

From 24 November 1984 19.5 per cent
From 24 December 1984 19.0 per cent
From 24 January 1985 18.5 per cent
From 24 February 1985 18.0 per cent
From 24 March 1985 17.5 per cent
From 24 April 1985 17.0 per cent
From 24 May 1985 16.0 per cent
From 24 June 1985 15.0 per cent
From 24 July 1985 14.0 per cent
From 24 August 1985 13.0 per cent
From 24 September 1985 12.0 per cent
From 24 October 1985 11.0 per cent
From 24 December 1985 10.0 per cent

Imports of vehicles with an engine capacity exceeding 850 cc, which hitherto attracted an import duty of 50 per cent will now be subject to 60 per cent ad valorem duty.

In addition, the over-rate duties introduced in November 1982 have been amended to a rate ranging between 5 per cent to 13 per cent and a few further items have been added. This list now affects items within the following tariff numbers:

16.04; 25.23; 36.06; 51.01; 53.11; 55.05; 55.06; 55.09; 56.05;
56.06; 60.01; 60.03; 60.04; 60.05; 61.01; 61.02; 62.03; 64.02;
76.04 and 90.26

Source: British Business, 22 April 1983
Trade Information Sheet, 15 June 1983
Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 25 August 1983
CHILE (cont'd)

**Import duty decreases for certain dairy products**

Decree No. 305 reduced the specific import tariffs for milk (tariff No. 04.02), butter (04.03) and cheese (04.04).

*Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 25 August 1983*

**Import tax on free zone imports**

The Chilean authorities introduced a tax equivalent to 10 per cent on the c.i.f. cost of goods which is applicable to all consignments entering the free zones in Iquique and Punta Arenas. This tax can be used as a credit to the import duty (now 20 per cent) payable when such goods are imported into the rest of the Chilean territory. In the case of goods which are re-exported elsewhere, this tax will be refunded.

*Source: British Business, 22 April 1983*

**Import licensing**

The Central Bank of Chile had instructed all commercial banks that as from 14 March 1983 they must submit for approval all requests for import licences for goods exceeding US$500. The previous minimum amount for which a licence had to be obtained was US$3,000. The flat-rate tariff of 20 per cent applies to trade for which licences were issued from 22 March 1983 onwards. Goods for which import licences were issued up to 21 March and for which the 10 per cent tariff applied up to 21 March, attract a 10 per cent tariff plus a tax of 12 per cent from that date. Goods which were subject to specific tariffs on 21 March and for which licences were issued on or before 21 March, attract the same specific tariffs from that date.

*Source: British Business, 6 May 1983*

Trade Information Sheet, 15 June 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF

**Structural changes in foreign trade in the 1983 Plan**

The Chinese authorities introduced structural changes in foreign trade in the 1983 Plan. In the field of imports the share of consumer goods as a percentage of total imports is to be reduced. The largest share of imports
shall be industrial raw materials, which have risen to 39 per cent of total imports, followed by technology and equipment imports (37 per cent), consumption goods (9 per cent) and agricultural products (7 per cent).

In the field of exports the share of raw materials (petroleum, coal and non-ferrous metals) is also to be increased. Furthermore, South-South trade and co-operation are to be stimulated.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 27 April 1983

Duty-free imports for joint ventures

For joint ventures import duties and commercial and industrial taxes will not be levied on the following items: machinery, equipment and other materials imported by foreign investors, which form part of their share of the capital investment. An exemption from import duties and the business tax will also be granted for supplies and materials which are not available in China, although only on the condition that they are imported as "additional capital", and within the scope provided for in the joint venture contract.

In addition, raw materials, parts, components and packaging materials imported into China by joint venture operations and used in export production, will now also be exempt from import duties and the business tax.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 28 April 1983

COLOMBIA

Expansion of import licence systems: 1,000 new items added

About 1,000 new items have been added to the import licensing quota list. Among the items are agricultural produce, plastics, some paper and paperboard, footwear, glassware, jewellery, iron and steel, aluminium, tools, electrical machinery, some vehicle accessories, and toys and games.

Overall, more than 80 per cent of commodities, according to the customs tariff, are now subject to import licensing ranging from tariff chapters 01 to 98. Particularly affected by the new measure are tariff chapters 68, 70 and 71.
COLOMBIA (cont'd)

In addition, certain imports from member States of the Cartagena Agreement have also become subject to import licensing under the tariff numbers 28.19.00.00, 29.15.21.43, 20.15.21.44, 39.01.03.00, 39.02.06.00, 73.21.00.00.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 20 June 1983
Trade Information Sheet, 29 July 1983

COSTA RICA

Three-tier exchange rate system

Under Costa Rica's new three-tier exchange rate system the official rate of 20 colones per US dollar applies to about 5 per cent of transactions, including imports of medical equipment and the education fees of students abroad; the interbank exchange rate of 40 colones applies to the majority of transactions - public debt service, capital inflows, expenditures by diplomatic personnel abroad and imports of raw materials, fuels, intermediate goods and consumer goods. The free market rate (which has improved from 62 colones per US dollar in July 1982 to 45) applies to private debt service and the remittance of profits.

Source: Bank of London & South America Review, May 1983

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Policy of linking imports to exports

It is reported that a strict linkage between export performance and imports has been maintained since the beginning of 1983. The Czechoslovak foreign trade plan for 1983 provided for exports to non-Socialist countries to increase by 1.7 per cent and allowed for a more rapid increase in imports by 7.5 per cent. In accordance with the policy of linkage, however, because Czechoslovak exports to non-Socialist countries declined by 11.2 per cent during the January/February period, imports were held down, and declined by 13.1 per cent.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 26 May 1983
DJIBOUTI

Import surcharge extended to include most products from the European Community

The Djibouti Government has recently extended the 5 per cent import surcharge on most goods to include products originating in the European Community, except for certain foodstuffs.

Source: British Business, 20 May 1983

ECUADOR

Import ban for horticultural products

Ecuador banned imports of virtually all horticultural products as a part of a package of measures to overcome a balance-of-payments deficit. Only four products are exempt from the ban: hops, tomato paste with a dry matter content of 25 per cent or more, seed potatoes, and garlic for planting. These products are subject to a prior deposit requirement. In addition, imports of seed potatoes and garlic require the prior approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, April 1983

Import levies

Article 7 of Law 122 of the Congress of Ecuador established the following levies on all imports as of 16 March 1983:

(1) Goods falling within list IA (essential items): 5 per cent of c.i.f. value

(2) Goods falling within list IB (semi-essential items): 8 per cent of c.i.f. value

(3) Goods falling within list II (luxury goods or commodities produced domestically in sufficient volume): 15 per cent of c.i.f. value.

Source: British Business 29 April 1983
Trade Information Sheet, 15 June 1983
ECUADOR (cont'd)

Prior import deposits

The Ecuadorean Monetary Board has issued Regulation 063/83 which modified the prior deposit scheme for all imports. The percentage on c.i.f. values to be deposited at the Central Bank and the terms of payment are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I (Part A) goods</th>
<th>Terms of payment</th>
<th>Prior deposit %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List I (Part B) goods</td>
<td>180 days</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List II goods</td>
<td>270 days</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This regulation came into force on 18 March 1983.

Source: British Business, 8 April 1983
Trade Information Sheet, 16 May 1983

Import controls

Ecuadorean Monetary Board Resolution 069/83 transferred a number of items within the following chapters from lists IA and IB to List II:

01.05; 12.06; 26.01; 28.49; 34.05; 34.07; 37.01; 37.02; 37.03; 37.08; 38.18; 39.03; 39.07; 49.03; 49.08; 55.06; 59.15; 64.05; 69.01; 70.10; 70.14; 70.19; 71.05; 71.07; 71.09; 73.23; 73.31; 82.13; 83.07; 85.07; 85.12; 85.15; 90.03; 92.09; 96.02; and 97.06.

Source: British Business, 29 April 1983
Trade Information Sheet, 15 June 1983

Payments requirements

The Monetary Board of Ecuador has issued Regulation 058/83 establishing that, as from 8 March 1983, at least 80 per cent of the f.o.b. value of all imports must be paid at 120 days or more.

Capital goods are exempt from this regulation and will continue to be financed at 360 days and parts and spares at 180 days as previously established by Regulation 025/82.

Source: British Business, 8 April 1983
Trade Information Sheet, 16 May 1983
EGYPT

Chicken imports increased

Due to the recent rise in the retail price of poultry, reported to be a result of the high cost of feed, Egypt has renewed imports of frozen chicken to satisfy demand. In 1982 frozen chicken imports were significantly cut.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 April 1983

EL SALVADOR

Import ban for "non-essential" goods

The Ministry of Economy of El Salvador has extended the import ban for "non-essential goods" until 31 December 1983. The import ban has been introduced in November 1980 (see Survey No. 11, page 28).

The following imports are affected by the ban: foodstuffs, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, tobacco, cut flowers, cosmetics and soap, perfumes and sprays, leather goods, textiles, building materials and other mineral products, paper and cardboard products, household articles, jewellery and precious stones, electrical apparatus, machines and durable consumer household goods, motor vehicles except motor bikes, bicycles, airplanes, boats, lamps, watches, record-players, photographic equipment, sports articles and other.

Goods imported from member countries of the Central American Common Market are excluded from the ban.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 13 June 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Initiation of anti-dumping proceedings

- Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel; tube and pipe fittings; panel doors; vinyl acetate monomer; ball bearings; glass

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

- certain angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, originating in Romania, on 23 April 1983;

- Tube and pipe fittings of malleable cast iron originating in Spain, on 31 May 1983;
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- exterior panel doors originating in Taiwan, on 10 June 1983;
- vinyl acetate monomer originating in Canada, on 7 July 1983;
- certain ball bearings originating in Japan and Singapore on, 14 July 1983;
- horticultural glass and certain drawn glass originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union, on 21 July 1983.

Source: Office Journal Nos. C 109, 23 April 1983
C 142, 31 May 1983
C 152, 10 June 1983
C 180, 7 July 1983
C 188, 14 July 1983
C 194, 21 July 1983

Opening of anti-dumping proceedings for synthetic textile fibres from Turkey

The Commission has given notice of opening an anti-dumping procedure on imports of yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), in balls or skeins of 50 gr., 100 gr., 150 gr. or more of synthetic textile fibres (ex 56.06) originating in Turkey.

Source: Official Journal, 15 April 1983

Imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty

- barium chloride; outboard motors; nickel; glass textile fibres; dicumyl peroxide; hardboard

On 27 April 1983, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on barium chloride originating in the People's Republic of China and in the German Democratic Republic.

On 10 June 1983, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of outboard motors up to and including 85 h.p. originating in Japan.

On 17 June 1983, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of unwrought nickel, not alloyed, in the form of cathodes produced by electrolysis, either uncut or cut into squares, originating in the Soviet Union.
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

On 18 June 1983, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on continuous glass textile fibres (rovings), originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Japan.

On 27 July 1983, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of dicumyl peroxide originating in Japan.

On 31 August 1983, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of fibre building board weighing more than 0.8 gr./cm³ (hardboard) originating in Sweden and exported by AB Statens Skogsindustrier (ASSI) and Swedeboard Vrena AB, in Czechoslovakia and in Poland.

Source: Official Journal Nos. L 110, 27 April 1983
        L 152, 10 June 1983
        L 159, 17 June 1983
        L 160, 18 June 1983
        L 203, 27 July 1983
        L 241, 31 August 1983

Imposition of definitive anti-dumping/countervailing duty

- sheets and plates of iron or steel

On 21 May 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on sheets and plates, of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a thickness of 3 mm or more, originating in Brazil.

Source: Official Journal No. L 131, 20 May 1983

- hexamethylenetetramine

On 9 June 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on hexamethylenetetramine originating in the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union.

Source: Official Journal No. L 151, 9 June 1983

- isopropylidenediphenol

On 22 July 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol originating in the United States.

Source: Official Journal No. L 199, 22 July 1983
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- steel plates

On 30 July 1983, a definitive countervailing duty was imposed on sheets and plates, of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a thickness of 3 mm or more, originating in Brazil.

Source: Official Journal No. L 205, 29 July 1983

- iron or steel coils

On 5 August 1983, definitive anti-dumping duties were imposed on imports of iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Venezuela.

Source: Official Journal No. L 210, 2 August 1983

- barium chloride

On 20 August 1983, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of barium chloride originating in the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic.

Source: Official Journal No. L 228, 20 August 1983

Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings

- Acrylonitrile

On 18 April 1983, the Council of the European Communities terminated the anti-dumping proceedings, opened on 3 April 1982, in respect of imports of acrylonitrile originating in the United States.

Source: Official Journal No. L 101, 20 April 1983

- cellulose ester resins

On 19 April 1983, the Commission of the European Communities accepted an undertaking given by Eastman Chemical International Company, Kingsport, United States, in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings opened on
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

16 November 1982 concerning cellulose ester resins originating in the United States. The anti-dumping proceeding was thereby terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L 106, 23 April 1983

- broad-flanged beams

On 30 April 1983, the Commission of the European Communities terminated the anti-subsidy proceedings opened on 10 August 1982 concerning imports of broad-flanged beams originating in Spain.

Source: Official Journal No. L 116, 30 April 1983

- polyethylene

On 24 May 1983, the Commission of the European Communities accepted undertakings given by exporters in the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland, namely Sojuzchimexport (Moscow), AHB Chemie (Berlin, GDR), Petrimex (Bratislava) and Ciech (Warsaw), and the proceeding opened on 3 September 1982 concerning imports of polyethylene originating in the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland was thereby terminated.


- ferro-chromium

On 16 June 1983, the Commission of the European Communities accepted undertakings given by Middelburg Steel and Alloys Holdings (PTY) Ltd., Ferrolegeringar Trollhättanverken AB, Etibank and Zimbabwe Alloys Ltd., in the context of the anti-dumping proceeding opened on 24 December 1982 concerning imports of low carbon ferro-chromium originating in South Africa, Sweden, Turkey and Zimbabwe. The anti-dumping proceeding was thereby terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. 161, 21 June 1983

- aluminium

On 16 June 1983, the Commission of the European Communities terminated
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

the anti-dumping proceeding opened on 5 February 1983 concerning imports of non-alloyed unwrought aluminium originating in Egypt.

Source: Official Journal No. 161, 21 June 1983

- sections of iron or steel

On 4 July 1983, the Commission of the European Communities terminated the anti-dumping proceedings opened on 10 February 1983 concerning certain U + I sections of iron or steel originating in South Africa.

Source: Official Journal No. L 181, 6 July 1983

- pears in syrup

On 18 July 1983, the Commission of the European Communities terminated the anti-dumping proceeding opened on 10 February 1982 in respect of imports of certain pears in syrup, originating in Australia, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa.

Source: Official Journal No. L 196, 20 July 1983

- caravans

On 26 August 1983, the Commission accepted an undertaking given by Industrija Motornih Vozil (IMV) of Novo Mesto, Yugoslavia, in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding opened on 31 March 1983 concerning imports of caravans for camping and parts thereof, and terminated the proceeding.

Source: Official Journal No. 240, 30 August 1983

- fertilizer

On 29 July 1983, the Council accepted an undertaking given by Agrico Chemical Company in connection with the anti-dumping review proceeding concerning urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer, originating in the United States, and terminated the proceeding.

Source: Official Journal No. L 211, 3 August 1983
Supplementary quotas on imports of certain textile products

In addition to the quotas contained in bilateral agreements, supplementary quotas have been established for imports into the Federal Republic of Germany. These quotas have been set with respect to the Berlin Trade Fairs, and apply only to contracts signed in Berlin during the Fair, and exported after 1 November 1983. Import authorization of such products shall not extend beyond 31 December 1984. The following countries have been allotted the supplementary quotas: Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The products include terry towelling (55.08), yarn of man-made fibres, certain clothing items (ex 60.02–ex 60.05; ex 61.01–ex 61.03; ex 61.05; ex 61.09) and certain household linen (ex 62.02).

Source: Official Journal No. L 89, 7 April 1983
No. L 200, 23 July 1983

Tariff quota on textile products under outward-processing traffic

The annual duty-free tariff quota of ECU 1,870,000 on processing traffic in textiles from Switzerland has been opened for the period 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984. The quota concerns processing of textiles on woven fabrics falling within Chapters 50 to 57, twisting or throwing, cabling and texturing of yarns (Chapters 50 to 57), processing on woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (ex 58.04), narrow woven fabrics (ex 58.05), chenille yarn (ex 58.07), tulle and other net fabrics (ex 58.08, ex 58.09) and knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized (ex 61.01). A first instalment of ECU 1,640,000 has been allocated between Benelux, Germany, France and Italy for the period 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984. The rest shall constitute as a Community reserve, to be allocated according to the needs of member States, until this reserve has been fully utilized.

Source: Official Journal L 128, 18 May 1983

Directive concerning importation into member States of skins of certain seal pups

On 28 March 1983, the Council of the European Communities adopted a directive that member States should take or maintain all necessary measures to ensure that the following products are not commercially imported into their territories: raw furskins and furskins, tanned or dressed, including
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

furskins assembled in plates, crosses and similar forms of whitecoat pups of harp seals, and of pups of hooded seals (blue-backs), and articles of these furskins.

The Directive shall apply from 1 October 1983 to 1 October 1985, unless the Council decides otherwise, by a decision taken by qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, having regard to a report to be presented to the Council by the Commission before 1 September 1983.

The Directive shall only apply to products not resulting from traditional hunting by the Inuit people.

Source: Official Journal No. L 91, 9 April 1983

FRANCE

Imports of video-recorders

On 26 April 1983, the Government of France repealed its order of 21 October 1982 that imports of video-recorders could only be channelled through the customs post at Poitiers.

Source: Official Journal of the French Republic, 28 April 1983

Textile labelling

On 22 April 1983 by decree 83-336 France amended its decree concerning origin marking for textiles. The country of origin mark is not now required on textile products imported from member States of the Community.

Source: British Business, 9 September 1983

GABON

Special import charge on dead chicken and chicken offal

Under Ordinance No. 25/83/PR of 18 April 1983 a special import charge has been introduced in the Gabonese Republic on dead chicken and chicken offal (tariff heading 02.02.00) at the rate of CFAF 200 per kg. net weight.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 562, 4 July 1983
1983 Budget - import surcharges and export incentives introduced

In an austerity budget aimed at stabilizing Ghana's chronic balance-of-payments deficit without resorting to devaluation, the authorities have introduced a complex system of import surcharges and export incentives ranging between 750 and 1,000 per cent of the official value of transactions. The new system amounts to a de facto multiple exchange rate system for the cedi, with the value of the currency - depending on the classification of both imports and exports - up to 90 per cent below its current value.

Imports

All transactions in both receipt and payment accounts have been classified into eight categories: 1-7 plus "special imports".

New surcharges will be collected within the banking system. For purposes of calculating the surcharges, the existing official rate of exchange of the cedi (S1 = $ 2.75) will be used to determine the face value of all transactions remunerated in foreign exchange:

A surcharge of 7.5 times "face value" of the transaction will be paid on: special imports - crude oil, refinery inputs, "socially sensitive" imports; raw materials, day-old chicks, agricultural and horticultural machinery, tractors, etc.; meat, clinker, packing materials, etc.; transfers in respect of official commitments.

A surcharge of 9.9 times face value will be paid on: non-oil imports now attracting import duty of 35 per cent, 60 per cent or 100 per cent, and non-oil imports now subject to specific import duty; transactions in respect of payments of freight and insurance; procurement of airline tickets, new purchases of all machines, transfers on medical expenses, private transfers for educational fees etc. On the last four, a foreign exchange transfer tax is also payable.

Exports

Exporters will receive a bonus of 7.5 times face value on foreign exchange received in respect of exports of cocoa, cocoa products, coffee, shea nuts, logs, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, residual oil and electricity.

A bonus of 9.9 times face value will be earned by all other sources of foreign exchange not included above, including exports of manufactured goods, processed timber, tourism and transfers of foreign exchange by Ghanaians residing abroad.

New rates of customs duty payable on c.i.f. value plus surcharge have also been introduced, although no duty is payable on goods and service
GHANA (cont'd)

imports for Ghana's oil refining industry. A duty of 25 per cent will be levied on raw materials, day-old chicks and agricultural machinery, and 30 per cent on all other imports. In addition, most goods attracting duty of 30 per cent will be subject to a sales tax of 20 per cent.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 April-14 May 1983
Financial Times, 4 May 1983
Standard Chartered Review, May 1983

ICELAND

Import duty reductions

A number of tariff changes have been announced by the Icelandic authorities with the publication of temporary law No. 60/1983:

A. Customs duty on goods covered by the following tariff numbers is reduced to 40 per cent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Number</th>
<th>Reduced Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.01.79</td>
<td>20.03.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.03.00</td>
<td>21.02.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.03.00</td>
<td>21.07.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.05.00</td>
<td>21.07.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.02.02</td>
<td>69.11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.15.10</td>
<td>82.09.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.08.00</td>
<td>82.14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.09.01</td>
<td>85.12.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.12.00</td>
<td>70.12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.12.00</td>
<td>70.13.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.38.11</td>
<td>73.38.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.13.01</td>
<td>87.13.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.15.00</td>
<td>98.15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Duty on goods covered by the following tariff numbers is reduced to zero: 90.01.01; 90.03.00; 90.04.09; 09.19.10.

These changes took effect on 1 July 1983.

Source: British Business, 15 July 1983

Ban on the importation of asbestos

The Icelandic Ministry of Health has announced a ban on the importation and use of asbestos, that is fibrous crystalline silicates, chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite, tremolite and actinolite from 1 September 1983.

The ban also applies to materials and goods containing more than 1 per cent of asbestos as an impurity. The State safety inspectorate is
ICELAND (cont'd)

enabled to make exceptions to the ban in cases where other materials can not demonstrably be substituted for asbestos.

Source: British Business, 15 April 1983

Changes in special goods tax

The Icelandic Government has announced the following changes in the special goods tax.

Goods in the following tariff groups will no longer be liable for the charge:

- 07.05.00; 16.03.00; 17.01.23; 17.01.24; 17.01.27; 17.01.29;
- 17.02.04; 17.04.02; 18.05.01; 18.05.09; 18.06.01; 21.04.09;
- 21.05.11; 21.05.19; 21.05.21; 21.06.01; 21.06.02; 21.07.01;
- 21.07.02; 33.04.01; 33.04.03; 33.04.09.

Goods in the following tariff groups will henceforth carry the 30 per cent charge:

- 19.07.01; 19.07.02; 19.07.09; 19.08.04; 19.08.09; 18.06.02;
- 18.06.03; 19.02.01; 19.02.02; 21.02.01; 21.02.11; 21.02.19;
- 21.02.20; 21.03.00; 21.04.01; 21.04.02; 19.08.01; 19.08.02;
- 19.08.03.

Source: British Business, 8 April 1983

Special car tax: reductions

The Icelandic authorities have announced reductions in special car tax with effect from 1 July 1983. The new rates are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Own weight (kg.)</th>
<th>Capacity (cm³)</th>
<th>Tax (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I 0- 700</td>
<td>0-1000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II 701- 800</td>
<td>1001-1300</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III 801- 900</td>
<td>1301-1600</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV 901-1000</td>
<td>1601-2000</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 1101-1300</td>
<td>2001-2300</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI 1301-1500</td>
<td>2301-3000</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII greater than 1501</td>
<td>greater than 3001</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All motor cycles and snowmobiles</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 29 July 1983
INDIA

Customs duty reductions on stainless steel bars, rods and wires

With effect from 24 November 1982, the customs duty on stainless steel bars, rods and wires has been reduced from 330 per cent to 85-175 per cent ad valorem, depending on the size of the product.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 January 1983

Import duty reduction on natural rubber

The import duty on natural rubber has been reduced from 81 per cent to 35 per cent.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 June 1983

Customs duties increases

The Government has announced increases in customs import duty and auxiliary customs duty as follows:

Customs import duty:

All items of chapters 25, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 73, 76, 78 and 79. The following CCCN Nos: 32.01/03; 32.04/12. Sub-headings 3 to 7 inclusive; 32.13; 39.01/06; 40.01/04; 84.11 sub-heading (2); 84.12; 84.15 sub-heading (1); 85.18/27 sub-heading (5); 90.13.

Auxiliary customs duty:

Auxiliary customs duty is raised from 30 per cent to 35 per cent on goods on which customs duty of 60 per cent or more is levied; duty is also raised from 20 per cent to 25 per cent on goods on which customs duty of nil to 60 per cent is levied.

Source: British Business, 10 June 1983

Customs duty rate increases

The rates of auxiliary duty of customs on several imported goods have been increased by 5 per cent. In addition, the exemption from additional (countervailing) duty on imported iron and steel items, including tinplate, has been withdrawn.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 January 1983
Removal of export duty

The Government abolished the export duty of Rs 125 per ton on peanut extract with effect from 16 February 1983.


Export ban

The Government has decided not to allow any further export of staple cotton in any quantity.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, ESCAP, 15 August 1983 (Economic Trends, 15 June 1983)

Export - import policy

The Government announced a new import-export policy on 15 April 1983.

Under the new policy, 144 new items of industrial machinery have been included for import under OGL (open general licence) while eight items have been added to the canalized list for public sector agencies and four items have been de-canalized. However, export of castor oil to general currency areas has been partially de-canalized. Besides, nine items in the canalized stage, which were not being imported, have been shifted to the banned list and the ban on export of sugar cane and khandsari sugar has been lifted and the items have been placed under OGL. Other items added to the OGL list include peanut butter, jaggery, barley and compound cattle and poultry feeds. Additionally, as before, the export of basmati rice is to continue under OGL while non-basmati rice export will not be normally allowed.

The system of prior registration of import contracts for OGL items in force for certain items, such as, man-made fibres and yarns have now also been extended to a number of other items in order to enable timely monitoring. More facilities have been extended to 100 per cent export-oriented units, whereby such units can also import second-hand capital goods, diesel generating sets, consumables and packing materials. The facility of OGL imports for capital goods has also been extended to other units producing exclusively for exports. The scope of duty-free scheme for import against REP (replenishment) licences has been enlarged by adding
INDIA (cont'd)

some new items and the existing scheme for imports of raw material and components without payment of customs duty is to continue. A reduction in the entitlement of additional licences to export houses has also been made and a special procedure has been evolved to regulate the import of components in conformity with the approved phased manufacturing programmes.

Some other major changes in the new policy include, a system of applications for import of second-hand capital goods on a centralized basis to check misuse; provision of incentives for exports to new markets and new products; considerable relaxation in the import licensing procedure for non-resident Indians; decentralization of REP licensing work for such Indians; addition of six more items under OGL for upgradation of technology in energy conservation; provisions for import under OGL of a number of capital goods; rationalization of the scheme for utilizing indigenously manufactured intermediate products made for exports; and liberalization of the policy for import of spares for maintenance of machinery and equipment.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 May 1983

Import policy changes; import-export linkage

The Government has decided to allow manufacturers/exporters to import machinery up to a ceiling of Rs 50 lakhs (1 lakh = 100,000), in case they exported a minimum 50 per cent of their production with a minimum of Rs 5 lakhs f.o.b. in any of the previous two years. Earlier, manufacturers/exporters were permitted to import machinery up to Rs 20 lakhs against licences in a year without the need for indigenous clearance, essentiality certificates and other capital goods licensing procedures. Under the changed policy it would be left to the manufacturer to utilize his own licence or to acquire licences from other exporters for the import of machinery. In addition, the upper limit for automatic licences issued to actual users has been raised to Rs 1.5 lakhs.

Further, the Government has decided to include a provision in the import policy to permit the sale of goods manufactured in free-trade zones in India to a licence holder in the automatic tariff area to an extent of 25 per cent of the production of the item by the unit concerned. Additionally, where canalizing agencies were unable to supply materials within three months from the date of payment by the actual users, it would be open to the users to approach the licensing office directly for import to cover a part of the demand so unfulfilled.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, ESCAP, 15 August 1983
(Economic Trends, 16 June 1983)
INDONESIA

Fifty per cent import duty exemption on yarn

Decree No. 217/KMK.05/1983 provides that with effect from 8 March 1983 the basic material of textured yarn in the form of certain types of polyester filament yarn/pre-oriented yarn (tariff heading 51.01.229) is granted a 50 per cent exemption from import duty so that the rate becomes 15 per cent.


Reductions and increases of import duties and sales taxes

Under various decrees issued by the Minister of Finance, the following changes have taken effect:

(a) Import duty and import sales tax reduced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Revised rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 48.01.939</td>
<td>Cardboard paper or media-plex in rolls for wall-paper manufacturing</td>
<td>30% 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 48.07.949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 48.07.999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.04.120</td>
<td>Pitched ribbed kraft paper composed and bonded with bitumen in sheets and rolls for cigarette industries</td>
<td>30% 5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Import duty and import sales tax increased:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82.01.100</td>
<td>Tools of the kind used in agriculture, plantations or forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.01.200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.01.300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.01.400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.01.500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.01.900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INDONESIA (cont'd)**

**Import duty and import sales tax changes**

By decrees issued by the Minister of Finance, the rates of import duty and import sales tax have been amended in the following tariff heading divisions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import duty</th>
<th>Import sales tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04.04.900 Cheese in packing of two pieces - 10 kg. nett</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.09.990 Aluminium paste</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.49 Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.49.110 Drilling or boring machines</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.49.120 Tapping or reaming machines</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth compacting rammers for road building and the like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.49.131 In CKD condition</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.49.132 In built-up condition</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.49.140 Rock-drilling and mining machines</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.49.190 Others</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.49.900 Parts</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.01.121 Electro motors in completely knocked-down condition</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Trade Information Sheet, ESCAP, 30 June 1983 (Business News, 15 and 24 June 1983)*
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Import controls liberalized

Iran has recently liberalized its import controls and Iranians are now permitted to import goods to the value of US$25,000 from a list of forty-two items published by the Government.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, July 1983

IRAQ

Import prohibitions

Iraq has prohibited imports of goods falling under the following tariff headings:

04.03; 15.03; 17.01; 18.06; 19.02; 19.03; 19.08; 21.04; 21.07; 22.01; 22.03; ex 22.09; 25.23; ex 27.10; 28.04; 28.08; 28.45; 30.04; 31.02; 34.01; 34.06; ex 35.01 to 06; 36.05; ex 39.01 to 07; ex 40.08; ex 40.14; 41.03; 41.09; 42.02; ex 44.18; ex 44.23; ex 46.03; ex 48.01 to 04; 48.10; ex 48.16; ex 48.21; 50.04; 50.07; 50.09; 55.03; 59.02; ex 59.06; 59.14 and 15; ex 60.03 to 05; ex 61.01 and 02; ex 61.05 and 06; 61.07; ex 61.10; ex 62.01; ex 62.04; 64.01 to 03; ex 64.05; ex 68.11 to 13; 69.04; 70.17; ex 73.21; ex 74.16; ex 76.16; ex 82.01; ex 83.15; ex 84.17; ex 85.01; ex 87.02; ex 87.06; ex 94.01; ex 94.03; ex 97.03; ex 97.07; 98.01; 98.12.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 559, 13 June 1983

ISRAEL

Extension of additional customs duty

The Israeli Government has stated that the Customs Tariff and Exemption (Amendment 17) Order 1982 which imposed an additional customs duty of 3 per cent ad valorem on all imports has been extended to 31 March 1984 and is reduced to 2 per cent (see Survey No. 16, page 45).

Source: British Business, 22 April 1983
ISRAEL (cont'd)

Import licensing

On 29 May 1983 the Israeli authorities decided to require import licensing for the products under the following tariff Nos. ex 20.02, 20.05, ex 29.04, 44.14, 44.18.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 July 1983

Import restrictions for table wine, soft drinks and canned fish

As of 1 April 1983 the Israeli authorities imposed on imported table wine (subject to import licensing) an import levy amounting to IS 0.16/litre in addition to the import tariff of IS 3.06/litre + 12 per cent. Imports amounted to about 10 per cent of domestic production of which so far only 55 per cent had been sold.

As concerns imports of soft drinks, the Israeli authorities imposed Article 15 of the Free Trade Agreement with the European Communities which would limit imports to an average of imports of the years 1981 and 1982.

With effect from 1 April 1983, Israel permits again imports of canned fish. However, in order to protect domestic production minimum prices are set for these products. If import prices fall below the minimum prices, the authorities will impose levies which are kept flexible according to needs.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 6 May 1983

IVORY COAST

Duty exemption for agricultural equipment

In its 1983 budget the Government of the Ivory Coast announced that agricultural equipment will be exempted from import duty with effect from 1 June 1983. Equipment for the development of livestock and the animal production industry will also be exempt from import duty.

The new regulations are not yet in force and a ministerial decree will be published in due course to make it clear how they are to be applied. However, a list of the commodities affected has been published. These include tractors, agricultural and horticultural vehicles, mechanical equipment, spare parts, tyres and animal feedstuffs, etc.

Source: British Business, 13 May 1983
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Tariff changes

Regarding yarn of continuous synthetic textile fibres, not texturized (heading 51.01.11), imports of these goods will now attract customs duty at 5 per cent, but will however, be exempted from fiscal import duty. VAT remains at the normal rate (see Survey No. 17, page 41).

Source: British Business, 8 April 1983

Imports of certain biscuits forbidden

Under Notice to Importers No. 83.003 of March 1983, the Ministry of Commerce has confirmed that the import into the Ivory Coast of dry biscuits without cocoa and containing less than 15 per cent sugar (customs classification No. 19.08.40) is forbidden; in addition, the import of "other biscuits" (customs classification No. 19.08.90) is subject to permit. These regulations, which had been introduced in July 1975, will remain in force until further notice.

Source: British Business, 27 May 1983
Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 551, 18 April 1983
and No. 555, 16 May 1983

Imports exempted from 0.75 per cent charge

By Notice to Importers No. 83.004 of 7 April 1983, the Ministry of Trade of the Ivory Coast announced that the following goods are exempt from the 0.75 per cent charge on f.o.b. value (see Survey No. 17, page 41):

- imports into the Ivory Coast of goods not subject to verification by the "Société Générale de surveillance";

- imports under contract concluded with the State authorities.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 558, 6 June 1983

Prior licensing required for buckets

Under Decree No. 83-249 of 29 March 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 28 April 1983, the Ministry of Trade of the Ivory Coast has imposed a prior licensing requirement on imports of iron and steel buckets (tariff heading 73.38.31). Formerly these had been subject to an import intention declaration with prior permit.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 563, 11 July 1983
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Import régime amended for tubes of iron or steel

Under a Decision dated 1 April 1983, a "declaration of intention to import" is now required for imports into the Ivory Coast of the following products:

- tubes of iron or steel, straight and of uniform wall-thickness, of circular cross-section, unworked, welded (tariff heading 73.18.02)

- tubes of iron or steel, threaded for use as high-pressure conduits, of an external diameter of more than 60 mm and of an internal diameter of more than 45 mm (tariff heading ex 73.18.21)

- other tubes of iron or steel, threaded for use as high-pressure conduits (tariff heading 73.18.29)

- welded tubes of iron or steel, of rectangular cross-section (tariff heading ex 73.18.31)

- other tubes and pipes of iron or steel (tariff heading 73.18.90).

An import licence was previously required for admission of the above-mentioned products into the Ivory Coast.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 559, 13 June 1983

JAMAICA

Sixty tariff items removed from restricted imports list

The Jamaican Government Notice 3051 removed sixty tariff items from the list of restricted imports. Import permits for the goods concerned will be issued freely, subject to the availability of quotas and foreign exchange.

The items remaining on the restricted list will continue to require import permits which will only be issued after a genuine need for the products has been proven.

Source: British Business, 27 May 1983
JAMAICA (cont'd)

Import ban for motor vehicles and spare parts by private individuals

The Ministry of Industry and Trade of Jamaica prohibited on 23 February 1983 imports of motor vehicles and spare parts by private individuals.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 May 1983

Import reduction of 10 per cent planned for 1983

In an attempt to eliminate its international trade deficit, Jamaica will cut imports by 10 per cent - $150 million - in 1983.

Imports of basic food staples and pharmaceuticals required for the treatment of the chronically ill will not be limited by the new import scheme.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 29 June 1983

JAPAN

Tariff quotas

Tariff quotas have been set for the first half of fiscal year 1983/84 (April-September 1983) on ten commodities, including calves, cheese and oats.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 May 1983

Standards and certification systems

The Japanese authorities announced on 26 March 1983 a series of measures designed to make standards and certification systems as a whole more open to Japan's trading partners. The measures included ensuring legal non-discrimination between nationals and non-nationals in certification systems, ensuring the transparency of standards developing processes, promoting the internationalization of standards, accepting foreign test data and otherwise simplifying systems and speeding up procedures. Between seventeen and twenty laws and administrative orders are involved relating to such products as motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemical, and consumer and electronics products.

Source: L/5472, 13 April 1983
(Tariffs and Trade, 30 March 1983)
JORDAN

Tariff changes

Tariff changes have been made for a large number of products contained in tariff numbers 22.05, 22.06, 22.09, 87.02.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 557, 30 May 1983

Measures regarding milk imports

The Ministry of Supply has decided to stop all imports of fresh pasteurized milk. It will instruct local dairy companies to increase production to cover any resulting shortages, and will lift restrictions on the local production of cheese from fresh milk.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 April 1983

KENYA

1983-1984 Budget; import duty decreases

The 1983-1984 Budget, presented on 23 June 1983, is designed to boost Kenya's manufacturing industries, to increase exports of manufactured goods, and to reduce excessive protectionism of domestic industry. The import licensing system is to be modified to ease the import of essential goods. Nevertheless, the present tight controls on government expenditure will continue. The main points are:

- import duties on raw materials of over 30 per cent are to be brought down by an average of 14.7 per cent of existing rates;
- duty on imported scrap for the steel industry will be abolished;
- duty on raw materials for the food processing and plastics industries is down to 10 per cent;
- duty on raw materials needed for road signs will be abolished.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1983
Tariffs and Trade, 29 June 1983

Imports of passenger motor vehicles banned

It has been announced in the Official Gazette that the Government has banned the import of passenger vehicles, unless authorized by the Ministry
KENYA (cont'd)

of Commerce. The ban does not affect motor cycles and vehicles imported by diplomats accredited to Kenya.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 February-14 March 1983

Import deposit scheme abolished

Under Circular No. 1/83/10 of 27 January 1983 of the Central Bank of Kenya, the authorities have abolished the import deposit scheme and, with effect from 1 February 1983, deposits held by the Central Bank of Kenya have been released, and approved import licences held by banks pending payment of import deposits have been released to importers.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, March 1983
Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 550, 11 April 1983

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Tariff increases on audio systems, cameras and electric cookers

The tariff rates have been raised on audio systems, cameras and electric rice cookers.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 April 1983

Changes in import and export restrictions

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced a terminal trade plan, running from July 1983 to June 1984, among the provisions of which is the removal of 305 items from the import embargo list. Affected items include trucks, electric washing machines, refrigerators, textile products, chewing gum and children's bicycles. At the same time a further eighteen items will be added to the list of import embargo items, including snakes, earthworms and colour TV braun tubes. The net effect of these measures is to raise the import liberalization ratio from 76.6 per cent to 80.4 per cent.

The terminal trade plan also provides for the free export of fertilizers, rice cookers, cement and forty-three other items which previously required prior export authorization. This measure has raised the export liberalization ratio from 79 per cent to 83.5 per cent.

Source: News Review, 11 June 1983
KUWAIT

**Duty on spark plugs**

The Ministry for Commerce and Industry has imposed a 25 per cent customs duty on imported spark plugs, in order to protect a local company.

*Source:* Middle East Economic Digest, 6 May 1983

**Cash subsidies and customs exemptions for farmers**

On 28 May 1983 the National Assembly passed a law providing for cash subsidies and customs exemption for farmers.

*Source:* Middle East Economic Digest, 3 June 1983

**Import licence requirements**

Importers are required to hold a valid general import licence before goods may be allowed into Kuwait. All documents must bear the name and number of the licence holder and this information should also be quoted on the freight packaging.

*Source:* Middle East Economic Digest, 15 April 1983

**Labelling of imported foods**

The Municipality and the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, and Public Health have reached agreement on regulations on labelling of imported foods. The manufacturer must specify the date of manufacture, expiry date, contents and commercial data.

*Source:* Middle East Economic Digest, 3 June 1983

LEBANON

**Import of agricultural chemicals prohibited**

Lebanon has introduced new regulations prohibiting the import of agricultural chemicals and specifying the requirements of the marking and labelling of agricultural chemicals. They affect agricultural chemicals containing the following:
LEBANON (cont'd)

Calcium arsenate, copper arsenate, lead arsenate, sodium arsenate, copper acetoarsenite, endrin, chlordecone, dechlorane, strobane, E.P.N. leptophos, ompa, phenazine, aramite, erbon, ocrylonitrile, dibromochloropropane, sodium fluoroacetate, sodium cyanide, technical BHC (not gamme BCH = lindane), dieldrin, heptachlore, DDT, Ethylan.

Source: British Business, 12 August 1983

LIBERIA

Labelling of pharmaceutical products

Information printed on the labels of pharmaceutical products imported into Liberia must be written in English.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 550, 11 April 1983

LIBYA

Imports prohibitions

The following products are now prohibited for import:

- motor vehicles
- television receivers
- carpets, carpeting and rugs
- air conditioners
- motor-vehicle radios
- stationery and office supplies
- bicycles
- asphalt-laying machines
- trailers and skips
- crushing-mills
- video-tape recorders
- video-cassettes
- cigarette-lighters
- dish-washing machines
- kitchen utensils
- bedspreads and table cloths
- tables and chairs of formica
- office furniture
- fresh fruit

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 558, 6 June 1983
LIBYA (cont'd)

Declaration of goods to customs

Any goods not declared to the Customs authorities within seven days of arrival will either be auctioned, or transferred to a bonded warehouse for two months on the approval of the Director-General of Customs.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 July 1983

MADAGASCAR

Tax on imported petroleum products

By Ordinance No. 83006, published in Madagascar's Official Gazette of 5 March 1983, the authorities instituted a tax on a number of petroleum products imported into Madagascar contained in tariff headings 27.10 and 27.11.

This tax cancels and replaces the import, consumption and sampling taxes on hydrocarbons. It is charged on the international posted price plus freight and insurance, except for products falling under tariff headings 27.10.22 and 27.10.29, where it is based on the c.i.f. price.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 550, 11 April 1983

Issue of import licences

By Notice dated 19 January 1983, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Madagascar established new provisions concerning the issue of import licences.

All applications for import licences must be preceded by consultation of at least three suppliers concerning prices. Apart from the documents usually required, at least three pro forma invoices, from different suppliers, must accompany any licence filed with the Comptoir malgache des importations (Madagascar Import Bureau).

There are, however, certain exemptions from the above-mentioned provisions, for example, in the case of imports by exclusive agents or in connection with transactions financed from abroad.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 553, 2 May 1983
MADAGASCAR (cont'd)

Inspection of imports by the Société générale de Surveillance

Under Interministerial Order No. 1980/83, published in the Official Gazette of 28 May 1983, with effect from 1 June 1983 all imports of goods into Madagascar have been made subject to inspection, prior to embarkation, by the Société générale de Surveillance. The inspection covers the quality, price and quantity of products, regardless of the customs régime for import and the mode of shipment of goods (by sea or air).

The following products or transactions are exempt from inspection by the Société générale de Surveillance: gold; precious stones; objects of art; explosives and pyrotechnical articles; ammunition; weapons and instruments of war; live animals; eggs; fish, fresh, chilled or frozen; meat, fresh, chilled or frozen; fruit, fresh, chilled or frozen; personal effects and household articles (including used private vehicles); current newspapers and periodicals; supplies intended for diplomatic and consular missions and for United Nations agencies and imported for their own needs; imports by post; imports covered by a licence in an amount not exceeding FMG 4 million.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 562, 4 July 1983

MALAWI

Increase in duties and taxes

Under the 1983 budget the following measures were announced:

- a 10 per cent increase in excise duty rates on beer and chibuku, and a 5 per cent increase on cigarettes, tobacco and snuff;
- an increase of surtax from 20 to 25 per cent on luxury goods and a 5 per cent rate applied to those goods which have up to now not attracted surtax;
- an increase from 3 to 4 per cent in the imports temporary levy;
- increased duty on tyres and tubes and industrial spirits.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, May 1983
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 April-14 May 1983
British Business, 15 April 1983
MALAYSIA

Import duty increases

The import duty on cigarettes and cut filler tobacco was increased with effect from 2 July 1983. Cigarette duty was increased to M$80 per kg. from M$60 per kg. and duty on cut filler tobacco was raised by 30 per cent to M$65 per kg.

Source: FAS Report, WR 29-83, 20 July 1983

Changes in import duties and surcharges

The Malaysian authorities have modified the import duties on products covered under the following tariff headings:

72.22; 84.01; 84.10; 84.21; 84.22; 84.41; 84.56;

In addition, the 5 per cent import surcharge has been removed from items falling under the following tariff headings:

73.37; 82.02; 84.03; 84.05; 84.10; 84.11; 84.14; 84.21; 84.40; 84.41; 84.56; 84.61; 90.22; 90.23; 90.24.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 July 1983

Export ban for certain timber

The Malaysian authorities have prohibited the export of eleven more species of timber in log form, bringing to twenty-seven the total number of species covered by export bans.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 May 1983

Changes in regulations affecting sole agents and distributors

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has announced a new policy on the appointment of sole agents or distributors for goods imported into Malaysia. From now on all sole agents or distributors must be either firms established in Malaysia or individual Malaysians. Preference must be given to Bumiputras (indigenous Malays) when appointing agents/distributors. Under the new policy, agents/distributors registered overseas will not be permitted to be sole agents/distributors of goods imported into Malaysia.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, ESCAP, 15 July 1983
(British Business, 17 June 1983)
MALDIVES

Membership in GATT

The Maldives, which had become independent on 26 July 1965 and had since applied the GATT rules to its trade on a de facto basis, asked to be deemed a contracting party to the GATT on 19 April 1983 under the provisions of Article XXVI:5(c) of the General Agreement. The Maldives became a contracting party to the GATT, with its rights and obligations, dating from 26 July 1965.

Source: L/5481, 19 April 1983

MAURITANIA

Customs duty changes

Order No. 82.178 of 24 December 1982 has changed the revenue system applicable to various products imported into Mauritania.

The rate of customs duty applicable to goods originating in and coming from countries paying the minimum tariff is fixed at 5 per cent of their customs value, and the rate applicable to goods originating in countries subject to the minimum tariff is fixed at 15 per cent of that value.

Substantial increases in fiscal duty have been introduced on a large number of items, ranging from 5 per cent to 308 per cent.

08.10.00 Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar 45%

22.09.21 to 22.09.39 Liqueurs and spirits 175%

24.02.31 and 39 Cigarettes 105%

27.10.32 Super-grade motor fuel 154%

27.10.55 Fuel oil, Heavy II 5%

36.06.60 Matches 308%

Collection of customs duty is suspended, regardless of origin, on imports of a large number of products ranging from tariff heading 09.02 to 88.03.
MAURITANIA (cont'd)

Customs duty is also suspended on imports into Mauritania of the following products, if originating and coming from countries members of the EEC:

Chapters 1 to 21: All products in these chapters
25.23.10; 25.23.11; 25.23.30; 25.23.90: Hydraulic cements
40.05.01 to 44.05.90: Common wood, sawn but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm.
ex 55.09.21; ex 55.09.22; "Percale" cotton fabric
ex 55.09.34; ex 55.09.35;
ex 55.09.37; ex 55.09.38:
55.09.31; "Guinea" cotton fabric
ex 84.06.20: Outboard motors for fishing-boats
84.15.11: Compression-type refrigerating equipment, of which the power of the compressor is not less than 10 h.p.
85.13: Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus
85.15.05; 85.15.10; Transmitters and transmitter-receivers for radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting and television
85.15.20:
87.01: All tractors
ex 87.02: Flatbed and rack-sided lorries, with a load capacity of not less than three tons
ex 87.02.21; ex 87.02.22; Tipping lorries, other, with a load capacity of not less than ten tons
ex 87.02.23; ex 87.02.29:
ex 87.02.36: Chassis of motor vehicles, with a load capacity of not less than ten tons
87.14.63: Trailers, for the transport of goods, other, with a load capacity of not less than ten tons.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 551, 18 April 1983

Customs duty and tax changes

By Order No. 82-172 (1983 Finance Act) the authorities of Mauritania have introduced changes to the customs and tax régime applicable to imports
MAURITANIA (cont'd)

of a large number of goods, ranging from tariff numbers 24.01 to 98.10.10.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 559, 13 June 1983

MAURITIUS

Sales tax imposed on most imported goods

By Decision No. 129 published in the Government Gazette of 24 November 1982, the Mauritian authorities have imposed a sales tax at the rate of 5 per cent on imports of all goods except the following:

- fertilizers;
- agricultural machinery;
- containers specially designed for the transport of goods by rail, sea, air or road;
- the following foodstuffs: sugar, flour, rice, bread, salt, meat and fish, vegetable oils and fats;
- medicaments and medicinal preparations;
- fuels of all kinds, including gas.

For importers approved by the Minister of Trade, the sales tax is calculated on the c.i.f. value of the goods.

For other importers, the sales tax is calculated on the c.i.f. value plus import duties and charges, plus 20 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international No. 557, 30 May 1983

MEXICO

Import liberalization for certain raw materials and spare parts

The Mexican authorities announced in the "Diario Oficial" of 25 March 1983 that certain priority industries will be able to import raw materials and spare parts with an insufficient national production, subject to tariff reduction of up to 100 per cent, depending on the availability of national equivalents.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 29 April 1983
MEXICO (cont'd)

Substantial import tariff changes

A decree, published in Mexico's "Diario Oficial" on 19 May 1983, amended import tariffs on a very large number of items, ranging from Chapters 05 to 98.

Source: British Business, 17 June 1983

A decree published in the "Diario Oficial" on 6 April 1983 amended the import duties on a large number of items falling within the Chapters 12 to 85.

Source: British Business, 13 May 1983

Import licensing

A decree, published in the "Diario Oficial" on 31 March 1983, indicated that import licences will be required until 31 December 1983 on a large number of items in the Chapters 01 to 99.

Source: British Business, 13 May 1983

List of imports covered by controlled currency rates

A decree published in the "Diario Oficial", 11 April 1983, amended the 20 December 1982 list of products whose importation is covered by the controlled currency rate.

Source: British Business, 13 May 1983

MOROCCO

Duty-free imports for investments in the tourist industry

By Dahir No. 1-83-134 of 3 June 1983, published in the Official Gazette on 15 June 1983, the Moroccan authorities have taken measures to encourage tourist investments. In particular, the text provides the possibility of importing, free of duty and product tax, new materials, tooling, equipment goods, means of transport, pleasure craft and
MOROCCO (cont'd)

intermediate products intended for the implementation of investment programmes given prior approval by the Moroccan administration.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 568-569, 15 and 22 August 1983

Import duties and charges suspended on raw hides and skins

Under Order No. 193-83 of 21 February 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 2 March 1983, duties and charges applicable to imports of raw hides and skins (tariff heading 41.01) have been suspended for six months as from 1 March 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 556, 23 May 1983

Customs duty reduced on certain prepared milk

Under Order No. 567-83 of 16 May 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 18 May 1983, the rate of customs duty applicable to prepared milk and milk substitutes, in powder form, for use as infants' food and put up other than in immediate containers of a net content not exceeding 2 kg. (heading No. 21.07 D II a 2) has been reduced from 80 per cent to 60 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 566-567, 1 and 8 August 1983

Tariff changes for certain clocks

Under Order No. 8-83 of 7 January 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 2 February 1983, the Moroccan authorities have changed the rate of customs duty applicable to certain goods falling under tariff heading 91.04.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 550, 11 April 1983

Prior deposit régime for imports

Under Exchange Bureau Circular No. 1423 of 2 May 1983, the Moroccan authorities have adopted new provisions, effective 3 May 1983, regarding
MOROCCO (cont'd)

the prior deposit on imports. The main provisions are the following:

1. The prior deposit must be lodged before any import document (import commitment or certificate) can be domiciled with an approved intermediary.

2. The amount of the prior deposit is fixed at 25 per cent of the total value of the goods imported.

3. In principle, the deposit is refunded three months after the date of bank domiciliation (formerly six months).

4. The following transactions are exempt from deposit requirement:

   (a) Imports in the context of special customs arrangements (temporary admission, bonded warehouses, etc.).

   (b) Imports of capital goods carried out in the context of investment programmes recognized as being consistent with the investment codes, and effected on the basis of lists duly endorsed by the competent administrative services.

   (c) Imports of capital goods carried out by undertakings which export, or undertake to export, at least 25 per cent of their turnover.

   (d) Certain imports exempted from the deposit requirement by special authorization from the Minister for Finance and carried out directly by Government authorities, local authorities, public establishments or corporations whose capital is entirely or partly State-held.

   (e) Imports of certain agricultural goods, pharmaceuticals, chemical fertilizers, newsprint and publications.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, No. 558, 6 June 1983

Import régime for 1983 (see Survey No. 17, page 51)

On 10 March 1983 the Moroccan authorities adopted measures which have the effect of transferring all products in List "A" of the import programme for 1983 (products that may be freely imported on presentation of an import indenture) to List "B" of the programme (products subject to administrative permit).

Import indentures domiciled prior to 10 March 1983 are usable only in one of the following cases: if an irrevocable and confirmed credit was
MOROCCO (cont'd)

opened in favour of the foreign supplier prior to 10 March; if the goods were loaded prior to the same date for direct shipment to Morocco.

According to Circular No. 1420 of 9 March 1983, products for which refunds were instituted on importation into Morocco after 10 March 1983 may, as in the past, be imported under cover of an import indenture domiciled with a bank that is an approved intermediary if they are declared under a suspensory customs régime (temporary admission, etc.).

Under Circular No. 1421 of the Moroccan Foreign Exchange Office, dated 28 March 1983, the Moroccan authorities have again transferred to List "A" (products not subject to import authorization) of the 1983 Import Programme the following products which had been placed in List "B" (products subject to administrative authorization) on 10 March 1983:

- parts and spare parts of appliances, machines and motors, except for motor-vehicles;
- paper for the printing of newspapers and periodicals;
- books, brochures, newspapers and periodicals;
- raw materials and packaging articles for the pharmaceutical industry imported directly by approved firms;
- sterile plaster bandages, catgut, ligatures and sea-tangle tents;
- optical-glass elements, appliances and instruments for medical uses;
- certain raw materials and semi-products for industry.

British Business, 29 April 1983
Middle East Economic Digest, 8 April 1983

Presentation and labelling of veterinary medicaments

In the context of the law concerning the exercise, in a private capacity, of veterinary medicine, surgery and pharmacy, the Moroccan authorities have adopted Decree No. 2.82.541 of 15 March 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 16 March 1983, laying down, inter alia, the legal provisions applicable to the presentation and labelling of veterinary medicaments.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 556, 23 May 1983
NEW ZEALAND

Changes in trade regulations

The Customs Acts Amendment Act (No. 2) which came into force on 26 November 1982 makes miscellaneous amendments to the Customs Act 1966 with major amendments contained in sections 7, 8, 9, 12 and 16.

Section 7 amends section 120(4) of the Customs Act to allow a variation of rates of duty in the Preferential Tariff to individual developing countries. Previously, where a developing country rate was provided in the Tariff, this was applicable to all developing countries. The amendment provides flexibility by permitting a variation of rates of duty and will allow for the competitive ability of developing countries in relation to particular goods to be taken into full account when setting tariff rates.

Section 8 amends section 122(1) of the Customs Act and allows the Minister to set a rate of duty not exceeding the normal tariff rate in the case of goods which can be admitted free of duty in the Customs Tariff. Previously, the Minister could impose a rate of duty not exceeding 25 per cent ad valorem. The 25 per cent limit prevented that degree of flexibility which is desirable to implement the Government's policies and give the level of assistance and protection it is appropriate to give to industries and agricultural producers.

Section 9 amends section 129 of the Customs Act and provides that when ascertaining whether dumping duty shall be imposed, certain adjustments may be made to the fair market value of goods sold for home consumption in the country of export, before comparing that value with the price paid by importers of goods from that country to New Zealand. The adjustments which may be made are deductions of those costs which form part of the domestic sale value but which are not included in the export price. Examples of the types of cost envisaged are internal freight, technical assistance, marketing arrangements and warranty.

Section 12 amends section 236 of the Customs Act with the result that vehicles subject to the control of Customs may now be driven by the importer, the exporter, or the agent of either.

Section 16 amends section 275(4) of the Customs Act by removing the two-year time bar on the seizure of restricted goods.

Sections 3-6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 17 also make amendments to the Customs Act. Sections 3 and 15 increase from 50 to 250 tons the vessels that can be forfeited under the Customs Act.

Sections 4, 5, 10, 11 and 14 make minor technical amendments to the Customs Act. Section 6 allows the Comptroller to impose conditions on all warehouse licences, not just on manufacturing warehouse licences. Section 13 extends the power of the Collector to deal with petty offences.
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

Section 17, along with Sections 22, 26, 32 and 34, double the maximum fines in respect of offence provisions in the Customs Act. Most of the penalty provisions have not been altered for some years.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 April 1983
(Customs Bulletin No. 164, February 1983)

NIGER

Licensing requirement for certain agricultural products

Under Order No. 027/MCT/MF dated 27 April 1983, published in the Official Gazette of Niger on 1 May 1983, the Ministry of Trade has introduced a prior licensing requirement for imports of the following agricultural products:

- whole or broken cereals, millet, maize, grain sorghum and rice, whether or not husked;
- groats, meal and flour of millet, maize, grain sorghum and rice, whether or not mixed.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 568-569, 15 and 22 August 1983

NIGERIA

Import ban for passenger motor vehicles


Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1983
Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 June 1983

Import licences

Import licences granted to Nigerian importers are valid for one year. However, foreign exchange for payment of foreign suppliers is granted by the Central Bank of Nigeria for six months only, renewable for a further
NIGERIA (cont'd)

six months after examination of the use made of the licence by the Nigerian importer.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 549, 7 April 1983

Registration of cosmetic products

The Nigerian authorities have introduced a registration procedure requiring exporters of cosmetic products to file quality-quantity forms for their products with the Nigerian Ministry of Health. The instructions which manufacturers must comply with are contained in a document entitled "Registration Form for Cosmetic Products/Form FDA/2002".

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 552, 25 April 1983

NORWAY

Generalized system of preferences

The Norwegian Government has decided to add Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo to the list of least-developed countries eligible for duty-free treatment for all products.

Source: L/4242/Add.22, 3 August 1983

Extension of Article XIX action on certain textile items

Global quotas maintained under Article XIX on certain textile items have been prolonged for a further six-month period beginning 1 July 1983. The quotas for the period have been set as follows:

1. Knitted shirts, blouses and T-shirts 700,000 pieces
2. Knitted undergarments 2,200,000 pieces
3. Knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers 2,200,000 pieces
4. Jackets of woven material including part of suits and sets 400,000 pieces
5. Trousers of woven material including part of suits and sets 850,000 pieces
6. Shirts of woven material 950,000 pieces
7. Blouses of woven material 660,000 pieces
8. Bed linen 160,000 kg.
NORWAY (cont'd)

The quota maintained on imports of outer garments of woven material has been replaced by automatic licensing for surveillance purposes.

Source: L/4692/Add.13, 13 April 1983

OMAN

Changes in customs duties

In accordance with recent Gulf Co-operation Council recommendations, the base rate of customs duty has been increased from 2 per cent to 4 per cent. The list of duty-free items remains unchanged. However, the duty on alcoholic beverages and spirits is raised from 75 per cent to 100 per cent and the rate for tobacco and its products is raised from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The duty rate on emulsion and enamel paints is reduced from 20 per cent to 4 per cent and the rate on ice-cream from 10 per cent to 4 per cent.

Source: British Business, 17 July 1983
        Middle East Economic Digest, 10 June 1983
        Moniteur du Commerce international No. 568-569,
        15 and 22 August 1983

Licences for machinery imports

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced that licences to import machinery will not be renewed automatically; they will only be issued after inspection of imports' workshops to ensure that full stocks of spare parts are kept.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 10 June 1983

PAKISTAN

Import duty changes

Import duties have been changed for the following products:
PAKISTAN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
<th>New rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural/synthetic rubber</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betel nuts</td>
<td>PRs. 20</td>
<td>PRs. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betel leaves</td>
<td>PRs. 60</td>
<td>PRs. 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial sewing machines</td>
<td>Exempted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sales tax of 20 per cent has been imposed on the import of dried fruits.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 September 1983
(Expo News Service, July 1983, Colombo)

Anti-dumping and countervailing duties

The Pakistan Government has issued an anti-dumping and countervailing duties ordinance, giving it the authority to apply additional duties to any goods which it considers may be imported into Pakistan at less than the normal value and for which the difference in price causes, or is likely to cause, injury to an established or potential industry operating in Pakistan. The amount of duty levied on such goods will be assessed by the Government and given prior notification through the Official Gazette of Pakistan.

Source: British Business, 4 March 1983

PANAMA

Import tariff changes for motor vehicles

In the Official Gazette, 19,782, 30 March 1983, (Resolution 37 of 22 March 1983), the Panamanian Government announced the following changes in the duties on new, second-hand, and four-wheel-drive motor vehicles.

New motor vehicles:

732-01-01 Up to the first US$4,000 f.o.b. duty is 18.75 per cent.

732-01-02 When the f.o.b. price is between US$4,000 and US$8,000 the duty is US$750 plus 108.75 per cent of the amount in excess of US$4,000.
PANAMA (cont’d)

732-01-03 When the f.o.b. price is between US$8,000 and US$12,000 the duty is US$5,100 plus 132.75 per cent of the amount in excess of US$8,000.

732-01-04 When the f.o.b. value is over US$12,000 duty is 90 per cent.

Second-hand cars:

732-01-07 The duty on used imported cars will be the same as for new cars. However, the following depreciation rates will be applied to cars manufactured three years before their importation into Panama:

- After the third year of manufacture 15 per cent
- After the fourth year of manufacture 30 per cent
- After the fifth year of manufacture 45 per cent
- After the sixth year of manufacture 60 per cent
- After the seventh year of manufacture 75 per cent

732-01-99 Four-wheel-drive vehicles of up to 1 ton (Jeep type) with an f.o.b. value of up to US$10,000, duty is 10 per cent.

Source: British Business, 13 May 1983

PARAGUAY

Foreign exchange regulation for imports

The Central Bank of Paraguay has issued Circular 35/83 which decrees that all imports covered by letters of credit must have the prior approval of the Central Bank. This approval must be sought by the importer before the opening of the letter of credit. Payments made through the banking system should receive approval before the consignment of the goods is shipped. The bank will authorize the sale of the foreign currency at the time the letter of credit is approved; payments through the banking system will be approved at the time the shipping documents are delivered to the importer for customs clearance.

Source: British Business, 10 June 1983
Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 4 July 1983
PARAGUAY (cont'd)

**Preferential exchange rate for cotton exports**

Paraguay has established a mixed preferential exchange rate to encourage cotton exports. The new rate allows exchange of 37.5 per cent of the value at G 126 per dollar, 25 per cent at G 160 per dollar and 25 per cent at the free-market rate of about G 230 per dollar. Cotton exports are subject to an export tax of G 5 per kilogram.

**Source:** FAS Report, 4 May 1983

PERU

**Import surcharge**

Peruvian Law No. 23337 of 15 December 1981 introduced an additional tax of 15 per cent on the import of goods. This law has now been replaced by Supreme Decree No. 085/83/EF which established a surcharge of 10 per cent of the c.i.f. value of imported goods and came into effect on 22 March 1983.

The surcharge on imported goods will be paid in the same manner and frequency as other customs tariffs and will remain in effect until 31 December 1983.

Goods exempted from the surcharge are: State imports; foreign donations; imports established by the State political Constitution; imports protected by franchises derived from international commitments; and imports of products totally exempted from customs and tariffs.

**Source:** British Business, 20 May 1983

**Import licensing extended**

Peru has introduced additional items to the list of products requiring an import licence and these fall within the following tariff numbers:

- 04.02; 07.01; 10.01; 10.05; 10.06; 10.07; 11.01; 12.01; 15.07;
- 22.08; 24.02; 26.01; 27.09; 28.50; 28.51; 28.52; 73.06; 73.07;
- 73.09; 73.11; 73.12; 73.13; 73.18; 84.59; 85.22.

**Source:** British Business, 12 August 1983
PHILIPPINES

Removal of export ban for timber; export quotas

The ban on exports of logs has been removed and replaced by a log export quota of 1.48 cubic metres for 1983.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 April 1983

POLAND

Substantial import and export duty increases

On 15 April 1983 Poland introduced substantial import and export duty increases. Many products intended for personal consumption can be imported in small quantities free of duty. However, larger quantities of goods are subject to high rates of duty. Import and export duties on passenger cars and foodstuffs were increased drastically. For instance, the export duties on these items were increased to 200 and 300 per cent respectively.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 April 1983

PORTUGAL

Increase in transaction tax and tax on beer

Under Decree No. 119 H/83 of 28 February 1983, published in the Official Gazette of the same date, the Portuguese authorities have raised from 15 to 17 per cent the general rate of the transaction tax, and from 12 to 15 escudos per litre the rate of the tax on beer.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 April 1983

Compound feeding stuffs

Under Decree No. 221 of 26 May 1983, published in the Official Gazette of the same date, the Portuguese authorities have established marketing standards applicable to compound feeding stuffs.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 July 1983
ROMANIA

Unified exchange rate in foreign trade transactions

Exchange rates for the Romanian leu in foreign trade transactions were unified from 1 July 1983 and are to be based on a number of Western currencies rather than just the United States dollar. The decision follows a directive from the International Monetary Fund on eliminating the variety of exchange rates used in foreign trade.


RWANDA

Prior import deposit

By a notification to approved banks on 24 February 1983, the National Bank of Rwanda established new provisions for import licences involving the supply of foreign exchange. Validation of such licences is subject to the furnishing of a deposit equal to 100 per cent of the C.&.F. value Rwanda for the products in List I, and to 50 per cent for the products in List II. List I contains a large number of consumer goods and List II certain motor vehicles.

The deposits can be released as soon as the corresponding goods have been cleared through customs. Moreover, the refund can be made for the total amount of the deposit relating to the licence concerned if 90 per cent of the goods have been cleared.

The measure does not apply to licences presented by Ministries and other State bodies and to food and beverages imported by hotels.


SAUDI ARABIA

Import ban for nutmeg and certain prefabricated construction items

By Royal Order 19385 of 15 August 1983, the import of nutmeg fruit and powder is banned. Nutmeg may be imported only when mixed with other spices and it must not constitute more than 20 per cent of the mix.

The Ministry of the Interior has banned the imports of construction
SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

units for prefabricated hotels, schools and hospitals because of the fire risk.

Source: British Business, 19 August 1983

Import duty on fresh eggs

To protect local farmers from foreign competition, fresh eggs (tariff heading 04.05) are henceforth subject to a customs duty of 20 per cent, with a minimum levy of 6 halalas per egg (1 halala = 1/100 riyal). The tax will be reviewed after 12 months.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 555, 16 May 1983
       Middle East Economic Digest, 29 April 1983

Limitation on imports of air-conditioners by container (see Survey No. 14, page 94)

The Saudi Arabian authorities have authorized imports of air-conditioners by container provided the container is equipped with handles allowing for mechanical handling.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 548, 28 March 1983

Ban lifted on imports of Lebanese goods

Saudi Arabia has lifted its ban on the import of many Lebanese goods.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 April 1983

Subsidies on meat imports abolished; wheat price maintained

In an effort to encourage domestic production, subsidies on imported frozen and chilled lamb and mutton have been phased out. However, despite evidence that output is approaching demand, the incentive price paid to domestic wheat farmers is to be maintained.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 May 1983
SENEGAL

Import régime amended

Under Law No. 83-44 of 18 February 1983, published in the Official Gazette of Senegal on 16 April 1983, the following changes have been made in the import régime:

1. Revenue duty

The new rates of revenue duty applicable to goods imported into Senegal have been set as follows:

- reduced revenue duty: 10 per cent on c.i.f. value (no change);
- ordinary revenue duty: 40 per cent on c.i.f. value (instead of 35 per cent);
- increased revenue duty: 50 per cent on c.i.f. value (instead of 45 per cent);
- higher revenue duty: 75 per cent on c.i.f. value (instead of 70 per cent).

2. Exemption from customs duty

More than a hundred products falling within tariff headings 04.02 to 90.19 are exempt from customs duty when imported into Senegal, regardless of their origin.

In connection with the above-mentioned tariff changes, goods that are shown to have been despatched direct to the customs territory of Senegal prior to the date of entry in force of Law No. 83-44 remain subject to the most favourable tax treatment if declared for home use without having been warehoused or placed on deposit.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 561, 27 June 1983

VAT on imports of petroleum products

Under Law No. 82-03 of 8 March 1982, published in the Official Gazette of 9 April 1983, the Senegalese authorities have made imports of all petroleum products (Tariff Chapter No. 27) liable to the value-added tax. The present law abolishes the specific tax applicable to imports of petroleum products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 565, 25 July 1983
SENEGAL (cont'd)

VAT on imports of musical instruments reduced

Under Law No. 83-40 of 18 February 1983, published in the Official Gazette on 9 April 1983, the authorities of that country have reduced from 50 per cent to 20 per cent the rate of VAT applicable to imports of musical instruments and the like (ex Chapter 92 of the Customs Tariff). VAT is calculated on the c.i.f. value increased by the amount of customs duty, revenue duty and levy charge.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 563, 11 July 1983

Prior import permit for video-tape recorders and video cassettes

Under Inter-Ministerial Decree No. 15731 dated 23 December 1982, published in the Official Gazette on 19 March 1983, the Ministry of Trade of Senegal introduced a prior import permit procedure for imports of video-tape recorders and video cassettes. As from the date of signature of the prior permit importers are allowed six months to carry out the relevant import.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 565, 25 July 1983

SIERRA LEONE

Import permit for all imports

In order to monitor the entry of goods not considered of priority importance, the Ministry of Finance of Sierra Leone has decided that all imports into the country require a prior permit from the Central Bank. Accordingly, importers must present a pro forma invoice to the Central Bank through their commercial bank.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 563, 11 July 1983

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 March 1983: R. 491, CCCN 27.11; 29.01: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on butane in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 250 g. is increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent or 195c per kg. less 85 per cent. R. 492, CCCN 85.08: 1. The provision
SOOTHE AFRICA (cont'd)

for ceramic bodies for sparking plugs of sub-heading 85.08.99-10 is amended to make it clear that such bodies must incorporate electrodes. 2. Specific provision is made for central electrodes for sparking plugs and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 18 March 1983: R. 551, CCCN 83.01: the rate of duty on grub hoes is amended from 30 per cent to 20 per cent or 225c per kg. less 80 per cent. R.552, CCCN 90.17: the rates of duty on certain hypodermic needles and disposable hypodermic syringes of artificial plastic material are amended. R.553, item 104.05; CCCN 22.02; the effect of this notice is that beverages packed in plastic tubes or similar containers and which are normally consumed in a frozen state, are no longer excisable products. This amendment has retrospective effect as from 1 August 1979.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 25 March 1983: R.606, CCCN 84.17: tariff heading 84.17 is restated and the rates of duty on certain appliances are amended. R.607, CCCN 92.12: the rate of duty on certain recordings for teaching languages is reduced from 20 per cent to free. R.608, item 128.65; CCCN 92.12: the effect of this notice is that all recordings for teaching languages are excluded from the payment of the duty in Part 2 of Schedule 1. R.618, item 609.22.80; CCCN 87.02: provision is made for a partial rebate of duty, with retrospective effect as from 3 December 1982, on motor vehicles in such quantities and at such times and subject to such conditions as the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade and Industries, may allow by specific permit.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 31 March 1983: R.674, CCCN 71.05: tariff heading 71.05 is restated. R.675, CCCN 71.16 and 84.10: the general and m.f.n rates of duty are equalized in respect of imitation jewellery and parts of certain pumps.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 April 1983: R.723, CCCN 84.06: the effect of this notice is that: (a) the rate of duty on certain stationary compression ignition engines is increased from free to 25 per cent and (b) the rate of duty on stationary compression ignition engines, two-stroke, with a cubic displacement exceeding 20,000 cm$^3$ but not exceeding 22,000 cm$^3$ is reduced from 25 per cent to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 29 April 1983: R.855, CCCN 30.03: the effect of this amendment is that the rates of duty on anti-cancer agents containing cisplatin, are reduced to free. R.856, CCCNs 53.12; 54.03; 56.07; 59.02; 59.06; 59.07; 61.11; the general and m.f.n rates of duty on
certain products are equalized. R.857, CCCN 73.02: tariff heading 73.02 is restated. R.858, CCCN 87.06: the effect of this notice is that (a) the rate of duty on clutch-cover assemblies incorporating pressure plates with an outside diameter exceeding 300 mm but not exceeding 310 mm is amended from 25 per cent or 250c per kg. less 75 per cent to 20 per cent, (b) the rate of duty on clutch-driven plates with an outside diameter exceeding 300 mm but not exceeding 310 mm is amended from 25 per cent or 500c per kg. less 75 per cent to 20 per cent and (c) specific provision is made for certain clutch-cover assemblies and certain clutch-driven plates at a rate of duty of 20 per cent.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 May 1983: R.1007, CCCN 71.12: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on spring rings of silver is reduced from 25 per cent to free.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 May 1983: R.1053, CCCNs 60.04; 60.05; 61.01; 61.02; 61.04; the reference in sub-headings 60.04.07, 60.05.05, 61.01.20, 61.02.20 and 61.04.10 to undergarments and outergarments which are designed for infants or children not exceeding three years of age is deleted.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 27 May 1983: import duties R.1008, item 315.01, CCCN 32.09; 65.05; 69.08: the general and m.f.n. rates of duty on certain products are equalized. Customs and excise duties: R.1109, items 117.00; 117.05; 117.15; 117.17; CCCN 87.02: the effect of this notice is that: (a) a manufacturer of motor vehicles provided for in tariff items 117.05, 117.10 and 117.15 need no longer obtain the prior approval of the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism; and (b) the rates of excise duty on certain motor car models, light goods vehicle models and minibus models are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 17 June 1983: R.1244, CCCNs 69.13, 69.14: the general and m.f.n. rates of duty on certain products are equalized. R.1246, CCCNs 29.39, 30.03: the rates of duty on insulin and medicaments with a basis of insulin are respectively reduced from 20 per cent or 2c per 100 int. units and 20 per cent to free. R.1247, CCCN 51.01: the effect of this notice is that for statistical purposes, specific provisions are made for certain yarns of man-made fibres (continuous). R.1248, CCCNs 59.03, 60.05: (1) Tariff heading No. 59.03 is restated. (2) The rate of duty on bedspreads and curtains, of stitch-bonded fabrics, is amended from 20 per cent to 20 per cent or 1,000c per kg. less 80 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 24 June 1983: R.1299, CCCN 54.05: the rate of duty on woven fabrics of flax is reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent. R.1300, CCCN 73.18: specific provision is made for non-seamless tubes and pipes.
and blanks therefore, of stainless steel, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 15 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 1 July 1983: R.1351, CCCNs 48.08, 68.13: specific provision is made for filter plates of paper pulp and asbestos, of a thickness exceeding 2.5 mm and the rates of duty thereon are respectively increased from 5 per cent and free to 15 per cent. R.1352, CCCN 68.13: 1. Specific provision is made for asbestos fibre-filled rope at the existing rate of duty. 2. Specific provision is also made for braided or plaited cords and strings of asbestos and the existing rate of duty of 15 per cent or 320c per kg. less 85 per cent is reduced to free. 3. Both amendments are made with retrospective effect as from 8 April 1982. R.1353, CCCNs 73.14, 73.15: the effect of this notice is that the rates of duty on certain wire, plated, coated or clad with copper, with a cross-sectional dimension of 0.9 mm or more but not exceeding 1 mm, are amended to 20 per cent or 92.5c per kg. less 80 per cent. R.1354, CCCN 84.15: the effect of this notice is that specific provision is made for certain panels of aluminium sheet, being parts for refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, and the rate of duty thereon is reduced to free. R.1360, CCCN 29.15: the rate of duty on maleic anhydride is amended from 20 per cent to 15 per cent or 92.5c per kg. less 85 per cent. R.1361, CCCNs 84.45, 84.48: specific provision is made for milling machines of the turret type, not numerically controlled, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 30 per cent. The rate of duty on certain accessories and parts of milling machines of the turret type is also increased from free to 30 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 July 1983: R.1478, CCCN 58.04: the rate of duty on corduroy of cotton and of man-made fibres is increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent and the rate of duty on velvet of synthetic fibres (discontinuous or waste) is increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. R.1479, CCCN 60.04: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on certain knitted or crocheted undergarments containing, by mass, 50 per cent or more wool, is reduced to free. R.1480, CCCN 61.03: the effect of this notice is that all nightwear, not knitted or crocheted, for men and boys is now classifiable under the same sub-heading. R.1481, CCCN 82.04: the effect of this notice is that specific provision is made for ratchet and screwholding screwdrivers at a rate of duty of 3 per cent. R.1482, CCCNs 29.02, 30.03: the rates of duty of halothane and halothane put up as an anaesthetic are amended to 10 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. R.1483, CCCN 84.40: the rate of duty on certain laundry drying machines is amended from 20 per cent or 15,000c each less 80 per cent to 20 per cent.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 July 1983: R.1514, CCCN 10.05: the rate of duty on maize is reduced from 40c per 100 kg. to free.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 15 July 1983: R.1539, CCCN 39.01: specific provisions are made for certain laminates with a basis of paper and a basis of textile fabric and the rate of duty thereon is amended from 1,545c per 100 kg. to 10 per cent. R.1540, CCCN 85.01: the sub-headings in respect of electric motors are restated and the effect thereof is that the rates of duty on certain motors are amended and specific provisions are made for certain other motors. Customs and Excise duties: R.1541, items 117.01, 117.20, 117.25, 117.30, CCCNs 87.01, 87.02, 87.04: the rate of excise duty on certain motor vehicles and chassis for motor vehicles which incorporate manual gear-boxes not manufactured under an approved manufacturing programme is increased from 38,500c each less 31c per kg. of the mass of the gear-box to 77,000c each less 62c per kg. of the mass of the gear-box.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 29 July 1983: R.1651, CCCN 70.08: tariff heading 70.08 is restated for statistical purposes. R.1683, CCCN 78.38: the rates of duty on and statistical units of certain hollow-ware, of iron or steel are amended.

Source: British Business, 8, 15 and 22 April, 6 and 20 May, 17 June, 8, 15, 22 and 29 July, 5 and 19 August 1983

New customs valuation code

From 1 July 1983, the South African Customs and Excise will implement the system, approved by GATT, of "transaction value" as the basis for levying customs duty on imported goods. This, broadly speaking, is the price appearing on the invoice, provided that no restrictions are applicable as to the use by the buyer. Certain additions to the invoice price are permissible such as commissions, the cost of containers and packing. At the same time, certain deductions are permissible such as charges for the installation of machinery and transport after importation.

Source: British Business, 1 July 1983

SPAIN

General and temporary reduction of customs duties

By a decree published in the Official Gazette of 26 April 1983, the Spanish authorities extended until 26 July 1983 the general and temporary reduction in import duties. This reduction was further extended until 26 October 1983 under a decree published in the Official Gazette of
SPAIN (cont'd)

30 July 1983, except in respect of cheese and curd (tariff heading 04.04) (see Survey Nos. 5 to 17).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 May 1983 and 15-22 August 1983

Zero-duty tariff quotas for motor vehicles

By a decree published in the Official Gazette of 19 July 1983, the Spanish authorities established the following zero-duty quotas, for the period up to 31 December 1983, for the import into Spain of the following motor-vehicle components and parts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
<th>Amount of quota (million pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.06 CI b and 84.06 CII b: incomplete engines</td>
<td>20,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06 A: gear-boxes</td>
<td>10,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06 A: components and sub-assemblies of sheet metal for coachwork</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15-22 August 1983

Import liberalization

A resolution of the General-Directorate of Customs Policy, published in the Official Gazette of 26 March 1983, announced that the following products have been included temporarily in the list of goods that may be freely imported and accordingly are no longer subject to the requirement of a licence granted under global quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Heading No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.09 A II: alcohol-based varnishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.08: rolled gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.03: special-purpose motor vehicles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 April 1983
SPAIN (cont'd)

Steel imports

The Spanish Official Gazette of 12 March 1983 published Royal Decree 491 of 9 March 1983 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, setting out the maximum quantities of certain types of steel products that can be imported free of import duty.

Source: British Business, 15 April 1983

Substances and products intended for animal feed

By an Ordinance dated 29 April 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 21 May 1983, the Spanish authorities established marketing and distribution standards for substances and products included in animal feedingstuffs.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 July 1983

SRI LANKA

Import duty changes

With effect from 17 June 1983, import duties on the following items were revised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate of duty</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.39</td>
<td>Hormones, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives thereof, used primarily as hormones</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.44</td>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.13</td>
<td>Infants' feeding bottles</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.04</td>
<td>Aluminium foil used for packing milk powder</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>7.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.28</td>
<td>Poultry incubators</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.02</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials</td>
<td>Rs 20,000 with adjustment of dutiable slabs</td>
<td>Rs 10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SRI LANKA (cont'd)

Source: Trade Information Sheet, ESCAP, 30 June 1983
(Trade and Shipping Information Service, Colombo)

Changes in import duties and turnover taxes

The Government of Sri Lanka has revised its import duties and turnover tax. Import duty rates on all dutiable items compared with previous rates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old rate</th>
<th>New rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 12.5% but less than 100%</td>
<td>up 10 percentage points for each band of duty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revision of turnover tax payable at the point of import is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old rate</th>
<th>New rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the new scheme, importers selling imported items directly to customers and manufacturers will not be entitled to a rebate on the turnover tax payable at the time of import, as was previously allowed.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, ESCAP, 29 April 1983
(Business America, 4 April 1983)
SURINAME

Prior import deposit scheme

Suriname introduced a three-tier rate of prior import deposits. Motor oils, lubricants and raw materials for various home industries will attract a deposit of 20 per cent of the invoice price, consumer goods a 30 per cent deposit and automobiles and motor cycles a 50 per cent deposit.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 May 1983

SWEDEN

Adjustment of taxes on cheeses

With effect from 1 July 1983, the Swedish authorities have increased the agricultural taxes on imports of the following cheeses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheese Type</th>
<th>Former Rate (in SEK/kg.)</th>
<th>New Rate (in SEK/kg.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh cheeses</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed cheeses</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mould cheeses</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard cheeses</td>
<td>6.85</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft cheeses</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international

New regulations on origin markings for clothing

New directives have been given by the Swedish Board of Commerce for origin marking of clothing. This decree came into force on 1 July 1983.

Source: British Business, 22 April 1983

SWITZERLAND

Price supplements on imported cheeses

By an ordinance dated 20 June 1983, published in the "Recueil des lois


**SWITZERLAND (cont'd)**

fédérales" of 28 June, the Swiss authorities have adjusted the price supplements on imported cheeses as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swiss tariff heading No.</th>
<th>Price supplement in Sw F/100 kg. gross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.13</td>
<td>Mozarella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.14</td>
<td>Soft cheeses:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Roquefort with proof of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.28</td>
<td>Other hard or semi-hard cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.30</td>
<td>Processed cheese (cheese put up in boxes, rindless cheese):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- With approved certificates, certifying that all the milk products used in processing were obtained in the exporting country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the Swiss authorities have raised from Sw F 200 to Sw F 230/100 kg. gross the additional duty applicable to imports of cheeses falling within Swiss tariff heading No. 04.04.24¹, where exceeding the ceiling quantity of 2,624 tons.

The quantity that may be imported from the EEC free of additional customs duty is 2,300 tons.

**Source:** Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 July 1983

¹This heading includes, *inter alia*, the following cheeses: Fontal, Saint-Paulin (Port-Salut), Saint-Nectaire.
SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

Generalized system of preferences

With effect from 1 July 1983, the Swiss Government has decided to add Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo to the list of the thirty-one least developed countries to which it grants special treatment in the context of the Swiss scheme of tariff preferences.

Source: L/4020/Add.9, 8 August 1983

SYRIA

Imports of certain products liberalized

Under Order No. 39, dated 29 January 1983 and published in the Official Gazette of 16 March 1983, imports into Syria of the following products have been liberalized:

- 34.02.(c): Detergents used in dishwashing-machines;
- 48.21.(c).3: Invoice forms for electronic calculators;
- 25.15: Transparent porphyry (onyx) imported by authorized enterprises used for the working, cutting and sculpting of statues and ornamental objects, to the extent estimated by the Minister of Industry for each enterprise and for each year.

Source: Moniteur du commerce international, No. 553, 2 May 1983

Imports of certain electrical apparatus prohibited

Under Order 193 (see Survey No. 17, page 69) the Syrian Ministry of Economy and External Trade has prohibited the importation of electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits falling under tariff heading 85.19 A.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 552, 25 April 1983
TAIWAN

Import ban on European motor vehicles lifted

On 5 May 1983 Taiwan lifted the ban on imports of European-made Jeeps, station wagons and passenger cars with motors of more than 3,000 ccm. The measure applied only to motor vehicles with gasoline engines. Motor vehicles with diesel engines are still subject to the import ban.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 11 May 1983

TANZANIA

1983-1984 Budget

Under the 1983-1984 Budget, some of the following revenue measures are proposed:

(i) sales tax on petrol is raised by T Sh 1 a litre, and cents 50 per litre on aviation kerosene;

(ii) customs duties will be 100 per cent on concession prices for crude oil, petrol and other petrol-chemical products so that profits arising from the fall in oil prices in world markets will go into government revenue. The current retail prices were established on the basis of higher price for crude existing then. Therefore, the tax rate will depend on the price of crude oil, gasoline and oil at the point of entry;

(iii) in order to encourage Tanzanians to prefer buying productive assets instead of luxury goods such as saloon cars, the government has decided with immediate effect to decontrol the importation of pick-ups with a tare-weight of one ton and above. These will no longer require Motor Vehicle Acquisition Permits provided that such vehicles will not be more than three years old and that the import regulations are adhered to. For this reason the sales tax on passenger saloon cars will be doubled but the tax rate for pick-ups will remain unchanged.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June - 14 July 1983

THAILAND

Import duty increase on telephonic and telegraphic apparatus

Effective 31 August 1983, import duty on electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus (including such apparatus for carrier-current
THAILAND (cont'd)

Line systems), heading No. 85.13, was increased from ad valorem 5 per cent to 30 per cent.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 September 1983

Import surcharges

Import surcharges of 20 per cent and 10 per cent have been levied on glass fibres and steel strand for pre-stressed concrete respectively, with effect from 2 March 1983 to 1 March 1984.

With effect from 25 March 1983 to 24 March 1984, the following five items are subject to an import surcharge:

- 15 per cent on the import of billets under heading No. 73.07 of the Customs Tariff of Thailand;
- 30 per cent on the import of citric acid under heading No. 29.16;
- 30 per cent on the import of fatty acids under heading No. 15.10 and 29.14;
- 45 per cent on the import of Ganamycine sulphate and Jentamycine under heading No. 29.44;
- 15 per cent on the import of carbon black under heading No. 28.03.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 April and 31 May 1983

Import surcharges have been imposed on the following four items for the year to 26 April 1984:

- a 15 per cent surcharge on bakers' yeasts;
- a 20 per cent surcharge on high carbon steel blades, low tungsten steel blades and high speed steel blades under heading No. 82.02 of the Customs Tariff of Thailand;
- a 20 per cent surcharge on sorbitol;
- a 10 per cent surcharge on coated art paper, whether embossed or not.
THAILAND (cont'd)

In addition, the following import surcharges have also been levied:

- a 20 per cent surcharge on vat dyes (excluding sulphurized vat dyes, sollubilized vat dyes, indigo and unprocessed vat crude) for the year to 5 April 1984;

- a 10 per cent surcharge on steel wire strand from 6 April 1983 to 3 August 1983;

- a 25 per cent surcharge on television sets for the year to 5 April 1984.

A 50 per cent surcharge has been imposed on imports of menthol in both flake and powder form (customs Tariff heading No. 29.05) for the year to 17 May 1984.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 June 1983

TOGO

Imports of hens prohibited

The importation of hens into Togo is prohibited.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 550, 11 April 1983

TONGA

Customs duties abolished on luxury goods

New budgetary measures in Tonga recently abolished customs duties on a wide range of luxury items including: perfumes, leather clothing, travel goods, handbags, jewellery, household electrical appliances such as blenders, toasters, frypans, radios, record players, televisions, cameras, clocks and watches, children's toys and sports goods. However, it might take some time for local merchants to establish duty free shops. The duties on most of these items were previously either 15 or 20 per cent. All items are still subject to a port and service tax of 12.5 per cent.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 August 1983
TUNISIA

Customs duties reduced

Under the provisions of Decree No. 833-191 of 19 May 1983, published in the Official Gazette on 31 May and 3 June 1983, the rate of customs duty has been reduced to 21 per cent on articles falling within tariff headings 73.21 and 73.22, and to 18 per cent on the following articles:

- 73.37 A: boilers
- ex 84.15 D: refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, other than domestic
- ex 84.15 E: Condensers
- ex 84.20 B: Weigh-bridges of a weighing capacity of more than one ton
- ex 85.19 B: Electrical switchboards and control panels for industrial use, cabinets for electrical distributors and transformers
- ex 87.14 A: Trailers and semi-trailers

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 565, 25 July 1983

Suspension of customs duties on capital goods

On 12 February 1983, the Tunisian authorities adopted an Order, published in the Official Gazette of 18 February 1983, in connection with Law No. 81-56 of 23 June 1981 concerning the encouragement of investment in manufacturing industries and providing for suspension of customs duty and turnover tax on imports of various capital goods not made in Tunisia. By this Order, the Ministry of National Economy established a list of capital goods produced in Tunisia that can benefit from suspension of turnover tax. The Order thus makes it possible to determine the capital goods whose import may be permitted under this preferential régime.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 550, 11 April 1983

Import régime amended; import restrictions

By Notice dated 25 February 1983, the Tunisian authorities have decided to remove the goods falling under seventeen tariff headings from the list of products liberalized for import. The import licences required
TUNISIA (cont'd)

for the goods covered by the Notice remained valid on condition that the goods were shipped directly to Tunisia before 25 February 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 550, 11 April 1983

Import restrictions introduced

As part of the recent amendments to the 1983 Finance Law, import restrictions have been introduced to cut the trade deficit.

On 30 June 1983, the Council of Ministers decided to impose partial restrictions on imports, including raw materials and semi-finished goods, limiting them to 80 per cent of 1982 volumes. It is intended to adjust these levels according to the particular need of industrial sectors.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 July 1983

List of products subject to consumption tax modified

Under Order dated 14 April 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 22 April 1983, the Tunisian Authorities have modified the list of products subject to consumption tax upon importation. These measures entered into effect on 1 January 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 556, 23 May 1983

Trade in substitutes for mothers' milk

Under Law No. 83.24 of 4 March 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 8 March 1983, the Tunisian authorities adopted measures concerning trade in substitutes for mothers' milk as well as the sale of feeding-bottles and teats. The law contains general regulations regarding the substitutes, and rules on publicity and labelling requirements.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 552, 25 April 1983

Labelling of food, dietetic and body-hygiene products

By Law No. 83-23, dated 4 March 1983 and published in the Official Gazette of 8 March 1983, the Tunisian authorities have adopted the following measures:
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Packaged food products for human or animal consumption and dietetic and body-hygiene products marketed in Tunisia must bear an indication of the latest date permitted for consumption.

Special conditions for conserving the above-mentioned products must also be indicated in case they are liable to affect the quality of the merchandise.

The obligatory dates and indications must be clearly visible and be legible and indelible.

In addition, for imported products, the certificate required in the country of origin for putting the products on sale may be demanded.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 552, 25 April 1983

TURKEY

Changes in customs legislation

The Turkish official journal "Resmi Gazette" No. 18024 published the new additional customs legislation, Law No. 2817, which introduces changes and additions to the existing Turkish customs Law No. 1615. The new law, which contains fifty-six Articles, entered into force on 20 April 1983.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 May 1983

Exports and imports in the new Five-Year Plan 1984-88

According to the planned Five-Year Plan 1984-88 of Turkey, imports are to be increased by 8 per cent and exports by 10 per cent per year. The share of exports in total GNP is to be increased from 10.5 per cent to 13 per cent in 1988.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 June 1983

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Four per cent tariff on imports

In line with new Gulf Co-operation Council regulations, the Federal Government plans to impose a 4 per cent tariff on all imports as of
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)

1 September 1983. Food, medicines and basic raw materials for local industries will be exempt.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 12 August 1983

UNITED STATES

Import tariff increases and tariff rate quotas for motor cycles

In order to allow the heavyweight motor cycle industry to adjust to the threat of injury caused by increased imports, the imposition of tariff increases of 45 per cent ad valorem for TSUSA 692.50 was announced on 1 April 1983. The rate would be declined to 35, 20, 15 and 10 per cent in subsequent years.

To assure small volume producers, who have not contributed to that threat of injury, continued access to United States markets for heavyweight motor cycles, the modification of the USITC remedy was also announced by proclaiming tariff-rate quotas of 5,000 units (increasing yearly to 6,000, 7,000, 8,500 and 10,000) for imports of motor cycles manufactured in the Federal Republic of Germany, and 4,000 units (increasing yearly by 1,000) for imports from all other countries except Japan. The additional duties would apply to all imports above the tariff-rate quotas. Regarding imports of Japanese motor cycles, a tariff-rate quota of 6,000 units (increasing 1,000 yearly) was proclaimed.

Source: Federal Register, 21 April 1983

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

- Investigations

- Imports of orange juice from Brazil

By request of Counsel for the Government of Brazil, the USITC is continuing its countervailing duty investigation of frozen, concentrated orange juice imports from Brazil. The investigation was suspended 2 March 1983 based on the Brazilian Government's agreement to offset the subsidies found by the United States Commerce Department with an export tax on orange juice shipments to the United States.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 19 April 1983
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Imports of nitrocellulose from France

The USITC has begun a final countervailing duty investigation of imports of nitrocellulose from France, to determine whether the imports are injuring a United States industry. The United States Commerce Department found that the French Government was subsidizing this product.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 19 April 1983

Imports of carbon steel wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago

Carbon steel wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago is the subject of a countervailing duty investigation recently initiated by the United States Commerce Department's International Trade Administration.

Source: US Import Weekly, 22 June 1982

Imports of cyanuric acid from Japan

An anti-dumping investigation to determine whether cyanuric acid and its chlorinated derivatives from Japan allegedly being sold in the United States at less than fair market value are injuring the domestic industry has been instituted by the USITC.

Source: US Import Weekly, 22 June 1983

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

Imports of potatoes from Canada

The USITC has determined that certain fresh potatoes from Canada are causing injury to a United States industry. The Commerce Department will continue its investigation to determine whether the imports are being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 19 April 1983
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Imports of potassium permanganate from the People's Republic of China and Spain

The USITC has determined unanimously that imports of potassium permanganate from the People's Republic of China and Spain are injuring a United States industry. The Commerce Department will decide whether the imports are being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 19 April 1983

Imports of stainless steel sheet from the United Kingdom and France

In its first final rulings on a series of complaints by the United States speciality steel industry, the Commerce Department has issued affirmative determinations in its unfair trade practice investigations of British and French steel products.

The Commerce Department ruled on 20 April 1983 that stainless steel sheet, strip, and plate from the United Kingdom was being subsidized by the British Government at an ad valorem rate of 19.31 per cent. The Commerce Department then followed with a finding on 25 April 1983 that French stainless steel sheet and strip was being dumped in the United States at margins ranging from 3 to 14.8 per cent.

Source: US Import Weekly, 27 April 1983

Imports of colour television sets from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan

The USITC has unanimously found that colour television sets imported from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan are injuring United States manufacturers. The Commerce Department was continuing its investigation into the pricing practices of the Korean and Taiwanese firms.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 29 June 1983

Imports of stainless steel bar and wire rod from Brazil

The USITC has found that imports of Brazilian stainless steel bar and wire rod are injuring United States steel producers. In May 1983 the Commerce Department ruled that the Brazilian Government was subsidizing the exports, with subsidies amounting to 15.44 per cent. The Brazilian
Government agreed to offset the subsidies by an equivalent export tax. Therefore, the United States will not impose countervailing duties on the imports.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 29 June 1983

**Imports of certain steel from the Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, France and the United Kingdom**

The USITC recommended that anti-dumping duties be imposed on tool steel from the Federal Republic of Germany, which the Commerce Department had determined was being dumped in the United States. The weighted average dumping margin was found to be 10.2 per cent. The ITC also recommended countervailing duties on Brazilian tool steel, on which the Commerce Department had found subsidies amounting to 15.4 per cent. Brazil claimed that export taxes offset the subsidies.

In the cases involving stainless sheet and strip imports, the USITC made affirmative determinations: the average dumping margin on German strip was found to be 2.98 per cent; on French strip it was 6.5 per cent. The dumping margin on German sheet was found to be 7.4 per cent, and on French sheet it was 3.6 per cent. The Commission made no recommendation for countervailing duties to be levied on British stainless sheet and strip. Subsidies on stainless plate from Britain averaging 19.3 per cent were found.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 15 June 1983

**Imports of lightweight polyester filament fabrics from the Republic of Korea**

On 8 August 1983 the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration made a preliminary determination that lightweight polyester filament fabrics from Japan and the Republic of Korea are likely being sold at less than fair market value in the United States (48 Federal Register 35976 and 35979, 8 August 1983).

Source: US Import Weekly, 17 August 1983
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Imports of cotton polyester greige print cloth form the People's Republic of China

On 22 August 1983 the United States International Trade Commission found injury to domestic industry arising from imports of print cloth from China. This follows the preliminary finding of dumping on 3 March 1983. A 22.4 per cent ad valorem tax will be imposed on all imports of polyester/cotton print cloth from China effective 3 March 1983.

Source: US Import Weekly, 24 August 1983

Imports of pagers from Japan

The Commerce Department has found that certain telephone pagers imported from Japan are being dumped in the United States. The dumping margins were found to be between 70.35 per cent and 109.6 per cent.

The USITC will determine whether the telephone pagers are injuring United States manufacturers and whether anti-dumping duties are to be assessed. (See Survey No. 16, page 84).

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 29 June 1983

Cut-back in the Tariff Preferences Programme in favour of developing countries

The United States Tariff Preferences Programme favouring exports of developing countries has been trimmed, in line with the Administration's stated policy of phasing out duty-free treatment for the most advanced developing countries.

About US$7 billion of imports per year will be excluded from duty-free treatment because a country's shipments of a product exceeded 50 per cent of all imports of the product to the United States or were in excess of US$53.3 million.

In addition, products that last year were not eligible for duty-free treatment, because of import levels, but could have been declared eligible this year - a total of US$805 million - have been declared ineligible. This affects US$295 million in imports from Hong Kong, and the same amount from Taiwan. Korea loses preferences on imports worth US$91 million.

Also graduated from the programme were US$95 million of imports from Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and Brazil. This includes US$27 million in Mexican
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

beer, and Brazilian ferrosilicon, copper kitchenware from Taiwan and Korea, and inner tubes and cartridges from Korea. Furthermore, steel nuts, bolts and nuts - mainly from Taiwan - and ferromanganese were also eliminated from the programme.

The Preferences Programme, unless renewed, will expire in January 1985.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 19 April 1983

Embargo on tuna imports from Ecuador and Peru lifted

The United States State Department has lifted the embargoes on the import of tuna fish and tuna products from Ecuador and Peru. The embargoes were put into effect in 1980, following the seizure of United States tuna fishing vessels. The embargo on Mexican tuna imports is still in effect.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 3 May 1983

UPPER VOLTA

Fiscal import duty increased on certain items

Under Decree 82-0033/Pres/CMRPN the Government of Upper Volta has introduced legislation modifying the rate of fiscal import duty payable on certain items, as follows:

- Milk and milk products (CCCN 04.03): 19 per cent (formerly 14 per cent);
- Milk and milk products (CCCN 04.04): 49 per cent (formerly 44 per cent);
- Sorghum (CCCN 10.07): 19 per cent (formerly 14 per cent);
- Pharmaceutical products (CCCN 30.01 to 30.05 inclusive): 2 per cent (formerly exempt);
- Iron conduit (CCCN 73.13 but excluding 73.13.95 and 73.13.96): 17 per cent (formerly 14 per cent);
- Aluminium conduit (CCCN 76.03): 19 per cent (formerly 14 per cent).

Source: British Business, 22 April 1983
UPPER VOLTA (cont’d)

Establishment of a 0.25 per cent import charge

Under Ordinance No. 82/29 of 4 August 1982 the authorities have introduced a charge at the rate of 0.25 per cent on the free-at-frontier value of goods imported into Upper Volta. Imports of goods financed out of assistance funds of foreign origin and carried out free of all duties and charges are exempt from the above-mentioned charge.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 562, 4 July 1983

URUGUAY

Import duty exemption on forestry chemicals

Decree 116/983, published in the Diario Oficial 20 April 1983 extended the import duty exemption on forestry chemicals, fertilizer and other chemical products for the use of the forestry industry at all stages of production for a further period of two years. The exemption only affects the import duty and not the surcharges.

Source: British Business, 20 May 1983

Import duty increases, consular tax and package moving tax

Amendments to the Uruguayan customs tariff have resulted in duty increases on some goods. These are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>New total duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.01.02.01</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.01.02.02</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.01.02.03</td>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.11.01.01</td>
<td>Formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde for industrial use</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.05.60.00</td>
<td>Pigment dyes for textile printing</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.07.89.60</td>
<td>Dispersion dyes for textile printing</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.07.01.20</td>
<td>Uncoated single threads of vulcanized rubber</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.10.01.20</td>
<td>Sackcloth</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
URUGUAY (cont'd)

These increases are brought about by the imposition of a 5 per cent import duty, a 4 per cent consular tax and a 1 per cent package moving tax to which these were not previously subject.

Source: British Business, 10 June 1983

Prior approval system for fish imports

Decree 15/983 of the Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca, published in the Diario Oficial de la Republica, announced that imports of fish and fish products are now subject to the prior approval of the Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INP).

Final authorization is subject to the following criteria:

1. An official health certificate issued by the country of origin.
2. Means of transport, place of introduction of the goods into the country.

The customs authority will authorize import against presentation of the INP authorization.

Once the goods have been imported they may not be removed from warehousing until they have been examined by INP inspectors. This must take place within 48 hours of importation.

Source: British Business, 25 March 1982

VENEZUELA

Import prohibitions

Venezuela imposed import prohibition on some 200 items from all sources, including table or kitchen utensils (ex 39.07), stationery items (48.18), knitted outer garments and other articles (ex 60.05), woven outer garments (ex 61.01, ex 61.02), men's and boys' woven under garments (61.03). Importation of certain products has been reserved for the Venezuelan Government. These include canned meat, fish, fruits, sugar, fertilizers, vehicles and parts.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 29 April 1983
VENEZUELA (cont'd)

Import duty increases

The Venezuelan authorities revised import duties on some 350 items. Specific duties have been introduced on a number of items while ad valorem/specific duties on some other items have been increased. The products affected are textiles, footwear, plastic articles, toys and games.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 29 April 1983.

Three-tier exchange control system

The Venezuelan authorities published decrees on 28 February and 1 March 1983 which established a three-tier exchange control system. The rates of exchange are:

1. 4.30 bolivares to US dollar for essential imports;
2. 6.00 bolivares to US dollar for non-essential imports, and
3. a floating rate.

Source: British Business, 29 April 1983

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Earthquake tax on all imports introduced and customs tariff revised

On 20 June 1983 a 1 per cent tax on all imports was introduced as part of the Government's attempts to finance reconstruction of earthquake-damaged areas in the Dhamar region. The new tax, part of Law No. 15 of 1983, is in addition to taxes already levied on imports, and to the sliding scale of customs duties levied according to commodity.

Fixed taxes include 5 per cent for defence and 2 per cent for statistics. In addition, a co-operation tax of 2 per cent is levied on all imports after other taxes have been paid, to finance local development associations.

Earlier in 1983, the Government revised customs tariffs in an attempt both to raise revenues and to reduce imports, which are fuelling an annual balance-of-payments deficit of about $400 million. Some 40 per cent of the goods to which tariffs apply were affected by increases (which averaged 5 to 10 per cent), particularly luxury and consumer goods. Taxes on
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (cont'd)

essentials were unaffected, while those on some capital goods were cut. The tax on private cars was raised from 50 to 75 per cent.

Source: British Business, 17 June 1983
Middle East Economic Digest, 8 July 1983

YEMEN, PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Import liberalization

The following products are authorized for import by the private sector:

1. Foodstuffs: biscuits, confectionery, chocolates, black pepper, cumin, saffron, cinnamon, cloves, cardamoms, tamarind fruit, walnuts, foodstuff dyes, starch, ground coffee.

2. Non-foodstuffs: tableware, tea and coffee sets, glasses, kitchen utensils, hand beaters, brooms and brushes, cookers, office and domestic furniture, toys, cycles, spectacles and lenses, floor coverings, table-cloths of plastic, articles for young children, scales and weighing machines, wax, laces, haberdashery articles, hairdressing articles, musical instruments, clothes hangers, tarpaulins, nylon nets, netting, carpentry equipment, forge equipment, lathe workshop equipment, engineering equipment, electrical appliances and parts thereof, parts for motor vehicles, cycles and motor cycles, pneumatic tyres for cycles, parts for agricultural machinery, glass, construction materials and tools, paint brushes, orthopaedic footwear.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 556, 23 May 1983

YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign exchange system for exporters; link between exports and imports

In April 1983 the "Uniform Criteria for the Redistribution of Foreign Exchange for Exporters" entered into force. The aim of this new regulation is to establish a strict link between the volume of exports and imports and to help in the pro-export orientation of the Yugoslav economy.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 10 May 1983
ZAIRE

Exemption from inspection prior to shipment

Under Circular No. 196 of the Central Bank of Zaire, dated 26 January 1983, the following imports have been exempted from inspection of goods prior to shipment:

(a) imports payable on arrival where their f.o.b. value is less than SDR 1,000 at the time of validation of the licence;

(b) imports "without foreign-exchange purchase" of an f.o.b. value of less than SDR 2,500;

(c) imports assimilated to those "without foreign-exchange purchase" and financed with "mining reactivation" resources of an f.o.b. value of less than SDR 2,500.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 563, 11 July 1983

ZAMBIA

New procedure for obtaining import licences

The Ministry of Trade of Zambia has introduced new procedures for the issue of import licences: henceforth, the grant of an import licence constitutes at the same time a payment authorization allowing the importer to obtain the necessary foreign exchange from the Bank of Zambia, upon expiry of the letter of credit.

Import documents (valid for three months) will be issued quarterly in the context of transactions financed by letter of credit.

The other types of supplier credits will be used in a more restrictive manner.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 568-569, 15 and 22 August 1983

New invoices and certificates of value

The Zambian authorities have introduced a new form of invoice and certificate of value which must be used in future for exports to Zambia. The layout of the new form is given in Zambian statutory instrument No. 56 of 1983. However, the existing forms may be used up until 31 December 1983; supplies of the new form will become available in due course.

Source: British Business, 27 May and 17 June 1983
ZIMBABWE

Tariff changes

Adjustments to the tariffs for liquid fuels, wines and spirits and tobacco and related items have been announced, as have changes to the levels of sales tax.

Source: British Business, 22 April 1983

Import and export monopolies

The Government has established the Zimbabwe Oil Company as the sole importers of Zimbabwe's fuels. The company will eventually also take over all national fuel storage facilities. The recently-formed Minerals Marketing Corporation has begun to export Zimbabwean precious stones. Furthermore, all Zimbabwean companies seeking to take advantage of tariff concessions under the Preferential Trade Area agreement for Southern and Eastern African states will have to be at least 51 per cent locally-owned by 1988.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, June 1983

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL

ALGERIA - IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Trade agreement

Algeria and Iran have signed agreements on trade and setting up a joint commission.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 April 1983

ALGERIA - TURKEY

Trade protocol signed

In early April Algeria and Turkey signed a trade protocol under which Turkey has agreed to import 300,000 tonnes of crude oil from Algeria in 1983, and 600,000 tonnes in 1984. Algeria has agreed to increase its imports of Turkish agricultural and other products to some $500 million a year. Turkish imports from Algeria grew by 306 per cent in value in 1982; its exports declined by 36 per cent during the year.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 April 1983
AUSTRIA – SOVIET UNION

Agreement on distribution of books

Austria and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on co-operation in publishing and distribution of books between the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Bookselling and the main union of Austria's publishers and book traders. The agreement envisages further expansion and deepening of links between the publishing houses and commercial firms of both countries.


BANGLADESH – EGYPT

Bilateral trade agreement signed

Bangladesh and Egypt have signed an agreement to increase bilateral trade through a joint commission set up in 1977. Bangladesh will export to Egypt raw jute, jute products, tea, tobacco, newsprint, steel and metal products, and pharmaceuticals. Egypt will export to Bangladesh raw cotton, cotton yarn, rock phosphate, aluminium ingots, dyes and chemicals.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 April 1983

BRAZIL – GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade agreement and banking arrangement

Under a trade agreement and a special banking arrangement, renewed for 1983 in December 1982, Brazil and the German Democratic Republic exchange coffee and soya-meal against such German Democratic Republic's exports as harbour cranes, optical instruments, fertilizers and other goods.

Brazil supplies about one-third of the German Democratic Republic's soya-meal requirements.


BRAZIL – IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Trade protocol

Brazil and Iran have signed a trade protocol to increase trade to
BRAZIL - IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

$1,000 million a year. Brazil will import $600 million worth of Iranian crude oil, dates, pistachios, caviar and handicrafts. Among Brazil's exports to Iran - valued at $400 million - will be sugar, vegetable oil and industrial goods. At present Brazil's exports of food supplies to Iran total about $200 million a year.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 July 1983
Financial Times, 26 August 1983

BULGARIA - GABON

Trade agreement

Under an agreement signed between Gabon and Bulgaria on 27 April 1983 Gabon will export timber and other raw materials to Bulgaria. In return Bulgaria will provide specialists to Gabon to design and develop various road and other infrastructure projects and train Gabonese students in Bulgaria.


BULGARIA - GHANA

Barter trade agreement

Bulgaria and Ghana have signed a barter trade agreement under which Ghana will supply Bulgaria with $5 million worth of goods while Bulgaria will export $8 million worth in return. The balance of $3 million will be given to Ghana as commodity credit to be repaid in three years.


BULGARIA - NICARAGUA

Trade agreement

A new trade agreement has been signed between Bulgaria and Nicaragua. Over the next three years Bulgaria is to provide $140 million in finance for a series of major investment projects including a deep-water port which is being built on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, a 37 MW hydroelectric project and eleven other agricultural and industrial development projects.
BULGARIA - NICARAGUA (cont'd)

The funds will also be used to purchase machinery and equipment from Bulgaria. Nicaragua will export to Bulgaria coffee, cotton and minerals valued at $38 million.


BULGARIA - PAKISTAN

Trade protocol for 1983

A trade protocol for 1983 has been signed by Bulgaria and Pakistan. Supplies of goods from each country are scheduled to reach $36 million compared with $26.5 million in 1982. Pakistan will supply Bulgaria with cotton, cotton yarn, cloth, ready-made goods, dressed hides and leather goods. Bulgaria will supply to Pakistan pesticides, fertilizer, domestic electrical goods, equipment for repair shops, mechanical loaders, sheet glass and communications equipment.


BULGARIA - RWANDA

Trade agreement and most-favoured-nation status

According to a trade agreement concluded between Bulgaria and Rwanda, both countries are granting each other most-favoured-nation status in trade. Bulgaria will deliver primarily agricultural machinery, pumps, engines, tyres, bearings, electrotechnical products, fertilizers, medicines, textiles, preserves, etc. and will import from Rwanda coffee, tea, quinine, vegetables and hides.

Furthermore, the agreement enables the establishment of mixed technical legal advice offices and joint research centres. A joint economic commission is to be established, which will meet every two years.


BULGARIA - TURKEY

Protocol for economic co-operation and trade

Bulgaria and Turkey signed a protocol for the intensification of
BULGARIA - TURKEY  (cont'd)

economic co-operation and trade. Under the protocol the volume of trade between the two countries is to rise from $77 million in 1982 to $250 million in 1985.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 June 1983

CAMEROON - EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Trade agreement

On 18 May 1983, to give impetus to their co-operation relations, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea reached a new trade agreement - superseding the 1970 agreement - as well as agreements in other sectors; agreements concerning agriculture and forestry were ratified on 7 May 1983.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1983

CAMEROON - NIGERIA

Economic, scientific and technical co-operation agreement

On 21 April 1983 Cameroon and Nigeria signed an agreement for economic, scientific and technical co-operation. The agreement also provides for the setting up of a new Nigeria-Cameroon joint commission.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 April-14 May 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - IRAQ

Trade and economic co-operation agreement

China and Iraq signed a trade and economic co-operation agreement on 14 June 1983.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 24 June 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - KENYA

Trade agreement

China and Kenya recently concluded a trade agreement under which Kenya will export 40,000 tons of soda ash valued at more than K Sh 57 million to
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - KENYA (cont'd)

China over a period of eight months. Kenya will also export to China 15,000 tons of cashew nuts and 200 tons of coffee this year.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, June 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - YUGOSLAVIA

Agreement for the expansion of trade

The People's Republic of China and Yugoslavia have decided to increase their trade twenty-fold in 1983 from $50 million in 1982 to $1 billion. If the plan is carried out, Yugoslavia would become the biggest state-trading partner for China (China's trade with the USSR will amount to $800 million in 1983).

This unprecedented increase in trade will mainly be the result of Chinese deliveries of coal and crude oil to Yugoslavia. For its part, Yugoslavia will invest in the development of China's copper industry. Yugoslavia will increasingly participate in the modernization of Chinese enterprises and will help to build and modernize river ports in China.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 10 May 1983

CUBA - TANZANIA

Barter trade agreement

Under a barter trade agreement concluded between Cuba and Tanzania, Cuba will exchange computer systems, newsprint and ceramics for such products as coffee, leather, sisal and textiles.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 9 June 1983

CYPRUS - SOVIET UNION

Draft agreement on trade

During a meeting between authorities of Cyprus and the Soviet Union to expand and strengthen mutual trade, a draft agreement was agreed on which "envisages joint efforts of the two countries in the search for and
application of new forms of trade and economic co-operation beyond the framework of traditional trade".


CYPRUS - SYRIA

Bilateral trade protocol signed

Cyprus and Syria have signed a trade protocol, a scientific and technical agreement and a protocol on tourism.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 10 June 1983

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - ETHIOPIA

During the second session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Ethiopian intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical co-operation a protocol was signed which covers co-operation and provides for the further expansion of trade between the two countries.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA - GABON

Trade agreement

A trade agreement has been concluded between Czechoslovakia and Gabon. It provides for the expansion of bilateral trade, participation in trade fairs and the exchange of economic delegations. Czechoslovakia will buy from Gabon rare timber and manganese ore in exchange for supplies of ready-made goods.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA - GREECE

Ten-year protocol on economic co-operation and trade

A ten-year Czechoslovak-Greek protocol on economic co-operation and
CZECHOSLOVAKIA - GREECE (cont'd)

Trade was signed in May. In particular, it provides for a doubling of the volume of trade between the two countries, joint production of agricultural and mining equipment and the development of co-operation in the field of energetics.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA - ZIMBABWE

Trade and co-operation agreements

Czechoslovakia and Zimbabwe have signed a trade agreement and co-operation agreements in a number of fields.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, July 1983

EGYPT - INDIA - YUGOSLAVIA

Tripartite agreement extended for five years

Egypt, India and Yugoslavia have reviewed for a further five years a tripartite agreement on trade and economic co-operation. The agreement, which was first signed in 1968, covers co-operation in customs regulations, industry, science, technology, shipping, banking, tourism and insurance.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 April 1983

EGYPT - JORDAN

Trade protocol reinstated

Egypt and Jordan have signed an agreement which considers the March 1978 trade protocol as effective, thereby formally opening the way to the resumption of economic and commercial relations. The agreement, which includes a clause calling for payment for commodities in convertible currencies, revives the 1978 protocol. The two sides have agreed to convene the Joint Egyptian-Jordanian Committee to meet within six months to discuss implementation of the protocol.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 April 1983
EGYPT - KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Reciprocal tax agreement signed

Egypt and the Republic of Korea signed a reciprocal tax agreement, designed to improve trade and economic co-operation, which is expected to take effect at the end of 1983. In 1981 two-way trade totalled $151.8 million. Egypt's imports were valued at $113.3 million in textiles, electronics and steel products, against exports valued at $38.5 million, of cotton and aluminium.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 25 March 1983

EGYPT - LEBANON

Trade protocol to be reactivated

Egypt and Lebanon are to reactivate a trade protocol which had been suspended after Egypt signed the Camp David agreement.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 July 1983

EGYPT - YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

Trade co-operation agreement signed

Egypt and the Arab Republic of Yemen have signed a trade co-operation agreement replacing the one signed in 1963. The major change is that trade will now be conducted in free currencies and not restricted to the two countries' currencies. Bilateral trade is valued at about $7 million a year.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 April 1983

EGYPT - SOVIET UNION

Trade agreement

On 26 May 1983 Egypt and the Soviet Union signed the first bilateral trade agreement since 1977. Although no official trade talks had been held since the last protocol was signed six years ago, trade had continued on unofficially agreed lines. The volume of trade grew from $460 million in 1978 to nearly $700 million in 1982. This latest agreement follows the signing in April 1983 of a two-year agreement on joint research, the use of
EGYPT - SOVIET UNION (cont'd)

Soviet expertise and an exchange of scholarships.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 June 1983
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 June 1983

ETHIOPIA - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Agreement for increased trade

At a session of the joint German Democratic Republic-Ethiopian economic commission, which ended on 31 March 1983, it was decided to increase trade in 1983 and to intensify co-operation, particularly in agriculture. Measures of future industrial co-operation were also agreed.


FRANCE - SYRIA

Trade protocol signed

On 26 March France and Syria signed a trade protocol - the first such agreement between the two countries since 1976. The contracts covered by the agreement include irrigation, electricity distribution, computers, telex machines and a battery manufacturing plant, as well as a possible phosphates venture.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 April 1983

GABON - MOROCCO

Permanent committee on co-operation procedures

On 26 March 1983 the Joint Moroccan-Gabonese Co-operation Commission announced the creation of a permanent committee to oversee co-operation procedures. The two countries promised to strengthen co-operation particularly in the areas of trade, health, education, transport, professional and technical assistance.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1983
GAMBIA – NIGERIA

Co-operation agreement

On 16 June 1983 Gambia and Nigeria signed an agreement for economic, scientific and technical co-operation. The agreement provides for co-operation in industry, mining, agriculture, energy, telecommunications and the exchange of experts in specialized fields. It also provides for the establishment of a Nigeria-Gambia joint commission to co-ordinate the implementation of the agreement.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1983

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC – INDONESIA

Agreement on counter-purchase policy

The German Democratic Republic has agreed on the Government of Indonesia's counter-purchase policy in the framework of efforts to increase Indonesia's non-oil exports.


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC – PHILIPPINES

Trade agreement for 1983

An agreement for 1983 has been concluded between the German Democratic Republic and the Philippines. Exports from the German Democratic Republic to the Philippines will include textile and printing machinery, machine tools and chemical products. The German Democratic Republic will import indigenous products from the Philippines.


HUNGARY – ISRAEL

Trade agreement

Hungary and Israel signed a $30 million trade agreement. Although no diplomatic ties exist between both countries, limited trade ties had existed for some time.

Source: Wall Street Journal, 10 August 1983
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF – ROMANIA

Letter of understanding to increase trade

A letter of understanding to increase trade and technical co-operation was signed between Iran and Romania.

Romania is to increase its purchases of Iranian oil to one million tons a year. Non-oil imports from Iran are also to increase. Advisers from both countries are to discuss possible joint food industry projects, including fruit canning and production of cheese and livestock feed.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 April 1983

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF – SIERRA LEONE

Agreement to expand trade

Trade relations between Iran and Sierra Leone are to be expanded. Sierra Leone is to supply coffee, cocoa and lumber in exchange for non-oil products. Iran has already agreed to send specialists to Sierra Leone to reclaim about 10,000 hectares of marshland for rice cultivation. Separately, a contract was signed for 350,000 tons of Iranian crude oil.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 July 1983

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF – TURKEY

Bilateral trade protocol signed

On 21 April 1983 Iran and Turkey signed a protocol which is to increase bilateral trade by 25 per cent to about $2,500 million. Under the agreement to renew and expand the annual trade arrangement, Iran will supply about $1,400 million worth of crude oil, whereas Turkey will export about $1,100 million worth of goods, as well as earn about $400 million through cargo and transport services. Turkish exports will include 200,000 tons each of wheat and barley, 10,000 tons of rye, 40,000 tons of meat, 300,000 tons of sugar and 600,000 tons of iron and steel. It is also agreed that Turkish ships and trucks will get priority in transporting the goods.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 April 1983
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - URUGUAY

Trade agreement

Iran and Uruguay have signed an agreement whereby Uruguay will buy $100 million worth of crude oil from Iran, and Iran will buy $75 million worth of Uruguayan goods including meat, wheat, rice, butter and frozen chicken.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 1 April 1983

IRAQ - SOVIET UNION

Iraq and the Soviet Union have signed various contracts covering trade. The contracts were included in the joint annual trade exchange plan.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 July 1983

JORDAN - POLAND

Financial and trade protocol signed

Jordan and Poland have signed a financial and trade protocol calling for increased trade, particularly in Jordanian phosphates. Commercial centres are to be set up in each country and Poland has also offered to provide technical assistance, including training.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 10 June 1983

JORDAN - YUGOSLAVIA

Trade and economic protocol signed

On 29 March 1983 Jordan and Yugoslavia signed a trade and economic co-operation protocol under which Yugoslavia will increase its imports of fertilizer-related minerals against increased exports of meat and other consumer products. Jordan is to export 500,000 tons of phosphates to Yugoslavia in 1983. The agreement also covers exports of chemical fertilizers and potash. In 1982 bilateral trade totalled $50 million.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 1983
KENYA - LESOTHO

Trade agreement

Kenya and Lesotho signed a trade agreement on 27 May 1983.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1983

KENYA - ROMANIA

Trade agreement

Kenya and Romania have signed a bilateral trade agreement.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 February-14 March 1983

KENYA - SOVIET UNION

Agreement on co-operation between Chambers of Commerce

An agreement on co-operation between the Chambers of Commerce and Industry was signed by Kenya and the Soviet Union.

The main aim of the agreement is to promote more trade between the Soviet Union and Kenya through a better knowledge of potential trade partners, their capabilities, and terms of commercial work on the markets of the two countries. To tackle this task it is planned to exchange delegations, exhibitions and information and to hold seminars on major issues of economic co-operation.

Kenya is the eighth African nation with which the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union is developing relations on the basis of an agreement.

The signing of a long-term trade agreement is intended.


KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - PAKISTAN

Agreement on economic co-operation and trade

During the first session of the mixed commission for economic co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF – PAKISTAN (cont'd)

A protocol was signed providing for an expansion of economic co-operation and measures to assist the development of bilateral trade. In particular, agreement has been reached on the creation of joint enterprises for the production of leather and cotton clothing, fruit and vegetable preserves and fish products.


LIBYA – NIGERIA

Economic co-operative agreement

Libya and Nigeria have signed two agreements: one related to economic (trade), scientific and technical co-operation and the other to cultural affairs between the two countries. Notes of intent were also exchanged with regard to co-operation in banking and investment.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, June 1983
Middle East Economic Digest, 6 May 1983

LIBYA – YUGOSLAVIA

Economic agreement – trade to increase by 50 per cent

On 29 May 1983 Libya and Yugoslavia signed an economic agreement aimed at raising the total value of trade from $200 million in 1982 to $300 million in 1983. The agreement deals mainly with co-operation in construction, agriculture, oil, industry and banking.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 June 1983

MOROCCO – POLAND

Protocol for the increase of trade

The protocol on the proceedings of the second session of the joint Polish-Moroccan commission for economic, scientific and technical co-operation provides for a marked increase in trade and for its diversification. At present about 300 Polish specialists are working in Morocco and fifty-one young Moroccans are studying in Poland.

MOROCCO - TUNISIA

Agreement concerning trade

Morocco and Tunisia have both agreed to open $9.7 million credits to cover imports of each other's goods. Imports from Tunisia will include metal, household and electrical items. The credits are part of a policy to increase trade.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 July 1983

MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA

Trade protocol and free trade agreement

On 15 March 1983 Mozambique and Tanzania approved a 1983 trade protocol which includes five new items - fresh fruit and vegetables, sorghum, an ammonium distillate called melamine, which is used in making synthetic resins, stainless steel tableware and clocks.

The trade protocol further stipulated that the Ruvuma Free Trade Area (RFTA) would become operational by January 1984. The RFTA agreement reached by Mozambique and Tanzania in November 1982 intends to progressively reduce and eventually eliminate customs tariffs on imports from either of the two countries. The coming into effect of the agreement is expected to help develop and increase the volume of trade between them.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1983

PAKISTAN - POLAND

Trade agreement

An agreement on trade between Poland and Pakistan for 1983 and the first half of 1984 was concluded on 16 April 1983. It envisages an increase of about 30 per cent from the present volume of trade. Polish exports to Pakistan will include electrical and mechanical engineering goods, power equipment, machine tools, construction machinery, medical and laboratory equipment, textiles and ironware. Rice, cotton, cotton yarn, leather and other goods will be imported from Pakistan.

SOVIET UNION – SPAIN

Trade agreement

The Soviet Union and Spain signed a trade agreement. Spain will export to the Soviet Union steel, soya-oil and grain worth about $218 million. It will import from the Soviet Union products worth about $480 million of which 95 per cent will consist of oil.

Source: Nachrichten für Assenhandel, 3 June 1983

SUDAN – TUNISIA

Trade agreement and customs tariff reductions

In early April 1983 a trade agreement was signed by Sudan and Tunisia which will greatly reduce customs tariffs in an attempt to encourage trade, now almost non-existent. Import duty on two of Tunisia's main exports (olive oil and cloth and ready-made clothing) is to be cut drastically. Tunisia may also export electrical equipment, phosphates and pharmaceutical products whereas Sudan would export cotton and sesame to Tunisia.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 April 1983

SOVIET UNION – SYRIA

Most-favoured-nation status granted

On 5 April 1983 Syria signed an agreement with the Soviet Union aimed at promoting shipping and maritime co-operation. The two-year agreement includes the reciprocal granting of most-favoured-nation status.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 April 1983

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA

Trade agreement (see Survey No. 17, page 95)

In a joint communiqué issued on 11 May 1983, the Tanzania-Zambia joint permanent commission of co-operation announced measures for effective payment arrangements by the Central Bank of the two countries. The Commission agreed to establish two sub-commissions to deal with trade, finance, industry and transport and communications.
The Commission recommended a number of goods which would be exported by the two countries to each other: Tanzania would export to Zambia industrial materials such as motor vehicles filters and springs, fluorescent fittings, radios and radio cassettes and agricultural products such as sisal ropes, tea and sea foods. Other exports would include textile materials, timber, various types of leather, chemicals and pipes. Zambia would export to Tanzania agricultural chemicals, poultry equipment, copper products, bitumen, industrial chemicals, dairy equipment, industrial machinery. Other exports would include sugar, pharmaceutical raw materials, textiles, cooking oil, building supplies and coal.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1983

REGIONAL

CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

Duty-free imports into the United States for certain Caribbean exports

The President of the United States signed into law on 5 August 1983 the Caribbean Basin Initiative in order to promote the economic development of the Caribbean region.

The major effect of the legislation is to provide duty-free entry into the United States for certain Caribbean exports for twelve years. Exceptions to the free-trade provision, in addition to textiles and apparel, are: petroleum products, footwear, handbags, luggage, "flat goods" such as wallets and eyeglass cases, work gloves, leather wearing apparel, canned tuna, and watches or watch parts. Sugar imports will also be duty free, but subject to quotas.

Eligible products must be imported directly from the Caribbean countries, and at least 35 per cent of the products' value must consist of Caribbean parts and labour. The legislation specifies twenty-seven countries in the region that could be allowed to benefit from the measure.

The legislation states that a country is not eligible for benefits if it is communist or if it has nationalized, expropriated or otherwise seized control of property owned by United States citizens or by corporations 50 per cent owned by United States citizens.

Duty-free treatment granted under the legislation may be suspended through existing import relief procedures, and emergency import relief procedures are established under the measure to protect United States producers of perishable agricultural products.

L/5573, 1 November 1983
CENTRAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC UNION (CACEU)
(Member States: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo and Central African Republic)

Act No. 19-82-CD-1276 of 15 December 1982, published in the Official Gazette of Cameroon on 1 April 1983, suspends until further notice the duties and charges on imports into the CACEU of sera, vaccines and similar products (tariff heading 30.02.00).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 568-569, 15 and 22 August 1983

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CMEA)

Policy of import reduction from market economy countries

In their efforts to reduce their balance-of-payments deficits with market economy countries the European COMECON countries, except the Soviet Union, pursued in 1982 a strict policy of import reductions. As a result Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary were able to reduce substantially their trade deficits with market economy countries, and the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania were even able to achieve trade surpluses with these countries. The most pronounced policy of import restriction was practiced by Romania, which reduced imports by 47 per cent, followed by Poland with an import reduction of 26 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 9 May 1983

New COMECON norms

The permanent standardization commission of COMECON has released details of new COMECON norms. These are:

ST 3630-82 Protection against corrosion

The above norm classifies means and products for the protection of metals against corrosion. The norm will enter into force in the following countries: Cuba - July 1983, Bulgaria, USSR - January 1984, Czechoslovakia - July 1984, Poland - January 1985, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Hungary and Viet Nam sometime during 1985.

ST 3472-81 Forestry machinery and tractors

This norm covers regulations for the amount of vibration permitted for forestry machinery and tractors. The norm will enter into force in the following countries: Hungary - July 1983, Czechoslovakia - January 1984, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, USSR - July 1984, Bulgaria - July 1985.
CMEA (cont'd)

ST 3693-82 Washing machines

This norm covers electric washing machines of 10 kg. capacity and lays down that the spin-dryer should not turn at more than 50 m/sec. The norm will come into force in all COMECON countries in January 1984, except for the German Democratic Republic where it will come into force in July 1984.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 9 June 1983

GENERAL TREATY OF CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Imports of food dyes banned

A decree has been published by the Permanent Secretary of the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration banning the import of synthetic food dyes in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Source: British Business, 19 August 1983

GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)

Further co-ordination of policies

Qatar has formally adopted the unified economic agreement of the Gulf Co-operation Council. This was announced following the issue on 26 March of Law No. 6 of 1983, retroactive to 1 March 1983.

On 11 May 1983 the Finance Ministers of the GCC made further progress towards co-ordinating economic development in the Arabian peninsula. This includes the unification of petroleum products, water and electricity prices in all six member States.

On 1 March 1983 economic policy issues that took effect included eliminating many tariff barriers among GCC States and allowing businesses based in one country to operate freely in others.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 1 April and 13 May 1983
GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL (GCC) (cont'd)

Customs duties

The target date for harmonization of customs duties was 1 September 1983. It is intended that there will be a base rate of 4 per cent. Individual States, however, will levy higher rates on certain goods. Harmonization of these higher duties will be protracted because of the different circumstances of member States.

Source: British Business, 1 July 1983

Customs duty exemptions in the United Arab Emirates

All agricultural, animal and natural resource products of the member States of the GCC will be exempt from customs duty in the United Arab Emirates. The exemption also applies to industrial products where the added value is not less than 40 per cent of total production costs. In addition, means of transport owned by nationals of GCC countries will be considered as national means of transport and transit facilities will be extended to passengers and cargo.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, April 1983

LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION (ALADI)

Brazil withdraws from ALADI

At a meeting in Montevideo of the six nations belonging to the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the largest of the region's free-trade associations, Brazil announced its withdrawal. In future, Brazil says it is to rely on bilateral trade ties, which it considers to be of more immediate benefit to its external balance-of-payments. Barter and semi-barter trade arrangements are being instituted by Brazil with Mexico and Argentina. ALADI's remaining members are Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Source: Bank for International Settlements, Press Review, 10 May 1983

Agreement on new customs concessions

At an ALADI meeting in Montevideo, ending on 12 May 1983, agreements for a total of thirty-nine new customs concessions were signed. However, the new agreements are limited in the case of Brazil to the end of 1984,
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION (ALADI) (cont'd)

for Mexico to the end of 1983, and for the other countries to the end of 1985.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 May 1983