PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED IN THE SURVEY

Africa Research Bulletin
    Africa Research Ltd., Exeter, England

Asia Research Bulletin
    Asia Research Pte. Ltd., Singapore

Bank of London and South America Review
    Lloyds Bank Int. Ltd., London

Commerce America
    US Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Deutsches Handelsarchiv
    Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

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

European Report
    Société d'Editions Economiques Mondiales, Brussels

Far Eastern Economic Review
    Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., Hong Kong

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

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

Moniteur du Commerce International
    Centre français du commerce extérieur, Paris

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel
    Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

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

Tariffs & Trade
    Wall Street Station, New York, N.Y.
Trade and Industry
   Department of Trade and Industry, London

United States Department of Agriculture - NEWS

United States International Trade Commission Publication
   United States International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

UT Sidste Nyt
   Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for udenrigsøkonomi, Copenhagen

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

In addition various newspapers have been used. GATT documents are referred to by their symbol only.
INTRODUCTION

This 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 contracting parties to GATT as well as non-contracting parties.

The intention is to publish such surveys regularly, three or four times a year.

This 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 investigation. The secretariat has endeavoured to include all measures of significant trade interest but the coverage may not necessarily be exhaustive or uniform. The coverage of measures taken by some countries is more extensive than that of others because of the availability of information.

The 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 this survey are being sent to each contracting party. Additional copies are available upon request.

This 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 information is furnished country by country as follows:

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ALGERIA

State monopoly on foreign trade

By a communique published in the Algerian press on 1 June 1978, the Ministry of Trade informed Algerian private undertakings that in pursuance of Law No. 78-02 concerning the State monopoly on foreign trade, products under quota, which are admitted into Algeria only subject to presentation of an import document issued by that Ministry, will be under the monopoly of State enterprises as from 31 December 1978 at the latest.

During this transitional period and on an exceptional basis, import permits for these products may be issued by the Ministry of Trade for small quantities, in order to meet the priority and urgent needs of private undertakings that show proof of being engaged in a production activity (with the exclusion of products intended for sale without further processing).

During this same period, the State enterprises are authorized to take over import operations in respect of products which are being gradually brought under their monopoly. Consequently, by notices published in the Algerian press, users of these products are requested to approach the enterprises concerned as soon as possible, in order to report their import needs.


ARGENTINA

Tariff reductions

In resolutions published on 19 April 1978 in the "Boletin Oficial" the Argentine authorities introduced tariff reductions for a great number of products.

Furthermore, Resolution No. 489, also published on 19 April 1978 in the "Boletin Oficial" foresees for a large number of products tariff reductions to be introduced as of 19 June 1978. Tariff rates varying between 25 per cent and 100 per cent will be reduced to rates varying between 20 per cent and 30 per cent. These tariff reductions will be applied until 30 September 1978. Following this date the tariff rates will be uniformly reduced to 10 per cent. The products concerned will be in the Argentine tariff chapters 17, 22 to 40, 43 to 45, 48 to 60, 62, 64, 68 to 71, 73 to 99.

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Resolution No. 1147/78 of the Ministry of Economics has reduced to 10 per cent the rate of duty applicable to some 414 tariff items. Resolution No. 1148/78 of the Ministry of Economics has amended the Argentine Tariff eliminating certain tariff items and rates of duty, introducing some 61 tariff items and modifying rates of duty applicable to some 1,700 tariff items.


Abolishment of export duties; export refunds

Ministry of Economy Resolution 634 of 19 May 1978 abolishes duties on the exports of live animals not suitable for human consumption.

Resolution 596 of the same date establishes a 5 per cent refund for exports of raisins and a declining rate of refund for exports of various grape products, including wine, from 3 July 1978, when the rate will be 14 per cent until 1 March 1979, when it will decline to 10 per cent.


New regulations for private sector finance from abroad

Banco Central Circular RC 741 of 11 May establishes new regulations for private sector finance from abroad. Deposits of 10 per cent of the peso value of the credit will be required to finance exports and imports and of 20 per cent for other loans. If maturities for the former are extended, an additional deposit of 14 per cent must be made. This measure is intended to reduce the inflow of foreign loans and reduce their inflationary effect.

Banco Central Circular RC 744 of 18 May establishes that loans made by international or foreign-based financial organizations to local firms, credits granted by foreign banks related to imports of capital goods included in Circular RC 732 of 7 April, loans for investment projects approved by executive decree and finance for contractors carrying out public works are excluded from the regulations contained in Circular RC 741 of 11 May.


New anti-dumping legislation

New anti-dumping legislation was introduced by Argentina through law No. 21838 of 7 July 1978. Some of the preconditions for anti-dumping tariffs are that the foreign sales price of a product is lower than the foreign domestic price, that imports are causing or threaten to cause disruption in Argentina or that the setting up of domestic companies is being postponed as a result of imports.
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Countervailing duties can be imposed if proof has been established that imported goods are being subsidized and if the conditions for dumping have been fully or partially established. The application of multiple exchange rates in the exporting country may also be considered as a subsidy.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 13 July 1978.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff reduction and bounty modifications: metal-working machine-tools

Following consideration of a report of the Industries Assistance Commission on the nature of assistance that should be accorded to the metal-working machine-tools industry after the termination of the Metal-working Machine-tools Bounty Act 1972, the Australian Government decided that machine tools (tariff No. 84.45), previously subject to a general tariff rate of 26 per cent and eligible for bounty, would become free of duty over a three-year period. In the first year, they would be dutiable at 26 per cent (general) and 19 per cent (preferential), in the second year at 20 per cent (general) and 19 per cent (preferential) and in the third year at 10 per cent (general and preferential).

Other power-operated metal-working machine tools and parts for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of power-operated metal-working machine tools became free of duty from 25 May 1978.

The Australian Government also decided that from 25 May 1978, bounty would be paid on certain power-operated metal-working machine tools produced and used in Australia and that a bounty on local design content would be introduced.


Import duty modifications on certain domestic electrical appliances and maintenance of import quotas on certain domestic chest-type freezers

Notice No. 8 (1978), published in the Gazette of 6 July 1978 and operative on and from 7 July 1978, implements the following tariff amendments determined in the light of the Industries Assistance Commission's report on Domestic Refrigerating Appliances, etc.
### Product

<table>
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<th>General rates</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Previous</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refrigerators under 200L</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vertical freezers under 200L</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refrigerators, 200L-454L</td>
<td>25% on 20,000 units, then 47½%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vertical freezers, 200L-454L</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerators over 454L</td>
<td>30% on 2,500 units, then 47½%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical freezers over 454L</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machines</td>
<td>30% on 40,000 units, then 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest freezers up to 350L</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest freezers over 350L</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes dryers</td>
<td>25% on 70,000 units, then 45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Room air conditioners:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- air-cooled</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>- water-cooled, &quot;separable&quot;</td>
<td>25%</td>
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</table>

In addition, the Australian Government has decided to continue global import quota restrictions on domestic chest-type freezers having a gross internal capacity of not more than 350 litres for a further year beyond the expiry date (9 August 1973) of the previous control measure. The ceiling available for imports for the period 10 August 1978 to 9 August 1977 has been set at 30,000 units, compared to 20,000 units in the previous twelve months. Imports entitled to New Zealand tariff preference will continue to be administered separately under the special NAFTA trading arrangements.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/116, 7 July 1978; No. 78/120, 11 July 1978
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Special additional duty: certain goods covered by tariff quota arrangements and import licensing restrictions

Customs Tariff Amendment Bill (No. 3) 1978, operating on and from 16 August 1978, implements the budget decision of the Australian Government to impose a special additional duty of 12.5 per cent on imports of certain goods, other than goods of New Zealand origin, covered by tariff quota arrangements and import licensing restrictions. The goods affected are certain textile, apparel and footwear items, brandy, files and rasps, vices (industrial), passenger motor vehicles (assembled) and certain razor blades, chest freezers and hand operated chain hoists.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice No. 78/144.

Continuation of tariff increase: orange juice

Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 1, reported that the general rate of duty applicable to orange juice imported into Australia would be increased to 65 per cent from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978. The Australian Government has decided that this rate would continue to apply until 30 September 1978.


Global tariff quotas: textiles and clothing

The Australian Government has accepted the recommendations of the Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Committee that tariff quota levels for textile and clothing items for the six months commencing 1 September 1978 be fixed at 50 per cent of the annual notional base quota level. For certain specified items a different percentage generally ranging from 40-60 per cent has been fixed.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/121, 12 July 1978.

Continuation of tariff quotas: vices

The Australian Government decided to continue after 30 June 1978 the temporary assistance afforded industrial vices through use of tariff quotas. Tariff quotas on industrial vices will be maintained initially for a six-month period from 1 July 1978, but should the Australian Government not have acted upon a final report on these goods from the Industries Assistance Commission by 31 December 1978, the tariff quotas would be extended to 30 June 1979. The tariff quota allocation will be $A100,000, value for duty,
for each of the two six-months period (if necessary) in lieu of the ceiling of $A 150,000 per annum previously applying. Imports of industrial vices cleared for home consumption outside quota entitlement will continue to be subject to an additional duty of $A 12 per vice.

The tariff quotas on handyman vices, also applied during the period 1 July 1977 and 30 June 1978, ceased to have effect from 1 July 1978.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/103, 9 June 1978.

Tariff quotas - insulators

The Australian Government announced on 8 August 1978 that it had decided to introduce tariff quotas on imports of certain insulators falling within tariff item 85.25.9 and porcelain pin type insulators rated at up to 88,000 volts falling within tariff item 85.25.1. These insulators would be subject to a total duty of 75 per cent under the preferential and general tariffs. The existing preference for developing countries on insulators falling within tariff item 85.25.9 would be maintained by applying a temporary duty of 37.5 per cent to imports from these countries.

However, for every three insulators of the above types purchased or irrevocably committed for delivery from Australian production on or after 1 July 1978, one unit can be imported duty free.

Insulators falling within 85.25.1 other than porcelain pin types up to 88,000 volts will continue to be admitted duty free. Other types of insulators not covered by the three-to-one arrangement would be admitted duty free subject to compliance with the normal by-law criteria.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/130, 9 August 1978.

Continuation of tariff quotas: thick plywood

The Australian Government decided to continue temporary assistance in respect of thick plywood (exceeding 5.5 mm but not exceeding 23 mm in thickness) falling within tariff item 44.15.11 by applying a tariff quota of 10,000 cubic metres to imports entered for home consumption between 1 July 1978 and 30 June 1979. The tariff quota applying to these goods had been due to terminate on 30 June 1978. Imports in excess of quota levels will continue to be subject to an additional duty of $A 0.35 per square metre for each 1 mm or part thereof in excess of 5.5 mm in thickness. Plywood entitled to New Zealand preference, high moisture resistant plywood entitled to Papua New Guinea preference and to by-law admission and plywood faced with Western Red Cedar or Californian Redwood will continue to be excluded from tariff quota control.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/114, 30 June 1978.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Anti-dumping investigations recently initiated

- car hoists, classified under sub-paragraph 84.22.439, statistical item 12, from the United Kingdom and Japan;
- phthalic anhydride from France;
- sealed refrigeration compressors with a capacity not exceeding 1.5 kW from Singapore.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice; No. 76/76, 1 May 1978; No. 76/77, 2 May 1978; and No. 76/132, 24 July 1978.

Anti-dumping investigation, interim cash security action and anti-dumping duties: polypropylene

Under the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975, overseas inquiries were initiated to establish whether export prices to Australia of polypropylene from the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy and Czechoslovakia as well as from Japan (as reported in Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 2), were less than the normal values for these countries. Pending completion of overseas inquiries, dumping cash securities were imposed on imports of the commodity exported from any of these countries entered for home consumption on and after 2 May 1978.

Under notices published in Gazette No. S146 of 1 April 1978, anti-dumping duties were applied to polypropylene homopolymer and polypropylene copolymer exported to Australia from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. The industry complaint against Czechoslovakia was withdrawn during the inquiry and inquiries concerning polypropylene exported to Australia from the Netherlands were terminated without anti-dumping action being taken against imports from that source.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice; No. 78/78, 2 May 1978; No. 78/142, 8 August 1978.

Anti-dumping duties and termination of anti-dumping investigations: certain paper and paperboards

Under notices published in Gazette No. S156 of 16 August 1978, anti-dumping duties were applied to exports to Australia from Finland and Sweden of:

- kraft liner paper or kraft liner paperboard;
- corrugated paper, including semi-chemical fluting paper; and
- unbleached kraft bag paper or unbleached kraft sack paper.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Inquiries concerning paper and paperboards exported to Australia from Canada were terminated without anti-dumping action being taken against imports from that source.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/152, 21 August 1978.

Anti-dumping investigations: result of inquiries

Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/156 states that:

(i) while the results of the investigations concerning neon indicator pilot lights from New Zealand showed a small margin of dumping, the matter was terminated without proceeding to anti-dumping action;

(ii) in respect of the investigation into lubrication nipples from the United Kingdom, an undertaking on price was accepted from the exporter in the United Kingdom supplying the goods under inquiry.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/156, 30 August 1978.

References to the Temporary Assistance Authority

The Australian Government has referred to the Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report, requests for temporary protection against imports of:

- carbon coated film falling within tariff items 39.01 or 39.02; regenerated cellulose, cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, etc., and vulcanized fibre falling under tariff item 39.03; goods made of artificial resins, plastics, etc. falling under tariff item 39.07;

- shaft couplings, gearboxes and gears therefor falling under tariff items 84.63.990 and 84.63.500;

- pedestrian operated and power take-off rotary tillers, hoes and cultivators, falling within tariff items 84.24.101 and 84.24.900.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Global import quotas: hoop, strip, sheets and plates of iron and steel

Following consideration of a report by the Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA), the Australian Government announced on 7 July 1978 its decision to restrain temporarily by global quota, the importation of uncoated hot rolled steel sheets and plates not exceeding 3.2 mm in thickness and uncoated cold rolled steel sheets and plates, of a kind falling within item 73.13.100 and galvanized steel sheets, plates, strips and hoops of a kind falling within tariff item 73.12.190 or 73.13.300. The restrictions are intended to limit imports of these items to 162,500 tonnes in the twelve months from 1 July 1978. In relation to terne alloy coated steel sheet, the other product reviewed by the TAA, the Government accepted the Authority's recommendation that no quotas be imposed.


Import quotas: footwear

The Australian Government announced on 15 May 1978 details of additional quota allocations for footwear for the period 1 July to 31 December 1978, following acceptance of recommendations made in a report by the Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Review Committee. For all footwear subject to import quotas, except thongs with a value for duty below $A0.35, there would be an additional quota allocation equivalent to 10 per cent of initial base quota levels. For thongs with a value for duty below $A0.35 the additional quota allocations would be 20 per cent of the base quota level.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/89, 22 May 1978.

Global import quota: passenger motor vehicles

The Australian Government announced that the global quota for imports of passenger motor vehicles in 1978 was being set at 88,000 vehicles, a reduction of 6,000 vehicles on the originally proposed quota level.

AUSTRALIA (cont’d)

Export incentives: manufactured goods and beef

The Australian Government has announced the restoration of the Export Incentive Grant Scheme for manufactured goods and beef. Under the new scheme, taxable cash grants will be made directly to exporters based on increases in exports in the grant year over the average annual exports in the previous three years. Payments of $A 0.15 for each dollar increase will be made for increases in export sales of up to $A 500,000; $A 0.10 for each dollar increase for increases in the range $A 500,000 to $A 5 million; $A 0.05 for increases in the range $A 5 million to $A 10 million; and $A 0.02 for increases above $A 10 million.


Withdrawal of developing country preference: certain welded steel pipe and tube

Following consideration of the report by the Industries Assistance Commission on Certain Welded Steel Pipe and Tube (D.C. Preferences), the Australian Government decided that India and the Republic of Korea were to be excluded from the Developing Country Preference scheme in relation to welded steel pipe and tube, not being stainless steel, with a wall thickness exceeding 2 millimetres, being goods falling within sub-item 73.18.9 of the Customs Tariff. Developing Country Order No. 16 published in Gazette of 31 August 1978 gives effect to this decision. The change operated on and from 1 September 1978.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/159, 1 September 1978.
AUSTRIA

Tariff modifications: cheese

Following negotiations under GATT Article XXVIII, Austria has modified the tariff concessions on fine table cheese (CCCN 04.04 A) and cheese fondues (CCCN 21.07 ex B) with effect from January 1978.

Source: L/4562/Add.1.

Licensing: iron

Effective during the period 1 April 1978-31 December 1978, and in accordance with a degree by the Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry of 14 March 1978 (Bundesgesetzblatt, 31 March 1978), "legal transactions which are concerned with the import of" pig iron (CCCN No. 73.01) and hot-rolled wide strip (CCCN No. 73.08) are subject to licensing.


Labelling and marking control: cleaning products, shoes, and textiles

By a decree of the Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry of 22 June 1978 (Bundesgesetzblatt No. 99 of 30 June 1978) and effective 1 July 1978, Austrian customs authorities have been given the power to detain certain merchandise at importation which do not conform to marking requirements under Austrian legislation. This affects certain products for cleaning, shoes and textiles.


Monopoly: salt

The salt monopoly remains in force and all imports controlled by the monopoly are still subject to authorization. However, no salt monopoly levy will be charged on the following goods entering Austria from 1 May 1978: CCCN Nos. 21.04, 25.01, 33.06, and 38.19.


Inspection: processed foods

Austria's Federal Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection requires importers of processed foods to provide detailed information about the consignee of each shipment, description of products and quantities involved, applicable tariff numbers, and names of manufacturers.
AUSTRIA (cont'd)

Also to be reported are countries of manufacture, places of storage, final Austrian destinations and customs clearing points. The new ordinance enables inspection of imported food shipments for compliance with sanitary regulations while those shipments are still in one place, before they are divided into smaller lots through regular distribution channels.


GSP amendments

Austria is prepared to accept cumulative acquisition of origin under the Austrian scheme of generalized preferences (GSP) as from 1 July 1978. This means that a preference-receiving country exporting to Austria is allowed, for the purpose of the origin rules, to regard materials used in production which have originated in another preference-receiving country with which the exporting country co-operates in a regional economic grouping, as having originated in the exporting country.

Also as of 1 July 1978, meat and offals of sheep and goats (CCCN ex 02.01 B 2 and 16.02 A) have been withdrawn from the Austrian GSP scheme. Additional rules have been made to Lists A and B of the rules of origin concerning several items including certain photographic plates, magnesium oxide, tannins, essential oils, rubber slabs, sheep's skins, precious and semi-precious stones, copper and other metals.

Source: L/4108/Add.4 and L/4108/Add.5.

BANGLADESH

Import duties: reductions

Amendments, mainly reductions, of the import duties on a number of goods were announced in the Bangladesh annual budget. The goods affected together with the pre-existing duty rates (in parentheses) and new duty rates are as follows:

- powdered and condensed milk 5 per cent (10 per cent); buffalo horn, free (40 per cent); spices (excluding tej pata) 75 per cent (125 per cent); jams, jellies, etc. 100 per cent (150 per cent); blended flavouring concentrates 125 per cent (150 per cent and 115 per cent); natural calcium carbonate 50 per cent (115 per cent); natural graphite 25 per cent (40 per cent); white and coloured cement 50 per cent (140 per cent and 115 per cent); marble chips 50 per cent (75 per cent); sodium bicarbonate 50 per cent (75 per cent); sodium dichromate 50 per cent (115 per cent); sodium hydrosulphite 50 per cent (115 per cent); bandaging materials 10 per cent (50 per cent and 25 per cent); anti-cancer and anti-leprosy drugs, free (10 per cent); surgical gloves 40 per cent (125 per cent and 40 per cent);
BANGLADESH (cont'd)

synthetic wool tops 75 per cent (150 per cent); natural and synthetic hand knitting woollen yarn 75 per cent (100 per cent and 50 per cent); nylon twine cordage, rope and cables 50 per cent (55 per cent); cellulose acetate tow 50 per cent (150 per cent); certain beverage bottles 50 per cent (110 per cent); railway track construction materials of iron or steel 10 per cent (20 per cent); jute and textile bobbins of aluminium 50 per cent (20 per cent); nuts and bolts 75 per cent (115 per cent);
synthetic fabrics excluding suitings 225 per cent (175 per cent);
mixed synthetic fabrics and synthetic suitings 175 per cent (125 per cent); storage battery containers and separators 50 per cent (125 per cent); radio parts 75 per cent (150 per cent); radio sets, built-up one-band 50 per cent (150 per cent); component kits of one-band radios 20 per cent (free); component kits of multi-band radios 75 per cent (100 per cent); ball bearings 40 per cent (20 per cent); electric capacitors 25 per cent (100 per cent); trucks and buses ckd 20 per cent (30 per cent); taxi cabs up to 750 cc. built-up 10 per cent (25 per cent); or ckd 5 per cent (15 per cent); taxi cabs exceeding 750 cc. but not exceeding 1,000 cc. built-up 15 per cent (25 per cent); or ckd 10 per cent (15 per cent); taxi cabs exceeding 1,000 but not exceeding 1,300 cc. built-up 25 per cent (40 per cent); or ckd 15 per cent (30 per cent); auto-rickshaws 5 per cent (15 per cent); fare meters 10 per cent (75 per cent); motor cycles, built-up 25 per cent (50 per cent); or ckd 15 per cent (35 per cent); gramophone records under 12 ins. diameter 100 per cent (150 per cent).


BARBADOS

Introduction of import licensing

The authorities of Barbados announced that import licences will be required for screen-printed souvenirs (wall hangings, pennants, T-shirts, tea towels, calendars on cloth or linen) and frames for spectacles and sun-glasses.


Abolishment of import licences

The Barbados authorities have abolished import licences for sardines.

BRAZIL

Duty increases

Customs Policy Council Resolution 3164, published in the "Diario Oficial" of 5 May 1978, raised the import duty on orthophosphoric acid (28.10.02.03) from 15 per cent to 30 per cent.

Customs Policy Council Resolution 3168, published in "Diario Oficial" on 15 May, raised the import duty on certain diesel-hydraulic dredgers from 7 per cent to 37 per cent.


Removal of duty exemption

Customs Policy Council Resolutions 3161 and 3162, published in the "Diario Oficial" of 5 May 1978, removed or modified goods in sub-heading 29.31.18.02 and 38.11 (herbicides and fungicides) from the list of products granted duty exemption.

The Ministry of Finance has issued Order 126/78, which suspends until 30 June 1979, the granting of exemption from duty and the tax on industrial products (IPI) on imports by petrochemical producers of raw materials and products for processing raw materials.


Duty reductions and exemptions

Customs Policy Council Resolution 3159, published in the "Diario Oficial" of 28 April 1978, provides for a temporary exemption from import duty until 30 September 1978 for imports of up to 6,350 tons of wool (tariff headings 53.01.01.01, 53.01.01.02 and 53.01.01.03). Duties on these items are 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

Customs Policy Council Resolution 3163, published in "Diario Oficial" of 5 May 1978 reduced import duties on olives and olive oil.

Cacex Comunicado 78/13, published in the "Diario Oficial" of 5 April 1978, exempts certain fertilizers from import duty, provided they are used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

Customs Policy Council Resolution 3167, published in the "Diario Oficial" of 15 May 1978, reduced the duty on filter blocks to be used in the manufacture of vaccines against foot and mouth disease from 137 per cent to 15 per cent.

BRAZIL (cont'd)

Temporary duty reductions and exemptions


Customs Policy Council Resolution 3160, published in the "Diario Oficial", 4 May, extended until 3 May 1979, duty concessions on some chemical products when used in agriculture and cattle raising, and in the preparation and/or manufacture of products for use in these industries.

Goods in a great number of sub-headings are exempt from duty.

For several other goods the rate is reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Customs Policy Council Resolution 3169, published in the "Diario Oficial" of 15 May, reduced the import duty on certain polypropylene sheet or film intended for electric condensers, to 25 per cent for a period of one year.

Customs Policy Council Resolution 3172, published in the "Diario Oficial" of 15 May, extends for a further year the exemption from import duty on certain products in tariff chapter 27 with prior authorization of the Conselho Nacional de Petroleo.


Exemption from prior deposit

Banco Central Resolution 477, published in the "Diario Oficial" of 22 May, added material and equipment, without national similars, for combating fires and for the saving of human life, imported by organizations responsible for such services, and hexachlorocyclohexane, when imported by the Ministry of Health, to the list of goods that are exempt from the 360-day prior deposit requirement for imports.


Exemptions from prior deposit requirements were enacted through Resolutions 448 (bovine meat), 465 (soya beans), 468 (maize), 473 (coques - NBM 27.04.01.00).

Source: L/4591/Add.1 of 29 May 1978.
BRAZIL (cont'd)

Amendments to import restrictions

Cacex Comunicado 78/18 of 12 May 1978 made certain alterations to Cacex Comunicado 78/2, which consolidated the current import regulations. A summary of the amendments is as follows:

The importation has been suspended of machinery for crushing soya beans, castor seeds and cocoa beans, and for the extraction of orange juice.

No import authorization is now required for parts, pieces or components for the importer's own use, for:

(a) machinery and equipment in tariff chapters 84 and 85, and in heading 87.07, having a duty of not more than 45 per cent; and

(b) locomotives in headings 86.01 to 86.04; aeroplanes in heading 88.02; ships and boats in headings 89.01 and 89.03, all having a duty rate of not more than 50 per cent. There is a limit of US$2,000 f.o.b. on the value of such parts, pieces or components for each machine, and only one consignment is permitted. These benefits are not extended to those goods which have a rate of duty reduced by concessions to 45 per cent or 50 per cent or less, respectively, nor to imports controlled by Capre and Consider.

The following goods, for which the issue of import licences was suspended until 31 December 1978, may now be imported: sails for boats in heading 62.04.01.00; scales of materials other than invar, in heading 90.16.08.00; and rules more than 3 m. long in heading 90.16.31.00.


CAMEROON

Import regulation

A regulation limiting the axle-loading on lorries and trailers to 10 tons has been issued by the Ministry of Economy and Plan. This ruling applies to new imports. Vehicles currently operating over this weight in Cameroon will be allowed to continue to do so to amortize their cost.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigations

The Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise has initiated anti-dumping investigations with respect to the following products:

- upright corn brooms, wire-bound and stitched, from Mexico, on 4 May 1978;
- wooden clothes-pins from Denmark, Hong Kong and Romania, on 15 May 1978;
- polypropylene homopolymer and copolymer resins from Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, on 1 June 1978;
- refined glycerine, high-gravity grade, from the United States, on 5 June 1978;
- waterproof rubber footwear and snow-mobile boots, from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Republic of Korea, on 8 June 1978;
- asbestos cement pressure pipe from the United States, on 10 July 1978;
- bronze or brass gate, globe, check and ball valves from Japan, on 11 July 1978.

Source: Notice of investigations, Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 4 and 15 May 1978, 1, 5 and 8 June 1978, 10 and 11 July 1978.

Preliminary determination of dumping

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise has determined that the following products are being dumped:

- artificial graphite electrodes and graphite connecting pins from Japan, on 8 June 1978.

Source: Notice of preliminary determination of dumping, Department of International Revenue, Customs and Excise, 8 June 1978.
Determination of no injury

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal determined that there was no injury with respect to the imports of the following products:

- canned whole tomatoes from Israel and Italy, on 19 May 1978;
- steel wire rope from Japan and the Republic of Korea, on 30 June 1978.


Termination of anti-dumping investigation

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise has terminated the anti-dumping investigations with respect to:

- semi-automatic and automatic strapping and tying machines from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, on 22 April 1978;
- metal utility shelving from the United States, on 17 August 1978.

Source: Notice of termination of investigations, Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 8 June 1978, 17 August 1978.

Rescission of finding

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal rescinded its findings with respect to the following products:

- vinyl-coated fiberglass insect-screening from the United States, on 30 June 1978 (finding of 28 July 1972);
- disposable glass culture tubes from the United States, on 4 August 1978 (finding of 17 July 1973).


Termination of textile and clothing quota

In June 1978, the Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce announced that the global quota will end on 31 December 1978. A series of bilateral export restraint arrangements with Canada's major low-cost foreign suppliers of clothing will come into effect as from
CANADA (cont'd)

1 January 1979. Arrangements have been concluded with the Republic of Korea, China, Poland, Romania, Hong Kong and the Philippines. Shipments from all sources will still require import permits for monitoring purposes.


Import quota of cheeses

The import quota of cheeses for the period 1 April 1978-31 March 1979 has been set up to the amount of 45 million pounds (20,412 tons), i.e. 10 per cent less than the amount of the previous period. This import quota is allocated between the traditional importers according to their 1977/1978 shares. However, provisions are established in order to allow the new importers to get their quota share for 1978/1979.

CHILE

Tariff reductions

Ministry of Finance decree 255, published in the "Diario Oficial" on 19 April 1978, reduced the rate of duty for ambulances, prison vans and hearses to 10 per cent.


Reduction of import surcharge

Ministry of Finance decree 299, published in the "Diario Oficial" on 25 May 1978, reduces the surcharge on imports of second-hand consumer goods from 150 per cent to 100 per cent.

Imports of used capital goods are exempt from this surcharge, provided they are specifically authorized by the Central Bank on the import registration form.


COLOMBIA

Export prohibition for cement

The export of cement has been prohibited in order to meet domestic demand.

Reduction of export incentives for leather goods

Colombia agreed to reduce export incentives granted to exporters of leather goods and the United States will refrain from levying countervailing duties on these goods. The value of tax-credit certificates (certificados de abono tributario) will be gradually reduced from 12 per cent to 6.54 per cent by January 1979.


ECUADOR

Import prohibition

Imports of pick-up trucks weighing less than two tons have been prohibited. The frames and cabs of these vehicles may be imported subject to a 30 per cent tariff surcharge.

EGYPT

Reduction of customs duties, cancellation bilateral trade licences

Egypt and Sudan have agreed to reduce customs duties by 50 to 100 percent on some goods. Furthermore, on 15 May bilateral trade licences for 75 commodities were cancelled.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 19 May, 2 June 1978.

ETHIOPIA

Exchange control

A supplementary list of goods for which foreign exchange will not be available has been issued by the National Bank of Ethiopia. The list includes the following goods:

- Tuna fish;
- Oats;
- Soluble coffee;
- Alcoholic beverages;
- Potato and maize starch;
- Albums;
- Passenger cars;
- Table lamps and lamp shades;
- Sports bags;
- Wedding gowns, saris, stoles, sarong odhane, loongis, tufted leisure wear, corduroy, gaberdine, velvet, pelts;
- Cameras;
- Advertising materials;
- Fountain pens;
- Plastic and nylon brooms and neck brushes.

Furthermore, the National Bank has issued a notice to all importers stating that the Bank should be consulted about all imports of goods on a "Cash against documents" basis. Unless prior consultation takes place, foreign exchange will not be made available.

Source: Trade and Industry, 7 July and 11 August 1978
Middle East Economic Digest, 21 July 1978.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Tariff quotas

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 964/78 opened, for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, a Community tariff quota of 6,100 tonnes for fresh eels (live or dead) chilled or frozen, intended for curing or skinning or for use in the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No. 16.04. Within the limits of this tariff quota, the Common Customs Tariff duty is totally suspended.


Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1785/78 increased the volume of the Community tariff quota for 1978 for unwrought magnesium from 5,500 to 8,900 tonnes.


Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1227/78 ruled that from 1 July 1978 until 30 June 1979 rum, arrack and tafia originating in the ACP States shall be imported duty free into the Community within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 161,807 hectolitres of pure alcohol.


Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1228/78 ruled that from 1 July 1978 until 30 June 1979 rum, arrack and tafia originating in the overseas countries and territories associated with the EEC shall be imported free of customs duty into the Community within the limits of a tariff quota of 71,571 hectolitres of pure alcohol.


On 7 August 1978, an EEC Council Regulation entered into force, opening for the period 15 November 1978 to 15 April 1979 a Community tariff quota of 1,000 tonnes for fresh or chilled tomatoes originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the overseas countries and territories. Within this tariff quota the Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to the products shall be suspended at 4.4 per cent with a minimum charge of two units of account per 100 kilogramme net weight.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont’d)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1131/78 opened a tariff quota for certain Algerian wines falling within sub-heading ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff. The quota for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 is 400,000 hectolitres, consisting of 170,000 hectolitres of wine in bulk and 230,000 hectolitres of wine in bottles. Within these tariff quotas the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to these wines are totally suspended.


On 1 July 1978, the following six separate Council Regulations entered into force concerning products from Cyprus:

(1) partially suspending CCT duties on wines of fresh grapes, for the period 1 July until 31 December 1978, within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 5,000 hectolitres.

(2) partially suspending CCT duties on liqueur wines for the period 1 July until 31 December 1978 within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 125,000 hectolitres.

(3) partially suspending CCT duties on table grapes, for the period 1 July until 10 August 1978, within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 7,000 tonnes.

(4) totally suspending CCT duties on dried grapes for the period 1 July to 31 December 1978, within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 250 tonnes.

(5) partially suspending at 6.4 per cent CCT duties on aubergines, for the period 1 October to 30 November 1978, within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 300 tonnes.

(6) partially suspending at 4.5 per cent CCT duties on sweet peppers, for the period 1 July to 31 December 1978, within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 150 tonnes.

Source: Official Journal No. L 172, 28 June 1978
Official Journal No. L 120, 4 May 1978

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 924/78 ruled that from 1 May until 31 December 1978, CCT duties on sherries from Spain would be suspended at rates ranging from 5.4 to 6.0 u.a./hl. within the limits of Community tariff quotas for each of them totalling 528,660 hectolitres.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1132/78 opened a Community tariff quota of 90 tonnes for apricot pulp from Turkey, for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979. Within this quota, the CCT duty is partially suspended at 11.9 per cent.


Temporary suspension of customs duties

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1159/78 ruled that from 1 July to 31 December 1978, the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty for mechanically-propelled aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kgs. shall be totally suspended.


Initiation of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy investigations

The Commission of the European Communities has decided to initiate an anti-dumping/anti-subsidy investigation on imports of the following products:

2. polyamide and polyester high-tenacity yarns for tyres, machinery and plant originating in the United States, on 17 May 1978.
3. plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products, (including veneered panels and sheets); inlaid wood and wood marquetry originating in South Korea, on 3 June 1978.
4. vinyl acetate from the United States, on 22 August 1978.

No. C 114, 17 May 1978
No. C 129, 3 June 1978

Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

The Commission of the European Communities terminated the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy investigations on imports of the products listed hereafter, as in the course of the investigations certain arrangements were made between the Community and the exporting government or the exporter concerned, satisfying the Commission that the introduction of protective measures was unnecessary.

1. - certain sheets and plates of iron and steel,
   - iron or steel coils for re-rolling,
   - wire rod,
   from Spain. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 24 January 1978.)
2. - certain galvanized steel sheets and plates,
   - U, I or H angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, not
   further worked than hot-rolled or extruded,
   from Czechoslovakia. (Notice of initiation of investigation -
   24 January 1978.)

3. - bars and rods, of alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or
   extruded,
   from Spain. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 8 March 1978.)


4. - hole-punching machines,
   from Japan. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 28 December 1977.)

5. - certain resins,
   from Sweden. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 11 March 1978.)


6. - housings for ball, roller or needle roller bearings, whether or
   not incorporating bearings,
   from Japan. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 26 October 1977.)


7. - certain sheets and plates of iron or steel,
   from Australia and Hungary. (Notice of initiation of investigations -
   24 January 1978.)

8. - iron or steel coils for re-rolling,
   from Poland and Hungary. (Notice of initiation of investigations -
   24 January 1978.)

9. - wire rod,
   from Australia, Poland and Hungary. (Notice of initiation of
   investigations - 24 January 1978.)
10. certain galvanized steel sheets and plates, from Australia. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 24 January 1978.)

11. U, I or H angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, from Hungary. (Notice of initiation of investigations - 9 February 1978.)


**Imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty**

On 22 June 1978, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of ferro-chromium from South Africa and Sweden.

The amount of such duty corresponds to the difference between the fair market price in the Republic of South Africa and Sweden, as established by the Commission, and the price (Community frontier duty unpaid) to the first importer. The entry of these products into free circulation is conditional upon the deposit of security for the amount of the provisional duty.


**Imposition of a definitive anti-dumping duty**

The Commission of the European Communities imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on the following products:

1. iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Bulgaria, on 4 May 1978.

2. certain galvanized sheets and plates originating in the German Democratic Republic, on 19 May 1978.

3. certain sheets and plates, of iron or steel, originating in Czechoslovakia, Japan, Poland and Spain, on 20 July 1978.

4. certain galvanized sheets and plates originating in Japan, on 22 July 1978.

5. certain angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, originating in Spain, on 27 July 1978.

Source: Official Journal No. L 120, 4 May 1978
No. L 131, 19 May 1978
No. L 195, 20 July 1978
No. L 198, 22 July 1978
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Extension of provisional anti-dumping measures


The Commission of the European Communities recommended that anti-dumping measures with respect to the following products should be extended:

(1) steel products from Australia, (extension for a period not exceeding three months).

(2) steel products from Poland, (extension for one month, followed by a further extension for two months).

Source: Official Journal, No. L 120, 4 May 1978
        No. L 125, 13 May 1978
        No. L 145, 1 June 1978

Suspension of provisional anti-dumping measures

The Commission of the European Communities recommended that provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of steel products from Spain should be suspended as from 4 May 1978.


The Commission of the European Communities recommended that provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of iron or steel coils for re-rolling from Australia should be suspended as from 22 July 1978.


Suspension of definitive anti-dumping duties

The Commission of the European Communities recommended that the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of steel products from Romania should be suspended as from 9 June 1978.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Termination of temporary emergency measures for squids imported into Italy

The Commission of the European Communities decided to terminate, with effect from 29 April 1978, the temporary emergency measures for certain squids imported into Italy. Imports of frozen squids into Italy, with the exception of imports from Greece, had been suspended as from 29 November 1977.

Source: L/4618/Add.1.

Production subsidy system for prunes, tomato concentrates, peeled tomatoes, peaches in syrup, and tomato juice

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1152/78 of 30 May 1978 established a system of production subsidies for prunes derived from dried plums, tomato concentrates, peeled tomatoes, peaches in syrup, and tomato juice.

The amount of the subsidies is fixed so as to make up the difference between the prices of Community products and the prices of products from third countries.

The Regulation, which entered into force on 1 June 1978, also abolished the existing minimum import price system for tomato concentrates.


Limits on the volume and prices of steel imports from third countries

The "Davignon Plan" to alleviate the crisis in the EEC iron and steel industry took effect at the beginning of 1978. The plan provides inter alia for the imposition of anti-dumping duties on excessively low-priced steel imports, together with minimum price and maximum production levels for steel within the EEC member States.

Furthermore, the EEC Commission has concluded agreements with the following countries to limit the volume and prices of their steel exports to the EEC during 1978: Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

In accordance with the "Davignon Plan", and effective as from 4 August 1978, the EEC Commission extended the range of iron and steel products subject to surveillance licensing; amended the information required from traders submitting applications for products from third-country steel suppliers with whom the Commission has concluded agreements on the volume and price of their exports to the Community in 1978; and amended or introduced basic prices which are applicable to products covered by the surveillance arrangements for protection against dumping or the granting of subsidies by countries which are not members of the European Coal and Steel Community.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

The iron and steel products subject to surveillance import licensing fall under tariff headings ex 73.01, 73.02, 73.07, 73.08, 73.10, 73.11, 73.12, 73.13, 73.15, and include: pig iron, cast iron, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, iron or steel coils for re-rolling, wire rod, angles, shapes and sections, hoop and strip, "electrical" sheets and plates of iron or steel.

Sources: Official Journal, No. L 237, 29 August 1978
No. L 231, 23 August 1978
No. L 217, 8 August 1978
No. L 210, 1 August 1978
No. L 198, 22 July 1978
No. L 189, 12 July 1978

Suspension of import licences for preserved mushrooms

On 26 May 1978 the Commission suspended the issue of import licences for preserved mushrooms from third countries.

The EEC notified the measure to GATT on 16 June 1978, citing Article XIX of the General Agreement, saying that "this action has been taken because of the large number of import licence applications received for this product since the beginning of the year. Indeed, up to 23 May 1978, licence applications had already covered a total of 140,914 tons, whereas for the whole of 1977, imports totalled 32,900 tons. In addition, in certain cases the offer prices were particularly low. Such a situation, at a time when stocks are at a level well above that for 1977, is causing serious injury to Community producers."

"These measures are not applied to third countries that are able to ensure that their exports do not exceed a reasonable quantity, consistent with the need to avoid any disturbance of the Community market. At the present time, the People's Republic of China is in this situation."

Source: L/4678, 26 June 1978

Retrospective control of footwear imports

On 22 June 1978, the Commission decided that imports of footwear and parts of footwear should be subject to retrospective control on a Community basis for the period 1 November 1978 to 31 December 1979.

Under this system, each member State shall communicate to the Commission, within thirty days following the end of each month, the following information on footwear and parts of footwear imported during the month:

- quantities broken down by Nimshe codes and by country of origin;
- value of the product imported, expressed in terms of national currency.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

The information should indicate separately the amounts entered under free circulation, the amounts imported for inward processing and the amounts imported after outward processing.


Agreement limiting Poland's exports of shoes to Ireland

Poland has agreed to restrain its exports of leather shoes to Ireland to 118,000 pairs for the period 1978-79, according to the terms of an agreement signed by Polish and EEC Commission officials in late July. Accordingly, exports for 1978 will be limited to 75,000 pairs while exports for 1979 should not surpass 43,000 pairs.

Source: European Report, 3 August 1978.

Agreement limiting Singapore's trouser exports to the United Kingdom

An agreement limiting Singapore's trouser exports to the United Kingdom has been negotiated by the EEC.

The restriction applies to cotton, man-made fibre or wool trousers for men and women, and will limit Singapore to exports of 300,000 garments in 1978.


Community surveillance on imports of textiles

By a Commission Regulation dated 12 June 1978, entry of certain textile products from Egypt, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Turkey are subject to Community surveillance in accordance with the common rules for imports contained in Regulation (EEC) No. 1439/74.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Indicative ceilings on imports of textiles from Portugal

The European Communities established indicative ceilings and Community supervision for imports of certain products originating in Portugal. The ceilings have been set for 1978, by a Council regulation, and include cotton yarn, woven fabrics of man-made fibres, undergarments and outergarments.


Allocation of quotas for textile items under the tariff preference scheme

By a Council Regulation of 30 May 1978, the European Communities suspended duties within tariff quotas or within Community ceilings on imports of certain textile items from countries benefiting from the Community preferential scheme. The suspension covered the period 1 July to 31 December 1978. The allocation of quotas is annexed to the Regulation.


Textile items originating in Greece under quotas

By two regulations, the Commission imposed quotas for 1978, on the entry of certain textile products, originating in Greece into the Benelux, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Imports of undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized (Nimex - 1978: 60.04-01; 05; 13; 18; 28; 29; 30; 42; 50; 58) were restrained into Benelux, Italy and the United Kingdom. Imports of outergarments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized (Nimex - 1978: 60.05-22; 23; 24; 25; and 61.02-78; 82; 84:) were restricted into the Benelux, France and the United Kingdom.

Source: Official Journal No. L 185, 7 July 1978
       No. L 212, 2 August 1978
       No. L 256, 19 September 1978.
FRANCE

Ban on certain textile items

A ban for one year, beginning 2 June 1978, has been imposed on imports and sale of all textile products treated with Tris (tri (2,3 dibromopropyl) orthophosphate).


ITALY

Surveillance of wool imports

Italy's Ministry of Foreign Trade circular 38 of 7 April 1978 imposed surveillance measures on the import of all products under CCCN 53.05 (sheep's or lambs' wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse), carded or combed), imported from any country including the EEC.


FIJI

Duty increases: edible fats and oils

With effect from 18 May 1978, the customs and fiscal duties on edible fats and oils classified under CCCN 15.01, 15.02, 15.03, 15.06, 15.07, 15.12 and 15.13 were increased to 5 and 35 per cent respectively.

FIJI (cont’d)

Import licensing: liberalization

With effect from 3 April 1978, the following goods previously requiring a specific import licence could be imported with an open general licence:

- CCCN 73.10.00.00 Mild steel bars and rods, other than round rods;

- CCCN 76.15.00.00 Cooking pots and pans, other than those known as Bombay pots;

- CCCN 36.01/06.09, 39.07.00.00 strips, etc. of a kind used in packaging, and 48.08.00.09 insulation and for other industrial purposes.


Import licensing: baking powders

The import of prepared baking powders falling under customs tariff item 21.06.00.09 has been prohibited except in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Secretary for Commerce and Industry.


FINLAND

Duty exemptions: certain textile raw materials

State Council decision 199 of 10 March adds two new footnotes to CCCN 51.04 BII as of 15 March. The effect of this amendment is to exempt from duty raw materials for the manufacture of dyed or otherwise worked fabric, and continuous synthetic textile material for use as carpet backing in the Finnish carpet industry. The duty exemption is in force until the end of 1984.


Equalization payments: seeds

The Finnish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has decided that the following equalization payments will be paid on certain seeds under CCCN 12.03 which are imported for sale in the period up to 14 September 1978:
**FINLAND (cont'd)**

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>others</td>
<td>free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.03.220</td>
<td>Seed of cocksfoot</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.03.230</td>
<td>Seed of fescue:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meadow fescue</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>red fescue</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>others</td>
<td>free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.03.240</td>
<td>Seed of timothy:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>common timothy</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wild timothy</td>
<td>free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.03.290</td>
<td>Others:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>perennial rye grass</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>others</td>
<td>free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Minimum import price: women's tights**

The Finnish Ministry of Finance has announced that the minimum import price (MIP) order on women's tights (ex CCCN 60.04) has been extended until the end of the year. The MIP remains at Fmk 1.60 per pair.

If the import price is lower than the MIP the importer is liable to pay the difference as a surcharge.


**GREECE**

Imports of fresh veal were permitted for a period of two months ending on 26 July 1978.

This period has subsequently been extended to 30 September 1978.

GRENADA

Increase in stamp duty

The Grenada authorities have announced an increase in the rate of stamp duty. The new rate is 7.5 per cent of the c.i.f. value on each set of customs bills of entry.

Introduction of purchase tax

A purchase tax of 20 per cent was introduced by the Grenada authorities on radios and television sets.


HONG KONG

Import and export licensing: pharmaceutical products

Under new regulations governing pharmaceutical products effective 1 July 1978, all pharmaceutical products and medicine entering and leaving Hong Kong now require a licence. In addition, all such products manufactured in Hong Kong must be registered before they are offered for sale.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 10 July 1978.

ICELAND

Import fee suspension: motor vehicles

As of 19 April 1978, Iceland has cancelled the 25 per cent import fee on tractors (CCCN 87.01.20), public service vehicles (CCCN 87.02.21) and trucks of a capacity of 6 tons or more (CCCN 87.02.33 and 87.02.34).


INDIA

Reduction in export incentives: textiles

Under its new import/export policy, the Indian Government has withdrawn a subsidy of 12.5 per cent on cotton yarn exports, and reduced the subsidy on finished goods and some apparel from 12.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

INDONESIA

Import duty exemptions

Retroactive from 1 September 1977, raw materials used in formica and glue production, for neoresin and phenolic resin (tariff heading 39.01.10) and neoprene (40.06.30) have been partially exempted from import duty.

The Indonesian Government has announced the partial exemption, retroactive from 1 October 1977, from import duty and sales tax of imports of polyurethane synthetic resin solution (39.01.10), paper used for polyurethane casting (48.07.90), bleached cotton twill fabric (55.09.74), and dyed cotton twill fabric (55.09.79). The import duty and sales tax exemptions would be given only on the recommendation of the Department of Industry.

Retroactive from 26 November 1977, the import of raw or auxiliary materials for adhesive tapes, transparency film and copying machine components has been given a 50 per cent exemption from import duty and sales tax. The exemption would only be granted to the manufacturers of copying machines and supplies, overhead projectors, adhesive coatings, electrical connectors and insulating materials, traffic and commercial sign companies, that have obtained a recommendation from the Department of Industry.

From 19 May 1978, imports of polypropylene base sheet consisting of plastic strips of 5 mm. width or less (51.04.40 and 51.04.50) used in carpet manufacture were partially exempted from import duty.

With effect from 2 June 1978, the import of raw materials, machinery, equipment and spare parts necessary to build, repair and maintain ships was totally exempted from import duty and sales tax. The exemption would be given only on the recommendation of the Minister of Industry or the Minister of Communications.

The Indonesian Government announced, with effect from 7 June 1978, the total exemption from import duty and sales tax of imports of genuine silver (71.05.10), metallized yarn of gold or silver (52.01.00) and refined copper (74.01.40).


Modifications of import duty exemptions: pharmaceutical glassware

The Indonesian Government announced that, with effect from 28 March 1978, exemption from import duty and sales tax would no longer be granted on the import of pharmacy ampoules (tariff heading 70.17.10), blood transfusion bottles (70.17.50), rubber stops and aluminium caps for the above (41.14.90 and 83.13.90). However, imports of borosilicate glass tubes (70.03.10) would be entirely exempted from import duty and sales tax.

INDONESIA (cont'd)

Import duty surcharges

With effect from 15 May 1978, an import duty surcharge was applied to imports of polyvinyl chloride (tariff heading 39.02.44).

With effect from 19 May 1978, an import duty surcharge was applied to the following wrought products of aluminium: products plain or figured by rolling or pressing, not surface treated (76.03.10) and rondels (76.03.20).

With effect from 23 May 1978, an import duty surcharge was applied to the import of cigarette paper falling under tariff items 48.01.50, 48.10.90 and 48.15.90.

With effect from 7 June 1978, an import duty and sales tax surcharge was applied to imports of revolvers, pistols and hunting guns falling under tariff items 93.02.90, 93.04.20 and 93.04.30.


Import prohibition: colour photocopying machines

The Indonesian Government announced that with effect from 12 April 1978, colour photocopying machines, parts and equipment falling under tariff heading 90.10.00, could be imported only with a special permit from the Minister of Trade.


IRAN

Ban on prime meat imports lifted

The ban on prime meat imports by the private sector has been lifted. However, importers will have to pay $0.77 per kilogramme to the Organisation for the Protection of Consumers and Producers.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 July 1978.
Decree No. 78-139 of 17 February 1978, published in the Official Gazette of the Ivory Coast, 23 March 1978, has revoked the provisions of Decree No. 76-120 of 19 February 1976 which had entrusted to the AGRIPAC corporation the import monopoly for certain foodstuffs.

Henceforth, natural persons or corporate bodies may be officially approved by the Minister of Trade to import the products listed below: the import modalities are to be fixed by decision of the Minister of Trade:

02-01: Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01-01 to 01-04 inclusive, fresh, chilled or frozen;

02-02: Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen;

ex 03-01: Fresh fish (live or dead) chilled or frozen:
- freshwater fish, other than alevin;
- saltwater fish, other than tunny or sole;

ex 07-01: Potatoes, other than seed potatoes; tomatoes, cabbages of all kinds; spinach, sorrel, chicory, lettuce and various salad vegetables, green peas, beans and other leguminous vegetables; carrots, turnips, radishes and other similar root vegetables; leeks, onions, shallots and garlic; asparagus, marrows and sweet peppers;

ex 07-06: Manioc, sweet potatoes;

ex 08-02: Sweet oranges, bitter oranges, mandarines, clementines, lemons, grapefruit, other fresh citrus fruit;

ex 08-04: Fresh grapes;

08-06: Apples, pears and quinces;

08-07: Stone fruit, fresh.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 June 1978.
JAMAICA

Stamp duty

The Jamaican authorities announced the imposition of a stamp duty of 10 per cent of the aggregate of the value of the goods and all customs duties and consumption duties payable thereon. This is in addition to the 10 cents payable on inward documentation. Some goods, such as food items, drugs, fertilizers and diesel oil, are exempt from the stamp duty.


JAPAN

Import quota: beef

The import quota for beef for general consumption for the first half of fiscal year 1978 was set at 40,000 tons, 5,000 tons less than for the second half of fiscal year 1977 but 5,000 tons more than for the first half of fiscal year 1977.


GSP modifications for 1978 fiscal year

Under its GSP scheme for the 1978 fiscal year beginning 1 April 1978, Japan has placed under prior allotment articles of furskin (tariff no. 43.03) and unalloyed, unwrought aluminium (76.01-1(1)) and withdrawn flexible application of ceiling control from a number of other products. Rules of cumulative origin for the ASEAN countries were introduced and a number of changes consequent on the revision of CCC Nomenclature made.

Source: L/4531/Add.1
JORDAN

Import duty amendments

In Official Gazette 2767 of 31 March 1978, the Jordanian authorities have announced the following amendments. The new rates of duty came into effect on 13 March 1978:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff/description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rate of duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Hand driven cars for paralyzed persons</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Ambulances and hearses especially designed and equipped for such purposes</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Vehicles for transport of goods and materials</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
<td>400 fils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d Vehicles for transport of goods and persons (double cabin) provided capacity for goods transported does not exceed 2 tons</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
<td>600 fils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e Vehicles for public transport, motor buses, trolley-buses and the like, with not less than 10 seats</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
<td>250 fils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Vehicles of current year model</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Vehicles of model one year preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Vehicles of model two years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Vehicles of model three years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Vehicles of model four years or more preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis fitted with engines for tractors and vehicles falling within heading 87/1, 87/2 and 87/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Tractor chassis</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Other</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
<td>400 fils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Official Gazette 2776 of 16 April 1978, the Jordanian authorities published details of the following amendments to the customs tariff which took effect from 16 April:
**JORDAN (cont'd)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rate of duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04.02</td>
<td>Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Infant's powdered milk</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Sour milk lumps (Jamid)</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>For yoghurt and dairy industry</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>For the manufacture of chocolate</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.03</td>
<td>Butter and Samneh (boiled spiced butter)</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.05</td>
<td>Cotton yarn not put for retail sale</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.10</td>
<td>Pumps</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Water or petrol pumps for engines</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**KENYA**

**Insurance of imports and changes in import duties**

In his budget speech of 15 June 1978, the Kenyan Minister of Finance and Planning announced several changes in rates of import duties and sales tax. The main amendments are that the rates of duty on many food items and certain raw materials have been reduced and the rates of duty on some wines, on spirits and on cigarettes and tobacco have been increased.


**KOREA, REPUBLIC OF**

**Import liberalization**

With effect from 1 May 1978, 133 items consisting of 117 four-digit CCCN headings were made automatic approval items. The wide range of items affected includes certain raw materials, semi-finished products, machinery, apparatus and parts, finished consumer goods and foodstuffs.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

Items falling under 35 of these CCCN headings were placed under import surveillance. A further 47 items were liberalized as of 1 July 1978.

In addition, the Korean Government announced the planned reduction of import duties on key raw materials and machine parts and the liberalization of additional items in future years (78 items in 1979-80 and 188 items in 1981-82).

         Korea Trade News, 3 July 1978.

KUWAIT

Reduction of import duty

In Official Gazette 1198 of 25 June 1978, the Kuwaiti authorities announced that the import duty on wooden doors, aluminium windows, aluminium doors, aluminium façades and aluminium internal separating partitions has been reduced from 15 per cent to 4 per cent.

         Middle East Economic Digest, 11 August 1978.

LEBANON

Increase of import duties on some types of metal pipe

The Conseil Supérieur des Douanes has announced that sanitary piping less than 30 centimetres long and of five-21-centimetre diameter is now subject to import duty of LL 250 ($84.50) a tonne, in addition to the previous 14 per cent ad valorem tariff.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 5 May 1978.

Customs duties increases

The Lebanese Official Gazette 18 of 4 May published details of increases in customs duties on certain unworked cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass, certain chairs and other seats, and certain other furniture and parts thereof.

LIBYA

Import restrictions

The Libyan authorities have stated that wet batteries (accumulators) will require an import licence. Furthermore, General Motors Car Company, Tripoli and the Aman Company for Tyres and Batteries, Tajoura, hold the import monopoly for wet batteries (accumulators) for use in passenger cars, trucks and tractors.


MALAYSIA

Tariff reductions: precious stones and gold bullion

Under Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 8) Order 1978, effective 22 June 1978, the import duty on loose diamonds and other precious stones (CCCN 71.01 and 71.02) was reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent and the import duty on gold bullion (CCCN 71.07) abolished.


Import licensing: liberalization

With effect from 13 April 1978, an import licence has been no longer necessary to import stoppers etc. of base metal, other than crown corks (tariff item 83.13.900).

With effect from 4 May 1978, an import licence has been no longer necessary to import calcium carbide (28.56.100) and 2,4D amine (38.11.419 and 38.11.919).


MALTA

Import licensing

The Malta Government Gazette of 13 June, 18 July and 21 July carried respectively legal notices 71, 81 and 82 which had the immediate effect of introducing import licensing for all types of facial tissues, sun creams, hair shampoos, roasted and salted almonds, hazelnuts, peanuts and mixed nuts.

Source: Trade and Industry, 7 July, 4 and 11 August 1978.
MAURITIUS

Measures proposed in the budget

The following are some of the measures proposed in the budget: the import deposit scheme is abolished with immediate effect; an additional fiscal duty of 5 per cent will be levied on a selected list of items covered by the scheme; fans and air conditioners will now be liable to import duty (so far unspecified); the duty on all non-electrical musical instruments is abolished; a new excise duty at the rate of 10 per cent will be levied on cigarettes with an equivalent countervailing duty on imported cigarettes.


MEXICO

Elimination of import licensing for a large number of products and duty increases

The Mexican Government has removed 1,500 items from the list of products requiring special import permits. Duties on the items will be temporarily increased. However, duties of the items will be lowered again as the Mexican markets improve.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 10 July 1978.

Additions to import licensing

The "Diario Oficial" of 23 May and 15 June stated that import licences will be required for the following tariff items until 31 December 1978: 29.01.B.012; 29.27.A.005; 29.35.C.042; 29.35.C.106; 38.19.A.073; 85.21.A.002.

Source: Trade and Industry, 30 June and 7 July 1978.
MOROCCO

Amendment in the rate of customs duty

By order No. 1110-77 of the Ministry of Finance, dated 17 March 1978, published in the Official Bulletin of Morocco No. 3413 of 29 March 1978 and with effect from 3 April 1978, the rate of customs duty has been raised from 20 per cent to 60 per cent on the following products imported into Morocco:

No. Ex 82-04: Masons' trowels

No. Ex 83-02:
Hinges of all kinds
Castors with ball bearings
Curtain, blind and portière fittings
Hat-racks and hat-pegs, brackets and similar supports
Espagnolettes and casement bolts and accessories therefor
Locks and bolts (other than those under No. 83-01) for buildings
Handles etc. for furniture.


Tariff amendment

By Order No. 315.78 of 10 April 1978 published in the Official Bulletin of Morocco of 12 April 1978, an amendment has been made, with effect from 17 April 1978, to the wording in the tariff nomenclature and to the amount of the rates of customs duty for the following products:

ex 28.42: sodium carbonate:
- dense, in the form of granules: free
- other 50 per cent.

Hitherto the 50 per cent rate was applicable to all types of sodium carbonate.


Increased duty on cheese

Order No. 417-78, dated 19 May 1978, published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of 31 May 1978, has raised to 100 per cent the rate of customs duty payable on cheese (certain of which has been subject to a rate of 70 per cent). The import of cheese has been prohibited since 19 June 1978.

MOROCCO (cont'd)

Changes in import duties

Changes in the customs tariff and duty have been announced on items falling within chapters 4, 50, 58, 62, 64, 65, 89 and 94.


Tariff modifications

Order No. 317-78, of 5 April 1978, published in the "Bulletin Officiel du Maroc" of 24 May 1978, modifies the rates of customs duty on certain products, including certain textile products (50.09, 50.10, ex 58.04, 58.10, 62.01, 62.02), certain footwear (64.01, 64.03, 64.04, 64.05, 64.06) and furniture (94.01, 94.03, 94.04). The rates were increased to 100-150%.


Customs duties raised

By Order No. 332-78 of 5 April 1978, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco, dated 10 May 1978, the rate of customs duty was raised to 150 per cent on items under BN 68.01 and 68.02 made of marble.

Source: Trade and Industry, 23 June 1978

More than 300 "luxury" goods banned

The Moroccan authorities have announced that as from 19 June a wide range of items are prohibited (list C). In addition many items previously freely imported (list A) now require an import licence (list B).

As part of the policy to cut imports by 20 per cent, the import of more than 300 "luxury" items has been banned. Many of the banned goods are made or assembled in Morocco. They include washing machines, television sets, cars, motorcycles, portable typewriters, electric fans, cheeses, mineral water, cornflakes, bananas, chocolate, perfume, soap, leather shoes, umbrellas and weapons for civilian use.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 June 1978
Moniteur du Commerce International, 10 July 1978

Import deposit requirement

Importers of non-essential goods not already banned must now deposit 25 per cent of the goods' foreign-currency value with a Moroccan bank. The deposit cannot be reclaimed for six months. The new
obligations for importers are set out in a decree dated 13 June 1978, supplemented by Moroccan Foreign Exchange Office Circular No. 1327 of 22 June 1978.

The following imports, however, are exempted from the deposit:

- goods shipped directly to Morocco prior to the date of publication of the above decree;

- goods whose import authorization was domiciled prior to 1 March 1978;

- raw materials, semi-products and capital goods effected directly by co-operatives and production enterprises having less than 100 employees and a turnover of less than 7,500,000 dirhams;

- tea, wheat, industrial fats and oils, sugar, tobacco, cement, crude oil, petrol and gaseous hydrocarbons, pharmaceutical products and military equipment.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 10 July 1978
Middle East Economic Digest, 14 July 1978
Trade and Industry, 4 August 1978.

Import restrictions

The Moroccan authorities have announced that (a) certain items within CCCN 37.01, 48.08, 48.21, 70.17, 70.18, 73.35, chapter 84, 85.19, 86.09, chapter 90 have been transferred or reinstated on list A (goods freely imported) and that (b) certain items within CCCN 4.04, 17.02, 20.07, 48.03, 48.07, 48.15, 48.18, 48.19, 60.02, 66.06, 69.11, 82.04, 84.21, 87.13, 92.01 to 92.09, chapter 90 have been transferred or reinstated on list B (goods requiring an import licence).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce International, 31 July 1978
NEW ZEALAND

New customs tariff

New Zealand brought into force on 1 July 1978 a new customs tariff, following a review aimed at updating and simplifying it taking into account the phasing out of preferential duties and the needs of New Zealand industry. Major amendments have been made to the format of the tariff, including a reduction in the number of tariff items from 4,700 to 2,500 and account being taken of amendments in tariff nomenclature agreed in the Customs Cooperation Council.

Most tariff rates have been maintained at the earlier levels or in some cases reduced. For certain items, however, the rates have been increased. Since the increases would in some cases affect the rates contained in New Zealand's Schedule XIII under GATT, the Council of the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 6 June 1978 agreed to grant the authority sought by New Zealand to renegotiate under Article XXVIII:4 the concessions affected.

Source: C/M/126

Import licensing schedule 1978-79

Under the New Zealand import licensing arrangements for the twelve months starting 1 July 1978, basic import licence allocations for 1978-79 were established at 107.5 per cent of 1977-78 qualifying licences for consumer goods and 112.5 per cent for other goods with a basic entitlement.

The following goods were to be exempted from import licensing: tea in packages of 2 kg. weight or over; the flour of certain fruits, roots and tubers; mineral fuels and oils in containers of 5 litres or more; musical instrument containers; fishing netting; oil impregnated textile fabrics; articles of certain basic metals; body worn hearing aids; private postal importations of goods for domestic use, which do not exceed $NZ 50 in value.

Most types of machinery have been given a 'C' category, under which licences are granted on a case by case basis. Because of domestic production, a 'C' plus 50 per cent of licences granted in 1977/78 allocation has been given for various tools for hand or machine use, screwdrivers, assorted articles of base metal and a 'C' plus 75 per cent allocation for wood veneers and grinding wheels.

Ophthalmic frames have been given 75 per cent of 1977/78 licences with a later review. Leather used in footwear manufacture has been converted from basic import licence treatment to 'C' category, while made-up footwear would be reduced to 90 per cent allocation. To enable domestic manufacture to supply 70 per cent of the market for ceramic tableware, the allocation will be 100 per cent of 1977/78 with no change in the minimum cut-off price in the exempt item.
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

Concerning the import of motor cars, there is no change in the replacement licensing scheme for completely knocked-down (CKD) packs. Traditional importers of built-up cars will receive 107 1/2 per cent of the 1977/78 allocation.

Subsequently, the New Zealand Ministry of Trade and Industry announced that licences would be granted for the import of certain types of metal-working machine tools under import licensing code 84-371 (tariff heading 84.45) for stock purposes. Previously applications had only been considered on an individual machine basis with particular reference to the need of the end-user.


Import licensing: sugar

Under the Customs Import Prohibition (Sugar) Order 1978, effective 1 July 1978, sugar in any of its recognized commercial forms derived from sugar cane or sugar beet may only be imported with the consent of the Minister of Customs and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose.


NIGERIA

Tariff and prohibition amendments

Legal Notice 44, published in the Official Gazette of 15 June 1978, reduces the rate of import duty payable on components imported completely knocked down for local assembly of passenger cars as follows:

- tariff 87.020 components for passenger cars imported CKD by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Commissioner: for cars not exceeding 1800 cc engine capacity 15 per cent, for cars exceeding 1800 cc but not exceeding 2000 cc engine capacity 40 per cent.

Legal Notice 45, published in the Official Gazette of 15 June 1978, amends item 13 of the import prohibition order to prohibit the import of eggs in the shell, including those for hatching, but excluding those imported by recognized hatcheries approved in that behalf by the Commissioner.

NIGERIA (cont'd)

Import deposit

The new Nigerian regulation, which entered into force on 1 April 1978, and which requires local importers to pay a deposit equivalent to 100 per cent of the value of the import, is only applied in case of payment by letter of credit.

This deposit is made at the time of the request for the opening of documentary credit - imports of capital goods, food products, raw materials and pharmaceutical products are exempt from this requirement.


Import regulations

Nigerian press and radio reports state that the Federal Military Government has reduced the import duty on rice from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

By a decree published on 8 June 1978, with effect from 22 May 1978, imports of frozen or chilled meat, including poultry, have been transferred from the prohibited list to the list of licensed imports.


New measures

Measures to check the surge of beer imports were introduced in the Federal Government's 1978/79 budget. The Government has now banned beer imports (which were valued at about N92.4m last year), while the price of the commodity has been removed from the list of items under the Price Control Board.

Two State-funded agencies, the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) and the Nigerian Livestock and Meat Authority (NLMA), are to embark on a massive importation of rice and frozen meat to supplement domestic production. Agreements have been reached between the Government and the neighbouring States of Chad and Cameroon for increased imports of live cattle and chilled meat. The other food items which are to be imported by the NNSC on a large scale include flour, stockfish, salt, cooking oil, beans and sugar.

NORWAY

Import duty increase: cakes

Norwegian authorities have increased the additional duty applied to imports of cake containing egg or egg products (CCCN 19.08) from Nkr. 1.35 to Nkr. 1.65.


Import licensing: syrup

Imports of syrup not containing more than 25 per cent of added starch syrup are subject to licensing. This measure does not apply to grape syrup or starch syrup although the latter is subject to global quota.


Import quotas

Norway has established the following global quotas for imports for 1978. The global quota area covers all countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Commodity¹</th>
<th>Quota (Nkr: '000 f.o.b. unless otherwise stated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex Chapter 1²</td>
<td>Live animals, not for food</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 02.04</td>
<td>Meat of moose</td>
<td>2,000 or 100 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 02.04</td>
<td>Meat of red deer</td>
<td>625 or 25 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 04.04</td>
<td>Cheese and cheese paste (excluding parmesan cheese)</td>
<td>700 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 04.04</td>
<td>Parmesan cheese</td>
<td>Liberalized licensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 06.01²</td>
<td>Flower bulbs to market-gardens</td>
<td>16,000 or 1,000 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 06.02²</td>
<td>Live plants, tubers, tuberous roots and the like</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.03²</td>
<td>Cut flowers (most of flower imports - liberalized licensing during winter season)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 07.01</td>
<td>Mushrooms, fresh</td>
<td>Liberalized licensing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NORWAY (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Quota (Nkr. '000 f.o.b. unless otherwise stated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 16.02</td>
<td>'Turkey roll'</td>
<td>125 or 5 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.02</td>
<td>Glucose, special quality to industry</td>
<td>380 or 200 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.02</td>
<td>Mushrooms, hermetic</td>
<td>525 or 75 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.02</td>
<td>Roasted onions</td>
<td>250 or 15 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.07²</td>
<td>Fruit and vegetable juices</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹The commodity specification is in certain cases somewhat too broad. In these cases the amount of the global quota only applies to commodities subject to global licensing.

²For these goods the quotas are meant to cover supplementary imports when Norwegian production does not meet demand.


### GSP amendments

With effect from 1 September 1978, "face cloths and toilet gloves of cotton falling within CCCN No. ex 62.02" have been added to the GSP scheme of Norway.

The possibility of cumulative treatment has been introduced under the Norwegian GSP scheme as from 1 July 1978. This means that a preference-receiving country exporting to Norway is allowed, for the purpose of the origin rules, to regard materials used in production, which have originated in another preference-receiving country with which the exporting country co-operates in a regional economic grouping, as if those materials had originated in the exporting country.

In line with the amendment of the CCCN Nomenclature Norway introduced on 1 January 1978 regarding goods put up into sets, the following text has been added to Article 1 of the Norwegian origin rules for the GSP:

"Sets within the meaning of General Rule 3 of the Nomenclature shall be regarded as originating when all component articles are originating products. Nevertheless, when a set is composed of originating and non-originating articles, the set as a whole shall be regarded as originating provided that the value of the non-originating articles does not exceed 15 per cent of the total value of the set."

Source: L/4242/Add.11, 19 September 1978.
NORWAY (cont'd)

Action under Article XIX on certain textile products

The Government of Norway has introduced global import quotas under Article XIX of GATT. The restrictions will apply to knitted shirts, blouses and T-shirts; knitted undergarments, knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers, jackets of woven material; trousers of woven material; infants' outergarments of woven material; shirts and blouses of woven material and bedlinen.

Source: L/4692

OMAN

Customs duties exemptions

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced on 12 March that corn and barley grains will be exempt from customs duties and will be treated the same as flour.

Middle East Economic Digest, 26 May 1978.

Import duties on bananas and potatoes

To protect local industry, the Minister of Commerce and Industry has announced that, with effect from 1 May 1978, import duties of 25 per cent of c.i.f. value will be levied on bananas and potatoes.


PAKISTAN

1978/79 import policy and budget: changes in import controls and import duties

The following main changes in import controls and import duties were reported in the local Pakistan press subsequent to the issue of the 1978/79 import policy and budget.

Import controls

1. Fluorescent tubes; sanitary ware; enamelled bath tubs; and crockery are now importable under tied list only.

2. Grey cement; edible oil; tractors of five specified makes; power tillers, combine harvesters and other mechanical farming equipment (not manufactured in Pakistan); and pesticides (not being imported by public sector) are now importable by private sector (part A of free list).

3. Pectin and egg trays are now importable by industrial consumers (part B of free list).

4. Ball bearings (not manufactured in Pakistan) are now importable by private sector (part A of free list).

5. Cold rolled steel tubes used in manufacture of bicycles are now importable by industrial users (part B of free list) - previously restricted to public sector.
PAKISTAN (cont'd)

6. Synthetic yarn can now be imported without any quota restriction under part A of free list. Previously licences issued on loomage basis of 110 kgs. per quarter.

7. Construction companies are now allowed to import second-hand machinery when approved by Investment Promotion Bureau.

8. Marble sawing, cutting, rubbing and polishing machinery now importable by marble processing industry (part B of free list).

9. Exporting units of garment manufacturing industry allowed import of several machinery items exclusively.

10. The ceiling for licences for import of machinery for industrial plant has been raised from Rs. 1,500,000 to Rs. 2,500,000 (C.&f.) if financed from cash and from Rs. 2,000,000 to Rs. 2,500,000 (C & f.) if financing is through credits, loans or barters.

Part A of free list contains items importable by registered importers. Part B of free list contains items importable by industrial consumers only. Tied list contains items which may only be imported from tied sources under credits, loans or barters.

Import duties

A. Import duty (and sales tax) on raw wool will be totally abolished in order to encourage manufacture of woollen yarn for carpet-making industry.

B. Textile machinery imported for balancing and modernization of textile mills and new machinery imported for manufacture of garments and other textile made goods will be totally exempted from import duty. This applies only to types of machinery not manufactured in Pakistan.

C. Air-conditioning plants imported for textile and other industries which are necessary for efficient functioning of industrial processes will qualify for import duty rate applicable generally to machinery. This applies to types of machinery not manufactured in Pakistan.

D. Duty on bus and truck chassis reduced from 60 per cent to 50 per cent (and exempt from sales tax). In the case of bus and truck chassis in CKD condition duty further reduced to 40 per cent.

E. Duty on wagons reduced from 100 per cent to 60 per cent.

F. Motor vehicles of engine capacity up to 1300 cc. adapted to facilitate operation by disabled persons may be imported by such persons free of import duty (and sales tax).
PAKISTAN (cont'd)

G. Duty abolished on artificial limbs for disabled persons and raw materials for their manufacture.

H. Duty on photo and thermophotocopying apparatus reduced from 85 per cent to 40 per cent.

I. Aircraft and aircraft spares imported by flying clubs and non-profit making training institutions exempted from duty.

J. Duty on man-made fibres increased by Rs. 3 per kgs.

K. Duty abolished on power tillers and planters.

L. Duty on loose tea reduced to 53 per cent.

M. All re-rollable iron and steel scrap to be dutiable at 55 per cent (and sales tax 10 per cent).

N. Import duty on components common to both black and white and colour television receivers to qualify at rate prevailing for colour.

O. Import duty on refrigerators is to be assessed on basis of Rs. 250 per cubic foot.


PANAMA

Introduction of import quotas

The Ministry of Commerce and Industries announced in Resolutions 208 and 227, published in the Official Gazette on 12 and 24 May respectively, import quotas for tariff items 642.09.12 (plates of paper or paperboard), 841.06.00 and 841.07.00 (security clothing), and 841.12.01 (workmen’s gloves). The quotas will be 5 per cent of the total imports of 1976.


PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Commodity stabilization programme: revision

According to a report in the Australian Financial Review, Papua New Guinea’s commodity stabilization funds have undergone a major change of emphasis recently in which the basic concept underlying levy collections and bounty payments has been changed from one of price support to income stabilization. As a result, stabilization levies on coffee and
PAPUA NEW GUINEA (cont'd)

cocoa exports have been reduced, by an expected K 2.6 million and K 500,000 respectively in 1978. Levy and bounty payments will now be based on a long-term moving average price and the export price. In the case of the cocoa industry, growers will be paid a bounty equal to 50 per cent of the difference when the prevailing export price falls below the ten-year moving average of past cocoa prices, and, in turn, will pay a levy when export prices are above the ten year moving average. A similar system of levy collection and bounty payment has been established for coffee exports, although the Coffee Industry Board has declared that no bounty can be paid until after K 65 million has been set aside for future stockpiling when quotas are introduced by the International Coffee Organization.


PARAGUAY

Tariff reductions

Decree No. 40841 introduced in mid-July 1978 a reduction of the uniform tariff rate for raw materials and semi-processed goods from 35 per cent to 12 per cent. The tariff rates for processed goods, such as foodstuffs, canned goods, wine, clothing, leather goods, plastic goods, soap and toothpaste, were reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 August 1978.

PERU

Introduction of import surcharge

Decree No. 22173, 9 May, introduces until 31 December 1978 a temporary surcharge of 10 per cent c.i.f. on all imports except the following: certain foodstuffs, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, crude petroleum and derivatives, medicines, basic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines and medico-surgical goods and products imported by central and local government.

PHILIPPINES

Electronics local content programme

Letter of instruction 656 of 27 March 1978 specifies that no foreign exchange will be used for the importation of certain components and parts used for the local manufacture of television and radio equipment without a certificate from the Board of Investment that the importer is not covered by the Electronics Local Content Programme (ELCP).


PORTUGAL

Import duty amendment: components

Portuguese Diario da Republica, 124, 31 May, contained decree law 118/78 which amends the note to CCCN 85.18 and adds a note to CCCN 85.19.18, enabling certain electrical components to be eligible for a 1.5 per cent rate of duty when imported by national manufacturers for incorporation in their products.


Import duty drawback: glass sheets

Portuguese Diario da Republica 167, 22 July, published order 402/78, which allows the import under drawback of sheets of float glass for the manufacture of windscreens and windows for motor vehicles.

Duty on 100 kgs. of glass will be restituted for each 70 kgs. of windscreen and windows re-exported.

Source: Trade and Industry, 1 September 1978.

Import duty exemption: capital goods

Portuguese regulation 129/78 (Diario da Republica 129 of 6 June 1978) extends for a further year the validity of decree 30/75 under which certain parts and accessories may be exempted from duty when imported exclusively for use in the construction of machinery and other capital goods. This measure affects goods falling under CCCN headings: ex 39.02, 40.09, 40.14 (except tobacco pouches), ex 73.32, ex 73.35, ex 73.40, ex 84.55 and ex 98.08.

PORTUGAL (cont'd)

Import licensing delays

In an attempt to clear the backlog of work that has built up in the Portuguese licensing department, Diario da Republica, first series 129, 6 June, contained memorandum 131/78, which announced that applications for import licences made between 15 May 1978 and 30 June 1978, and which are not granted within a period of 60 days therefrom, will be considered null and void and the applicants will then be required to submit new applications. Despacho normativo 188/78, published in the Diario da Republica, first series 189, 18 August, states that applications submitted during July and not issued by 30 August and those submitted from 1 August and not issued within a period of 60 days after their delivery will not be processed, and the applicants will be required to submit new applications.

Source: Trade and Industry, 30 June and 8 September 1978.

Import quotas: consumer goods

Portuguese decree no. 331 (Diario da Republica 141, 22 June 1978) establishes import quotas on non-essential consumer goods for the period 1 April 1978 to 31 March 1979. This measure affects goods under the following CCCN headings: 08.01, 09.01, 39.07.03/07, 73.36, 84.15.02, 84.17.01, ex 84.19.01, ex 84.40.03, 84.41.01, ex 85.03.01, ex 85.06, 85.12.01 and 02, 85.12.06, 85.15.01/02, 87.09.01, 03, 04, 05, 87.10, 92.11.02/03, 92.12.01, 93.04, 93.05, 94.01, 94.03, 97.01.02, 97.03.


Import ceilings: essential foodstuffs

Portuguese resolution 66/78 (Diario da Republica 109, 12 May) lays down the 1978 programme for imports of essential foodstuffs by public companies and institutions as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importing authority</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Maximum amount in escudos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IAPO</td>
<td>Oil seeds and flours, oils, olive oil</td>
<td>214,737,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPAC</td>
<td>Cereals and seeds</td>
<td>410,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNPP</td>
<td>Meat, milk and dairy produce</td>
<td>23,367,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRCB</td>
<td>Cod and frozen fish</td>
<td>14,980,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGA</td>
<td>Raw sugar in molasses</td>
<td>58,439,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNF</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>327,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>722,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PORTUGAL (cont'd)

Portuguese Diario da Republica, 125, 1 June, contained memorandum 128/78 which established the following ceilings for certain basic foodstuffs for 1978 to be imported by the Junta Nacional dos Produtos Pecuarios, a government buying agency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foodstuff</th>
<th>Ceiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef, in quarters</td>
<td>10,800 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boned beef</td>
<td>4,500 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid milk</td>
<td>8,500,000 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full fat dried milk</td>
<td>1,500 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skimmed dried milk</td>
<td>2,000 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>2,500 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox liver</td>
<td>500 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripe</td>
<td>1,000 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The import ceilings for cereals to be purchased in 1978 by Epac, the buying agency of the Portuguese Government, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>47,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow maize</td>
<td>2,015,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White maize</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>476,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Standards: fertilizers

Portuguese Diario da Republica 115, 19 May 1978, contained decree-law 97/78 which governs the manufacture, formulation, preparation, mixing, import and sale of agricultural fertilizers and soil improvers. Inter alia, the law specifies that fertilizers must conform to Portuguese Standard NP 1048. It states that the sale and importation of fertilizers may only be undertaken by industrialists and merchants holding a licence issued by the Ministry of Industry and Technology. Licences for import purposes will cost Esc. 5,000 each. Imported fertilizers may be sold in the original packs provided that they otherwise comply with all the provisions of this decree-law. Soil improvers must conform to Portuguese Standards NP 982 and 983.

SOUTH AFRICA

New import duties and taxes

By an order published in the Government Gazette, No. 6085 of 28 June 1978, and effective on 3 July 1978, the South African authorities have decided to impose a 4 per cent sales tax on all goods and services.

The order applies to all imported goods, in which case the tax is calculated on the customs valuation plus all duties and taxes applicable to the goods in question, the customs valuation being increased by 10 per cent.

In addition, as from the entry into force of this new tax, the "sales duty" is abolished and replaced by a specific or ad valorem supplementary customs duty, depending on the goods concerned. Where, for a given product, the supplementary duty is ad valorem, it is calculated on the customs valuation increased by 15 per cent plus the amount of the customs duty.

The supplementary customs duty, whose average rate is 20 per cent, will affect roughly the same products as those previously subject to the "sales duty".

Moniteur du Commerce international, 24 July 1978.

Import permits

On 18 May, a second round of import permits (covering consumer goods, clothing, confectionery and alcoholic beverages - including whisky) of 40 per cent of the total value of permits issued in 1977 was announced by the Minister of Economic Affairs. This brings this year's allocation up to 80 per cent of the total for 1977. The Minister also said that a possibility of a further allocation would be considered in October.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 July 1978.

SPAIN

Import duty concessions: capital goods

The Spanish State Gazette of 8 February 1978 amended the capital goods list of the Spanish import tariff which are subject to a concessional duty rate of 5 per cent. The tariff items affected fall under CCCN Chapters 84, 85, 87, 88 and 90.

SPAIN (cont'd)

Import duty-free quotas

The following summarizes duty-free import quotas as provided by royal decrees 829-831/1978 and other decrees (Spanish State Gazette 27 April 1978, 19 May 1978, 26 July 1978) as well as customs policy council resolution 3146 (Diaro Oficial of 14 April 1978). In the case of natural phosphates and wood pulp these amounts are in addition to quotas already set out before while the quota for coal for cooking replaces that previously fixed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quota in m.t.</th>
<th>Validity period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.10.01.01</td>
<td>Natural calcium phosphate for use in agriculture</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>14 April - 31 Dec. 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.01 A</td>
<td>Coal for coking</td>
<td>3,930,000</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.04</td>
<td>Coke of coal having a granulation of less than 80 mm</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.01A3a2a</td>
<td>Wood pulp</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.01A3b2a</td>
<td>Wood pulp</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.08</td>
<td>Steel coils hot-rolled to a thickness between 1.8 mm and 3.5 mm inclusive</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>27 April - 31 Dec. 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13D2d</td>
<td>Sheets and plates of iron or steel, not further worked than cold-rolled of a thickness equal to or less than 0.40 mm</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>27 April - 31 Dec. 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.01A1</td>
<td>Unalloyed unwrought aluminium</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>27 April - 31 Dec. 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.01A2</td>
<td>Alloyed unwrought aluminium</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>27 April - 31 Dec. 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.01B</td>
<td>Aluminium waste and scrap</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>27 April - 31 Dec. 1978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPAIN (cont'd)

Import duty increases

Spanish customs policy council resolution 3142 (Diario Oficial of 14 April 1978) increases the duty on triacetin (CCCN ex 29.14.03.21) from 20 per cent to 50 per cent.

Spanish royal decree 1524/1978 (State Gazette, 1 July 1978) increases the import duty on tube and pipe fittings of nodular cast iron (CCCN 73.20 A 1) to 12 per cent.


Import duty reductions

Spanish royal decree 1780/1978 (State Gazette, 29 July 1978) reduces the import duty on a wide range of goods. As from 29 July 1978 all goods from chapters 25-54 and from chapters 56-99 (both inclusive) subject to an import duty above 10 per cent will benefit from a reduction of 20 per cent after the first 10 per cent has been discounted. This reduction is for a three-month period only and does not apply to capital goods which already enjoy a reduced duty of 5 per cent.

Spanish royal decree 1525/1978 (State Gazette, 1 July 1978) reduces to 1 per cent the import duty on goods under CCCN 90.17 C 1.


Import duty suspensions

Spanish royal decree 1527/1978 (State Gazette, 1 July 1978) extends the suspension of import duties to be paid on butadiene for a further three months from 10 May to 9 August 1978.

Spanish decree 726/1978 (State Gazette, 15 April 1978) extends from 21 March to 20 June 1978 the import duty suspension on raw cocoa beans CCCN 18.01 A. Royal decree 1528/1978 (State Gazette, 1 July 1978) extends the suspension a further three-month period until 20 September 1978.

Spanish royal decree 1793/1978 (State Gazette, 1 August 1978) exempts from import duties equipment, aids and vehicles specially built for use by handicapped or physically disabled persons.

Spanish royal decree 1795/1978 (State Gazette, 1 August 1978) suspends import duties on ethyl alcohol for the period 11 July to 10 October 1978.
SPAIN (cont'd)

Spanish customs policy council resolution 3137 (Diario Oficial 7 April 1978) exempts anti-hail rockets (CCCN No. 36.05.99.00) from import duty.


Import licence liberalization

By resolution of 20 July 1978 of the Spanish Ministry of Trade and Tourism (Spanish Gazette of 29 July 1978) the following list of goods previously subject to global quota or State trading are now subject to the régime of free importation:

CCCN Nos. 05.04 A and B, 05.15 B, chapter 18, 21.07 B, C and E, 22.09 I, 25.02, 27.01, 28.14 A, 28.15 B, 28.46 B, 28.48 D 3, 33.06 A, 34.01 B, 37.04 B, 37.07, 39.01 A, B and C 1, 44.11, 44.15, 44.16, 44.18, 70.21, 73.23, ex 73.40 C 1, 73.40 C 2 and 3, 84.06 B 2 c and d, 84.10 F 2 a and b, 84.11 D 3, 85.15 B 1, 2 and 3, 87.01 A 2 and B 2, 87.02 B 1 and 2, ex 87.04, 87.14 A, 98.01 A 2 b and B and 98.12 A.


Standards: dry vegetables

Spanish State Gazette of 2 May 1978 published an order establishing quality standards for the packaging of dry vegetables.


SURINAME

Restrictions on imports of cars

In order to improve its balance of payments the Government of Suriname decided to restrict the import of cars. All vehicles under tariff item 87.02(a) are affected by this measure to the following extent: imports of cars with more than six cylinders are prohibited. Imports of small cars not exceeding 1300 cc and not exceeding in weight 1000 kgs. and the c.i.f. Paramaribo price of US$3,500 may be imported on the authority of an import licence. Larger cars exceeding the small car definition, but not having more than six cylinders will be imported subject to a graded import duty system and a new luxury tax.

SWITZERLAND

Import duty amendment: tobacco

With effect from 1 October 1978, the Swiss Federal Council has amended the duty on cigarettes. The new rates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price categories</th>
<th>Up to 800 grs. (weight per 1,000 units including paper but not filter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 8 ct</td>
<td>Sw F 36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 9 ct</td>
<td>Sw F 40.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 10 ct</td>
<td>Sw F 42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 10.5 ct</td>
<td>Sw F 42.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 10.5 ct</td>
<td>Sw F 43.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Turnover tax: beer

In order to align the level of tax on foreign beer to that of the ad valorem tax on beer produced in Switzerland, the turnover tax rates have been increased as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Swiss francs per hl</th>
<th>new</th>
<th>old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.03.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.03.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.03.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.80</td>
<td>11.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.03.14</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.70</td>
<td>11.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


GSP amendments

Swiss Federal Council Ordinance of 28 June 1978 amends with effect from 1 July 1978 the rules of origin regulating tariff preferences accorded to developing countries. This amendment mainly concerns the introduction of the principle of regional cumulation. It also raises the value limit of originating products sent by post or in passenger traffic or for small consignments. The procedure has been simplified for importing goods falling under Chapters 84 and 85, dismantled or non-assembled, and for accessories, spare parts and tools delivered with any piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle. A new rule
SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

of origin has been introduced for goods put up in sets, namely that a set as a whole shall be considered as originating when the value of the non-originating articles does not exceed 15 per cent of the total value of the set. Finally, the provisional certificate of origin has been eliminated.

Source: L/4020/Add.2, 18 September 1978.

SYRIA

New import procedure for pipes and tubes of iron or steel

By Order No. 150 of 26 February 1978, the Foreign Trade Enterprise for metals and construction materials (AFTOMETAL) was authorized to issue in its own name, for the benefit of private industrialists, import declarations for soldered iron or steel tubes and pipes falling within tariff heading No. 73-18, on condition that the products are used directly by the undertakings to which the certificates are granted and provided that the payment in foreign exchange is subject to the régime of settlement in not less than 365 days.


Import prohibition

By Order No. 283 of 29 April 1978, the Syrian authorities suspended imports of cotton fabrics known as "cretonne" (tariff heading No. 55-09) and likewise imports of articles made from these fabrics and falling within tariff heading No. 62-02.


TANZANIA

Import licensing regulations

The Tanzanian Government have issued an amendment to their import licensing regulations. The new legislation includes a schedule giving details of importers who may, after consultation with the appropriate industry or industries specified as to the availability within Tanzania of the goods required, import their raw materials, industrial machinery and spares without channelling them through the respective importing confines.

THAILAND

Special import fees

Notice 9/2521 of the Thai Board of Investment places a special fee of 25 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of telephone receivers under CCCN 85.13, but not including components or accessories imported for use by local plants assembling telephone receivers. The Notice came into effect on 26 April 1978 and remains in force until 25 April 1979.

Notice 15/2521 of the Thai Board of Investment places a special fee of 30 per cent of the c.i.f. price on imports of sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) under tariff heading 28.17a. The Notice came into effect on 6 June 1978 and remains in force until 31 May 1979.

Notice 16/2521 of the Thai Board of Investment places, effective 7 June 1978 until 31 May 1979, special fees of:

(i) 30 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of adhesive plasters not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances under tariff number 30.04a;

(ii) 20 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of adhesive plasters, impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances under tariff number 30.04b.

To protect industries which have been granted promotional privileges, the Board of Investment determines which imports are subject to the special fees referred to above.


Repeal of special import fees

As from 26 April 1978, the Thai Board of Investment repealed Notice 5/2521, which came into effect in February 1978 and which placed a special fee on the import of chemical fertilizers coming under CCCN 31.05.

Notice 17/2521 of the Thai Board of Investment repealed as from 6 June 1978 Notice 36/2520, which came into effect on 1 January 1978 and which placed a special fee on the import of woven fabrics and yarns coming under CCCN 51.04, 55.05-09, 56.05-07, 60.01 and 62.02.

THAILAND (cont’d)

Import licensing: large passenger vehicles and private vehicles

Under Importation of Goods (No. 88) BE 2521 (1978) Notice, effective 6 April 1978, the import into Thailand of six-wheeled passenger vehicles with thirty or more seats requires a permit from the Ministry of Commerce or person authorized by him, except where the vehicle was loaded for transport in the country of origin, for export to Thailand, before the date of the Notice coming into force.

Customs Notice 16/2521, effective 12 April 1978, makes the import of motor cars or motor cycles for personal use subject to permission being obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, unless the persons bringing in the vehicles are entitled to diplomatic immunity.


Lifting of export controls: kenaf

The Thai authorities lifted controls on kenaf exports as from 9 June 1978. The control had been imposed earlier in 1978 to prevent a shortage of kenaf for the domestic gunny-bag industry.


Export quota system: rice

Thailand has reintroduced the old quota system for exporting rice to three main traditional markets - Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia - after experimenting with a new system in April 1978. The quota system is designed to ensure that these regular markets for Thai rice can obtain steady supplies. The monthly quotas, beginning in May 1978, are: Singapore, 7,000 metric tonnes; Hong Kong, 10,000 metric tonnes; and Malaysia, 1,000 metric tonnes. Individual exporters are allowed to export a maximum of 800 metric tonnes to Hong Kong and 600 metric tonnes to Singapore each month; no limitations are placed on individual exports to Malaysia as long as the total monthly amount does not exceed 1,000 metric tonnes.

TUNISIA

Suspension of customs duties and production tax on certain products

By decree No. 78/492 of 2 May 1978, published in the Official Gazette of the Tunisian Republic of 19 May 1978, custom duty and production tax has been suspended on imports of the following products when intended for the publishing of books, newspapers and periodicals:

- Ex 37.01 Photographic plates and film in the flat, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth.
- Ex 37.02 Film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed or exposed, developed or not.
- Ex 37.03 Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth, unexposed or exposed, but not developed.
- Ex 37.08 Chemical products and flash light materials, of a kind and in a form suitable for use in photography.


Reduction of import duty on kraft paper and paperboard

Decree No. 78/577 of 9 June 1978, published in the Journal Officiel of 27 and 30 June 1978, prolonged for a period of one year (1 January to 31 December 1978) the reduction from 32 per cent to 6 per cent of the rate of customs duty on kraft paper and paperboard imported into Tunisia.

Source: Trade and Industry, 4 August 1978
Moniteur du Commerce international, 7-14 August 1978.
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Price controls on foods dropped

Price controls on a wide range of foods, which had been introduced in Abu Dhabi in April, have been dropped. The Abu Dhabi Executive Council (emirate cabinet) has decided that fair prices of essential foods would best be controlled by a national importing and marketing company. Price controls remain in effect for: fresh and frozen meat (excluding frozen chicken), rice, flour and sugar. The original list included fruit and vegetables and animal fats.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 21 July 1978.

Imports to be labelled in Arabic

From 18 October all imports must be labelled in Arabic, instead of, or in addition to, the original language (from Bahrain-based Gulf Weekly Mirror).

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 2 June 1978.

UNITED STATES

Anti-Subsidy Proceedings

Initiation of investigation

The United States Treasury Department initiated an investigation to determine whether a bounty or grant was being paid with respect to the following products:

- non-rubber footwear from India, in May 1978;
- oleoresins from India, on 16 May 1978;
- ampicillin trihydrate from Spain, on 25 May 1978;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from Sweden, on 26 June 1978;
- certain textiles and textile products from Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand, on 28 August 1978.

Preliminary countervailing duty determination

The United States Treasury Department determined on a preliminary basis that the export of the following products were being subsidized significantly:

- certain textiles and textile products from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, India, the Philippines and Uruguay, on 1 June 1978. In addition, the Treasury Department determined that while the Republic of Korea was subsidizing such exports, its subsidies were not large enough to warrant countervailing duties;

- bromine and brominated compounds from Israel, on 5 June 1978;

- optic liquid level sensing systems from Canada on 13 June 1978;

- certain fish (groundfish and shellfish) from Canada on 10 July 1978;

- bicycle tyres and tubes from the Republic of Korea, on 28 July 1978.


No countervailing duty determination

The United States Treasury Department determined on a preliminary basis that there has been no benefits bestowed by the Government of Finland, which constitutes a bounty or grant with respect to papermaking machines and parts thereof on 29 August 1978. A final determination will be made not later than 9 February 1979.

The Treasury Department determined on a final basis that there has been no benefits bestowed by the Government of Israel, which constitutes a bounty or grant with respect to diuron, on 1 August 1978.

Source: Federal Register, 1 and 29 August 1978.

Final countervailing duty determination

The United States Treasury Department determined that the following products benefited from bounties or grants:

- leather wearing apparel from Uruguay, on 1 June 1978; however, countervailing duties were waived, based on the criteria established by the Trade Act of 1974, including the actions taken and to be taken by the Government of Uruguay to reduce substantially the bounty or grant;

- certain fish from Canada, on 16 June 1978; however, countervailing duties will be waived;

- sugar from the European Community on 31 July 1978;

- chain of iron or steel from Japan on 24 August 1978.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

New rates of countervailing duty

The United States Treasury Department determined to impose new rates of countervailing duty applicable on the imports of bottled green olives, unwrought zinc and non-rubber footwear, on 15 June 1978. On 29 August 1978, it decided to review the basis upon which it revised the outstanding rates of countervailing duties.


Proceedings under Anti-Dumping Regulations

Initiation of anti-dumping investigations

The Treasury Department decided to initiate an anti-dumping investigation with respect to the following products:

- viscose rayon staple fibre from Finland, France, Italy and Sweden, on 5 May 1978;
- methyl alcohol from Canada, on 14 June 1978;
- perchlorethylene from Belgium, France, Italy, on 24 July 1978;
- stainless steel round wire from Japan, on 28 July 1978;
- light bulbs from Hungary, in August 1978;
- certain automotive and motorcycle repair manuals from the United Kingdom, on 8 August 1978;
- sugar from France, Belgium and Germany, on 18 August 1978.


Extension of anti-dumping investigatory period with respect to the following products

- rayon staple fibre from Belgium, on 19 May 1978;
- steel wire rope from the Republic of Korea, on 8 June 1978;
- cold rolled and galvanized carbon steel sheets from the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium, on 8 June 1978;
- carbon steel wire rod from the United Kingdom, on 27 June 1978;
- carbon steel bars, carbon steel strip, carbon steel plates and certain structural carbon steel shapes from the United Kingdom, on 26 July 1978.

Preliminary determination of dumping

The Treasury Department determined on a preliminary basis that the following products were being dumped:

- steel wire strand for pre-stressed concrete from Japan (except for that produced by one firm) on 31 May 1978.

Source: Federal Register, 31 May 1978.

Final determination of dumping

Separate anti-dumping investigations conducted by the United States Treasury Department and the United States International Trade Commission have determined that the following products were being dumped and that these sales were likely to injure an industry in the United States:

- impression fabric of man-made fibre from Japan, with the exception of that produced and sold by two producers, on 25 May 1978;
- carbon steel plate from Japan on 30 May 1978.

The United States Treasury Department determined that imports of the following products had been sold at less than fair value:

- sorbates from Japan on 16 June 1978;
- Portland hydraulic cement from Canada, on 28 June 1978;
- nylon yarn from France, on 20 July 1978;
- motorcycles from Japan, on 8 August 1978.


Determination of no dumping with respect to the following product

The United States Treasury Department determined that the following products were not being sold, nor were likely to be sold, at less than fair value:

- audible signal alarms from Japan, on 18 July 1978.

The United States International Trade Commission determined that the following products were not being sold, nor were they likely to be sold, at less than fair value:

- stainless steel pipe and tubing from Japan on 27 July 1978;
- steel wire strand for pre-stressed concrete from India, on 31 April 1978.

Source: Federal Register, 18 July 1978.
Tentative negative anti-dumping determination

The United States Treasury Department determined on 5 July 1978 that there was no reason to believe or suspect, based on the information available, that pneumatic marine fenders from Japan were being sold at less than fair value.

Source: Federal Register, 5 July 1978.

Tentative determination to modify or revoke dumping findings

The United States Treasury Department determined tentatively to modify or revoke dumping findings with respect to the following products:

- clear sheet glass weighing over 28 ounces per square foot, from the Federal Republic of Germany, on 17 July 1978. In addition the manufacturers have given assurances that they have terminated, and do not intend to resume, sales of this product to the United States. If this action is made final, the finding of dumping covering the subject product from the Federal Republic of Germany will be revoked;
- roller chain, other than bicycle from Japan, on 17 July 1978. The concerned firm has given assurances that future sales will not be at less than fair value. If this action is made final, entries of this product will no longer be liable for special dumping duties.


Termination of anti-dumping investigations

The United States Treasury Department terminated the anti-dumping investigations with respect to the following products:

- nylon yarn from Japan, on 25 May 1978;
- offset paper from Canada, on 19 June 1978;
- photographic colour paper from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, on 23 June 1978;


Withholding of appraisement

The United States Treasury Department decided to withhold the appraisement of imports of the following products:

- certain steel wire nails from Canada, on 10 July 1978;
- silicone metal from Canada, on 29 August 1978.

Source: Federal Register, 10 July 1978, 29 August 1978.
Revocation of dumping finding

The United States Treasury Department decided to modify the dumping finding with respect to the following products:

- clear sheet glass weighing over 28 ounces per square foot, from France on 19 July 1978. The firm has given assurances that it is not, and does not intend to resume selling this product to the United States;
- large power transformers from Switzerland, on 26 July 1978. The Swiss seller has given assurances that future sales will not be at less than fair value;

Source: Federal Register, 19 and 26 July 1978.

Modification of determination of dumping

The United States Treasury Department modified the determination of sales at less than fair value with respect to viscose rayon staple fibre from Belgium on 28 July 1978. Not having received requested information from the firm with respect to sales of this product to third countries, the constructed value of the product has been compared to the purchased price as calculated for purposes of making fair value comparisons.

Source: Federal Register, 28 July 1978.

Proceedings under Section 303(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended

The United States International Trade Commission initiated investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, with respect to the following products:

- certain fish from Canada on 13 July 1978.


Proceedings under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974

The United States International Trade Commission initiated investigations under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 about temporary import relief with respect to the following products:
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- high-carbon ferrochromium on 21 June 1978;
- clothespins on 27 July 1978;
- bolts, nuts and lag screws of iron and steel from Japan and Canada, on 3 August 1978;
- certain machine needles from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, on 25 August 1978;

The Commission made a positive finding with respect to the following products:

- stainless steel flatware, on 8 May 1978. The Commission proposed an increased tariff rate for a period of five years. On 30 June 1978, the President of the United States advised the Congress that he had determined that the provision of import relief would not be in the national economic interest of the United States.
- methyl alcohol from Canada, in July 1978;
- unalloyed unwrought copper, on 23 August 1978. The Commission proposed the imposition of quantitative restrictions for a period of five years.

A negative finding was made with respect to the following products:

- colour photographic paper from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, in May 1978;
- unalloyed, unwrought zinc, on 20 June 1978.

Proceedings under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930

The United States International Trade Commission initiated investigations of unfair trade practices under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the following products:

- certain apparatus for the continuous production of copper rod, on 17 May 1978;
- certain swivel hooks and mounting brackets on 7 June 1978;
- certain multicellular plastic film on 22 June 1978;
- certain novelty glasses, on 5 July 1978;
- certain thermometer sheath packages, on 6 July 1978;
- certain cattle whips on 4 August 1978.

The Commission denied complainants' requests for temporary relief and terminated investigations with respect to the following products:

- certain steel toy vehicles, on 17 April 1978;
- certain food slicers, on 12 July 1978.


Proceedings under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974

The United States International Trade Commission initiated investigations under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 about market disruption by imports from countries not currently receiving non-discriminatory treatment with respect to clothespins from Poland and Romania, on 16 May 1978.


Revision of steel trigger prices

On 5 May 1978, the Treasury Department revised upward its trigger prices for imported steel due to higher Japanese production costs and appreciation of foreign currencies. The trigger prices were boosted 5.5 per cent for integrated steel mill products such as sheet and plate and for fabricating mill items such as wire, cold finished bars and light rail. The prices were boosted 13.9 per cent for angles, 14.5 per cent for
flat bars and 14 per cent for reinforcing bars. Mid-May, common steel wire nails and heavy-carbon steel rails have been added to the list of trigger prices. The price revisions were effective for steel exported to the United States on or after 1 July 1978. On 20 July 1978, the Treasury Department announced a 4.9 per cent increase in its trigger prices, effective 1 October 1978, due to the rising value of the Japanese yen and to new calculations about Japanese production yields as well as capacity utilization. In addition, some products were added to the list of trigger prices, such as electric resistance welded pipe and tube, certain structural shapes and hot-rolled steel bands. Other products were dropped (stainless steel pipe and tube).


Increase of the meat import quota

The United States has acted to permit the import of an additional 200 million pounds of fresh and frozen beef, veal and mutton in 1978 above the originally estimated import level of 1.3 billion pounds based upon a programme of voluntary export restraints negotiated with supplying countries. Imports of these meats are subject to the Meat Import Law.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, 19 June 1978.

VENEZUELA

Tariff reductions

Reductions in customs duties for items falling within the tariff Nos. 90.03 and 90.04 have been introduced from 10 June 1978.

Agreement on ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements

At the sixth meeting of ASEAN economic ministers, agreement was reached on the addition of a further 755 items to the list of products traded among ASEAN countries on a preferential basis. The concessions, applying to certain agricultural as well as industrial products, were to come into effect on 1 September 1978 and the average margin of preference would be 10-15 per cent.


Agreement between the EEC and Bangladesh on Trade in Jute Products

The Agreement, which came into force on 1 September 1978, applies to manufactured jute products from Bangladesh.

The EEC, in the context of its offer on generalized tariff preferences, has reduced to zero as from 1 July 1978 the duties of the Common Customs Tariff on manufactured jute products from Bangladesh.

The Community shall not subject imports of these products to new quantitative restrictions.
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS (cont'd)

As a first step towards eliminating in stages remaining quantitative restrictions, the Community shall suspend existing quantitative restrictions on the imports of certain jute products provided that Bangladesh applies such measures as are necessary to keep its exports within the limits set out in the Agreement. The Community agrees to take all appropriate steps in order to facilitate and encourage the full utilization of the agreed quotas.

The Community shall not object to these limits being exceeded in the event of additional demand developing on its market, taking also into account the level of the imports into the Community of raw jute, on the understanding that any additional quantity shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the Parties.

The implementation of this Agreement shall not disrupt the normal trade channels between the Community and Bangladesh.

The Agreement shall remain in force until 31 December 1979.


Trade Agreements between Egypt and Gabon

On 29 July Egypt and Gabon signed three agreements to expand bilateral trade and economic and cultural co-operation.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 August 1978.

Trade Agreement between Japan and China

Japan and China have agreed to extend their current eight-year Trade Agreement for a further five years, until 1990, and to enlarge radically the volume of trade covered by the Agreement.

Mr. Toshio Komoto, Japan's Minister for International Trade and Industry, said the agreement on extension and enlargement was reached during a meeting he held in Peking during September 1978 with China's Vice-Premiers Mr. Li Hsien-nien and Mr. Kang Shih-en.

The original eight-year Agreement was signed in Peking in February 1978. Both nations pledged to buy $10 billion worth of goods from the other during the period 1978-1985. The two sides reportedly agreed to enlarge this volume over the extended thirteen-year period to a figure as high as $80 billion worth of trade.
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS (cont'd)

At the September 1978 meeting in Peking, Japan and China reportedly agreed on the following seven points:

- The present long-range private trade agreement (1978-85) will be extended to 1990 and the trade volume will be radically enlarged.

- Regular ministerial level talks will be instituted for furthering bilateral trade.

- Japan will extend co-operation in China's power development, particularly hydropower development of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

- Co-operation will be offered by Japan in developing coal in the Hopei, Honan and Liaoning regions of China.

- Japan will assist China in the development of non-ferrous metals, such as copper and aluminium.

- The two nations will conclude a science and technology co-operation agreement.

- China will take steps to permit Japanese traders to establish offices for facilitating the expansion of trade.

Financial Times, 14 September 1978.

Trade Agreement between Jordan and Oman

Jordan and Oman have signed a trade agreement. Oman is to export fish and dates, and import Jordanian agricultural and industrial goods.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 14 July 1978.
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS (cont'd)

Co-operation Agreements between Libya and Afghanistan

Two co-operation agreements have been signed with Afghanistan. They cover trade, technical and cultural exchanges and the establishment of a joint company for industry and agriculture.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 14 July 1978.

Trade Agreement between Libya and Uganda

Libya has signed a trade agreement with Uganda under which Libya will supply 18,000 tons of gypsum a year in return for 3,000 tons of coffee and 920 tons of cotton yarn. Uganda is considering buying 1 million metres of textiles on favourable terms, while Libya is considering importing timber.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 July 1978.

Trade Agreement between Libya and India

A trade agreement with India was signed in July. India will participate in railway, construction, housing, road, airport, dam and industrial projects in Libya.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 August 1978.