RESTRICTED

GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

September-December 1978

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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

Business 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 SPRL, 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.

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

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

Moniteur du Commerce international
Centre français du commerce extérieur, Paris

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne
News from MITI
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo, Japan

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

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

Import monopolies

According to a communiqué published in the Algerian press of 6 August 1978, the Centre des sciences et technologies nucléaires (CSTN) has been granted, effective 1 January 1979, the monopoly for imports of a number of listed radio elements, related items and radiation equipment.

The Pharmacie Centrale Algérienne (PCA) in a communiqué which appeared in the Algerian press of 6 August 1978, published a list of some twenty-five items which will be imported exclusively by this body.

According to two communiqués published in the Algerian press of 5 and 24 September 1978 respectively, the Société Nationale des Industries des Lièges et du Bois (SNLB) has been granted the import monopoly for the products listed hereunder:

Ex 44.23: Builders' carpentry and joinery
- Doors, windows and french windows
- Shutters, stairs and wall cupboards
- Other builders' carpentry and joinery (other than concrete shuttering, sectional chalets or hangars)
- Other woodwork components
- Assembled parquet flooring panels

45.01 to 45.04: Cork and articles of cork.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 and 28 August, 9 October 1978.

ARGENTINA

Tariff reductions

Ministry of Economy Resolutions Nos. 1147 and 1148 reduced substantially tariffs for many products.

Resolution No. 1147 reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent the tariffs applied to 415 products which are not locally produced and which are contained in the Argentine tariff, chapters 03, 05, 12/13, 19, 22/29, 31/34, 37/40, 45, 47/58, 51, 56, 59, 70, 73/76, 80/81, 84/85, 87/88, 90/92, 97.
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Resolution No. 1148 reduces the tariff rates for a large number of products in the Argentine tariff chapters 22/23, 29/30, 36/44, 55/62, 64/71, 74/75, 77/36, 91, 97/98. The Resolution permits also, at the request of Argentine producers, an increase in tariff rates for products competing with locally produced goods.


Anti-dumping duties

Resolution No. 1292/78 of 19 September 1978 introduced anti-dumping duties on sodium hydroxide and pvc. The following normal export values were fixed for the purpose of determining 'anti-dumping or compensatory duties and the sureties to be paid to customs in respect thereof:

- 39 02 03 02, granulated pvc, c.&f., US$710/tonne;
- 28 17 01 01, pure sodium hydroxide, c.&f., US$135/tonne;
- 28 17 01 02, impure sodium hydroxide, c.&f., US$135/tonne.

These values were to be applied for 180 days from the date of the Resolution.


AUSTRALIA

Tariff increase: security cameras

Following consideration of the Industries Assistance Commission's report on Measuring and Checking Instruments, the Australian Government decided to increase the rate of duty applying to security cameras (90.08.1) to 15 per cent with effect from 29 September 1978.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/166, 29 September 1978.

Temporary customs tariff increase: gearboxes, gears and shaft couplings; carbon coated film

Following consideration of a report from the Temporary Assistance Authority, the Australian Government has temporarily increased customs tariffs on gearboxes, gears and shaft couplings. The new rate of duty is 35 per cent which applies to all goods within tariff items 84.63.5 and 84.63.99 with effect from 13 October 1978.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Following consideration of a report by the Temporary Assistance Authority, the Australian Government imposed with effect from 13 October 1978 a temporary duty on imports of polyester, polypropylene and cellulose acetate coated copying film falling within tariff items 39.01, 39.02, 39.03 and 39.07, bringing the rate on these items to 25 per cent.


Import duty increases: carpets and carpeting

Following consideration of an interim report of the Industries Assistance Commission, the Australian Government decided to apply a 30 per cent general rate of duty on the import of:

(i) tufted carpet in rolls and carpet tiles, other than tiles of coir, falling within tariff item 58.02.5;
(ii) Axminster carpet in rolls falling within tariff items 58.02.9;
(iii) needle-punched carpet tiles falling within tariff item 59.02.

The new duty rate came into effect as from 5 October 1978.


Temporary tariff: orange and tangerine juice

The Australian Government has decided to maintain the 65 per cent general and preferential tariff rates on imports of orange juice until 28 February 1979. The 65 per cent rate which has been in force since 1 July 1977, was scheduled to have terminated on 30 September 1978.

In addition, it was decided that the same rate of duty should apply to imports of juices of tangerines (including mandarins) and hybrids thereof as to orange juice.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Reduction of import duties; bounty payments: products of the printing industry

Following considerations of a report of the Industries Assistance Commission, the Australian Government has decided:

(i) to reduce the duty on transfers (tariff item 49.08) and calendars of paper and paperboard (tariff item 49.10) from 35 per cent to 25 per cent;
(ii) to continue bounty payment on printed books at the previous rate of one third of the cost of production from 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1982, thereafter declining to 31 per cent in 1983 and 25 per cent in 1984-86.


Introduction of tariff quotas: hosiery, knitted undergarments and knitted sleepwear

Following consideration of the Industries Assistance Commission's report on Hosiery, Undergarments and Knitted Sleepwear: Short-Term Additional Assistance, the Australian Government decided to introduce tariff quotas on a range of hosiery and knitted underwear and sleepwear as from 29 September 1978. Alloca­tions under the new tariff quota arrangements would be initially for the period ending 28 February 1979 and subsequently for six-monthly periods.

The goods to which the new tariff quota arrangements apply, together with notional annual quota levels and duties applying to above quota imports, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota category</th>
<th>Tariff item</th>
<th>Notional annual quota level</th>
<th>Additional duty for above quota imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men's and boys' knitted undergarments and women's, girls' and infants' knitted panties, gussies, scanties and the like</td>
<td>60.04.6</td>
<td>8.5 million garments</td>
<td>$1.00 per garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other women's, girls' and infants' knitted undergarments</td>
<td>60.04.6</td>
<td>1.2 million garments</td>
<td>$4.00 per garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knitted sleepwear</td>
<td>60.04.2</td>
<td>4.9 million units</td>
<td>$4.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knitted socks and hose other than stockings and tights than 40 denier (4.4 tex) and less than $1.80 vfd</td>
<td>60.03</td>
<td>6.9 million pairs</td>
<td>$0.75 pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knitted tights, less than 40 denier (4.4 tex) and less than $1.80 vfd</td>
<td>60.04.4</td>
<td>6.0 million pairs</td>
<td>$0.20 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other knitted tights less than $1.80 vfd</td>
<td>60.04.4</td>
<td>volume of 100% of 1977 imports</td>
<td>$0.75 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

These products coming under tariff quota are subject to the special additional customs duty of 12.5 per cent introduced in August 1978 on certain goods subject to tariff quota arrangements.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/169, 29 September 1978.

Bounty payments: bed sheeting

Following consideration of a report of the Industries Assistance Commission, the Australian Government has announced that bounty payments would be extended to include bed sheeting which is woven and printed in one establishment but which is made up within Australia into bed linen outside that establishment. Previously bounty was payable only to manufacturers who carried out all these processes in the same manufacturing establishment.


Imposition of anti-dumping duties: phthalic anhydride

Under a notice published in the Australian Gazette of 6 October 1978, anti-dumping duties were applied on and from that date to phthalic anhydride exported to Australia from the United Kingdom, the Philippines, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/182, 16 October 1978.

Termination or suspension of anti-dumping investigations

Following acceptance of a price undertaking, anti-dumping proceedings in respect of paper filter sheets and pads from South Africa were suspended.

Anti-dumping inquiries in respect of sealed refrigeration compressors from Japan and Singapore have been terminated. Inquiries showed that the Japanese supplier of the compressors had ceased exporting to Australia from Japan and that exports of the compressors from Singapore had not been made at below current normal values.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Following withdrawal of the complaint of Australian industry in respect of blue phthalocyanine dyes from Japan, anti-dumping inquiries were terminated.

Anti-dumping inquiries in respect of automotive oil filters from Thailand have been terminated. No evidence of sales to Australia at dumping prices was revealed in the inquiries. Interim cash securities had been imposed on imports of these goods exported from Thailand as of 19 April 1978.

Following the raising of the Australian selling price of files and rasps from Canada to a level considered to not constitute injury to the Australian industry, anti-dumping inquiries in this respect were terminated.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 78/183, 16 October 1978; No. 78/191, 26 October 1978; No. 78/200, 7 November 1978; No. 78/201, 7 November 1978; and No. 78/222, 24 November 1978.

Dumping and countervailing examinations

As of 30 November 1978, the following goods were subject to dumping or countervailing examination in Australia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Tariff item</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheese (Gouda/Edam)</td>
<td>04.04.900, 143, 154</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrose monohydrate</td>
<td>17.02.211, 1X</td>
<td>France, Japan, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-ethylene glycol</td>
<td>29.06.100, 31</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicator tape</td>
<td>92.12.190, 82</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric motors - integral</td>
<td>85.01.120, 479, 48X, 490, 504</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasteners (nuts and bolts)</td>
<td>73.32.9</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydraulic hoists</td>
<td>84.22.431, 46</td>
<td>Japan, United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Injection moulding machines</td>
<td>84.59.800, 14</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Stearic acid - high grade</td>
<td>15.10.200, 53</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>28.25.000, 11, 22</td>
<td>United States, Federal Republic of Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vacuum cleaners, domestic</td>
<td>85.06.900, 227, 238</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water pumps - replacement</td>
<td>84.10.900, 40X</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>vehicular</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xanthates</td>
<td>29.31.200, 12</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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</table>
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Pending the completion of overseas inquiries, dumping cash securities were imposed on imports entered for home consumption of di-ethylene glycol from the United States and xanthates from Spain with effect from 6 October 1978 and 6 November 1978 respectively.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 78/130, 12 October 1978; No. 78/202, 8 November 1978; and No. 78/231, 5 December 1978.

Referral to the Temporary Assistance Authority: dental alloy

The Australian Government has referred to the Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report, a request for temporary protection against imports of dental alloy falling within tariff item 30.05.000.


Termination of import restrictions: files and rasps

Import licensing restrictions applying to certain files and rasps falling within tariff classification 82.03.3 ceased as from 1 January 1979.


Import quota allocations: footwear and foundation garments

The Australian Government announced on 3 November 1978 additional import quota allocations for footwear and foundation garments for the period 1 January 1979 to 30 June 1979. As a result, total quota allocations for this period have been set at 50 per cent of the notional base quota level for all categories.

The Government also decided that footwear importers be authorized to use up to 5 per cent of their quota for footwear with leather uppers to import footwear with non-leather uppers.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 78/203, 15 November 1978.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Export policy modifications: minerals

The Australian Government announced on 24 October 1973 that it was imposing guidelines for future mineral export contracts in order to ensure "fair and reasonable prices". Exporters wishing to enter into negotiations under new or existing contracts would have to obtain government approval before making any offers, responding to any offers or entering into any commitments. Actual negotiating would continue to be left to the commercial parties involved. These measures would be applied under the pre-existing system of export controls - the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations of the Customs Act.

Subsequently, on 15 December 1978, the Australian Government announced that the number of minerals subject to export control would be reduced significantly. Controls on the export of the following minerals were to be removed as soon as the necessary amendments to the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations could be made:

- construction materials;
- gypsum, silica sand, magnesite, quartz, mica, felspar, barytes, chromium ore and concentrates, tantalum, niobium, vanadium, beryllium ores and concentrates, antimony ores and concentrates, silver ores and concentrates, gold ores and concentrates, other industrial and minor minerals (other than salt).

Concerning another list of minerals, the Government stated that it considered that there were good reasons why they should be removed from export control, but that it wished to consult industry before amending the Regulations. This list was as follows:

- salt, nickel, copper ore, concentrates and matte, refined copper, lead ore and concentrates, zinc ore and concentrates, manganese ore and concentrates, tungsten ore and concentrates, bismuth.

Source: Australian Government press statements.

General system of preferences: extension to the People's Republic of China

Beneficiary status under the Australian generalized system of preferences was extended to the People's Republic of China with effect from 17 October 1978.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

The People's Republic of China has been excluded from developing country preference in respect of the following products:

- 33.01.200 Certain essential oils
- 42.02.200 Travel goods of leather
- 42.02.900 and substitute leather
- ex 42.03.100 Leather work gloves
- ex 64.02.990 Handmade leather footwear
- 69.11.000 Leather work gloves
- ex 96.01.900 Handmade leather footwear
- 69.11.000 Leather work gloves
- ex 64.02.990 Handmade leather footwear
- 69.11.000 Leather work gloves
- ex 96.01.900 Handmade leather footwear
- 85.25.900 Insulators
- ex 96.01.900 Paint and varnish brushes

Source: L/3982/Add.13

BARBADOS

Tariff exemption

The Barbados authorities announced that fertilizers under tariff heading 31.05 will be exempt from customs tariffs until 15 May 1979.

Source: Trade and Industry, 6 October 1979

Import licensing

The Barbados authorities made the following items subject to import licensing:

- 06.02 sugar cane plants and cuttings;
- 07.01 vegetables, fresh or chilled;
- 08.01 Plantains fresh, pineapples fresh;
- 08.02 Oranges, fresh;
- 08.06 Chocolate confectionery

Import licences are no longer required for the following tariff items: 04.03, 04.04, 21.07, 27.11, 30.03, 48.16, 60.05, 61.01.

**BRAZIL**

**Tariff increases**

Customs Policy Council Resolutions 3242, 3243, 3247, published in the Diario Oficial on 1 and 5 September 1978 have increased import duties on certain chemicals (29.31.18.02) from 15 per cent to 45 per cent, on compressors (84.11.04.99, 84.11.05.99) from 37 per cent to 67 per cent, and on gum needles (90.17.01.00) from 30 per cent to 60 per cent.


**Temporary tariff reductions**

Customs Policy Council Resolutions, published in the Diario Oficial of 20 October 1978, introduced duty reductions as follows:

Resolution 3278 reduced the duty on certain sealed motor compressors for air-conditioning equipment (84.11.02.01) from 30 per cent to 0 per cent until 20 April 1979.

Resolution 3268 reduced the duty on certain hemodialysis units (84.18.99.01) from 75 per cent to 15 per cent until 20 October 1979.


**Import licensing for cognac**

Bank of Brazil Resolution 78/27 reintroduced import licensing for cognac (22.09.08.01 of the Brazilian customs tariff).


**CAMEROON**

**Import of vehicles**

According to the principal provisions of a recent circular issued by the Ministry of the Economy and Planning of Cameroon, regulating the import of motor vehicles into that State, motor vehicles may be imported exclusively by concessionnaires officially recognized to engage in this profession.
CAMEROON (cont'd)

By way of exception, private persons may be authorized to import motor vehicles only for personal use and where they show proof beforehand that the transfer of funds for the purchase of the said vehicles has been made through legal channels.

Apart from concessionnaires officially recognized under the regulations in force, no natural person or corporate body may be authorized to import more than two motor vehicles per year, except where a specific derogation is granted by the Ministry of the Economy and Planning.

In all cases, the grant of import licences for motor vehicles intended for personal use is within the exclusive competence of the central services (Trade Directorate) of the Ministry of the Economy and Planning at Yaoundé, regardless of where the vehicles are to be cleared through customs.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 November 1978.

CANADA

Preliminary determination of dumping

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

- integral induction motors from the United States, on 10 October 1978;
- asbestos cement pressure pipe, from the United States, on 30 October 1978;
- wooden clothes-pins from Romania, Hong Kong and Denmark, in November 1978;
- stainless steel pipe and tubing from Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom and Sweden, on 19 December 1978.


Finding of injury

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal determined that the dumping into Canada of the following products has caused, was causing and was likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods:

- stainless steel, screwed end, cast pipe fittings from Israel and Japan, on 17 November 1978.

CANADA (cont'd)

Finding of no injury

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal determined that the dumping into Canada of the following products had not caused, was not causing and was not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods:

- refined glycerine, high gravity grade, from the United States, on 12 December 1978.

Source: Finding of Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 12 December 1978.

Rescission of findings

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

- electric can openers from Japan, on 25 August 1978 (finding of 11 February 1971);
- alternating high voltage circuit breakers and components, from France and Japan, on 17 November 1978 (finding of 7 April 1972).

Source: Notice of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 6 October 1978.

CHILE

Imports of second-hand commercial vehicles permitted

As a result of a change in Chilean regulations, the import of certain types of used or second-hand commercial vehicles and tractors, falling within tariff numbers 87.01 to 87.04, are now permitted. The vehicles are defined as second-hand when the date of manufacture is in a prior calendar year to that in which the import licence is submitted for approval to the Central Bank.

COLOMBIA

Decreases and increases in tariff rates for investment goods

Decree No. 2110/78 extended up to 30 June 1979 the application of a low tariff rate of only 5 per cent for imports of certain investment goods. This measure affects a total of 117 tariff positions.

The same decree also raised the tariff rates for machinery to process meat, fish, fruits and vegetables from 5 per cent to 20 per cent. For certain types of drilling machinery the tariff rates were increased from 5 per cent to 65 per cent.


CYPRUS

The Cyprus authorities introduced import licensing for an extensive list of products contained in tariff Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 48, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 69, 73, 83, 84, 85, 87, 93, 94 and 97.

The products not contained in this list can be imported without particular formalities under the Open General Licence system.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Improvement in the GSP

Under the Notice of the Minister of Foreign Trade No. 59, dated 16 June 1978, all products originating in developing countries and enjoying a 50 per cent reduction from the most-favoured-nation rates have been granted, with effect from 1 October, a further 25 per cent cut so that the preferential tariff rates amount now to 25 per cent of the most-favoured-nation rates of Czechoslovakia's Customs Tariff. Under the same Notice, with effect from 1 October, imports from the least developed among the developing countries have been granted duty-free treatment.

Source: COM.TD/W/279/Add.3.
EGYPT

Import controls

In pursuance of Order 1978/321, the Egyptian Minister for Trade has subjected imports of certain products to a previous authorization by the "Commission pour la poursuite du marché parallèle des changes". This new import control measure covers at present eighty-one articles including:

- products of the metallurgical and technical industries, products of the chemical industries; and
- textile products and materials for the equipment of textile industries.


EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Tariff quotas

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2470/78 opened, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979, a duty-free Community tariff quota of 700,000 m³ for plywood of coniferous species.

- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2469/78 opened, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979, a Community tariff quota of 8,373 tonnes for dried grapes. Within the limits of this quota, the Common Customs Tariff duty shall be suspended at 1.2 per cent.

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2691/78 opened, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979, a duty-free Community quota of 2,500,000 tonnes for newsprint falling within sub-heading 48.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff.

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2689/78 opened, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979, a duty-free Community tariff quota of 15,627 tonnes for rosin.

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3063/78 opened a Community tariff quota of 38,500 tonnes for the year 1979 for frozen beef and veal. The Common Customs Tariff duty for this quota will be 20 per cent.

No. L 324, 18 November 1978.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Temporary suspension of customs duties

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2692/73 ruled that from 1 January to 30 June 1979, the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties for a number of agricultural products (including salmon, herring, sprats, horseradish, shrimps, and prawns) shall be suspended at levels ranging from zero to 10 per cent.

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2873/78 ruled that from 1 January to 31 December 1979, the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties for a number of tropical products (including cashew nuts, coffee and cocoa) shall be suspended at levels ranging from 0 to 5 per cent.

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2901/78 ruled that from 1 January to 30 June 1979, the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain types of fish (including cod, haddock and hake) shall be suspended at 9 per cent.


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:

1. filament lamps from Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, on 5 September 1978;
2. fibre building board from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union, on 30 November 1978;
3. herbicide from Romania, on 29 December 1978;
4. graphite spheroidal pig iron from Brazil, on 29 December 1978;
5. iron or steel coils from Greece, on 29 December 1978.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

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. ferrochromium from South Africa and Sweden (Notice of initiation of investigation - 13 April 1978);
2. sheets and plates of iron or steel from South Korea (Notice of initiation of investigation - 24 January 1978);


Imposition of a definitive anti-dumping duty

On 8 September 1978, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on kraft liner paper and board from the United States.

The amount of this duty corresponds to the difference between the fair market price in the United States as established by the Commission, and the free-at-frontier Community price, duty unpaid, per tonne net to the first purchaser in the Community.


Suspension of definitive anti-dumping duties

The Commission of the European Communities recommended that the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of iron or steel coils from South Korea should be suspended as from 25 November 1978.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Curb on imports of cotton yarn

The European Commission announced suspension on imports of cotton yarn from Turkey into the United Kingdom. The decision was taken in mid-September and the measure is applicable until the end of the year.


Quotas on exports of gloves from Malaysia

By a regulation dated 28 September 1978, the Commission introduced a quota on imports into France of gloves, mittens and mitts, of wool, cotton, or man-made fibres, originating in Malaysia. The quantitative limit was fixed for the year 1978, and introduced under the terms of the bilateral textile agreement concluded by the two parties.


Suspension of imports and introduction of quotas on textile products

Under the terms of its association agreement with Malta, imports into the United Kingdom of certain textile products originating in Malta were suspended by the Commission. The imports suspended until 31 December 1978, included cotton woven fabrics, trousers and shirts. Quotas for 1978 were also placed on imports of cotton yarn, T-shirts, blouses and shirt blouses.


Quotas, their regional distribution and import duties on textile exports from Spain and Cyprus

The Commission allocated the Community import quotas of cotton woven fabrics from Spain, and of man-made fibres from Cyprus among member States for the year 1979. Duties on imports within the quota limits were partially suspended with respect to cotton woven fabrics from Spain, and wholly suspended with respect to man-made fibres from Cyprus.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Quotas on exports of trousers from India

Under the provisions of its bilateral agreement with India, the Commission introduced quotas on imports of woven trousers into the United Kingdom. The quantitative limit was fixed for the year 1978.


Increase in sub-ceiling on imports of textile products into the United Kingdom from Hungary

At the request of the United Kingdom, the Commission raised the 1978 sub-ceilings on imports of certain textile items from Hungary. This decision affected other woven fabrics of cotton, other than unbleached or bleached and woven fabrics of man-made fibres, other than unbleached or bleached.


FIJI

Import duty increase: certain consumer goods

Under the 1979 Fiji budget, announced on 17 November 1978, import duties were increased on a variety of consumer goods including beer, wine, spirits, cigarettes and tobacco, vehicles, tyres and tubes, petrol, tinned fish and certain other food items.


Import licensing: envelopes, milk and milk products

The import into Fiji of envelopes falling under tariff item 48.14.00.09, milk and cream classified in items 04.01.00.00, 04.02.00.01, and 04.02.00.09, butter classified in item 04.03.00.00 and cheese and curd classified in items 04.04.00.01 and 04.04.00.09 has been prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Fiji Government.

FINLAND

Minimum import prices: certain fabrics

The Finnish State Council imposed on 6 November 1978 a minimum import price FmK 23 per kg. on imported printed cotton fabrics and FmK 20 per kg. on terry towels. The decision is valid for one year. Imports priced below the MIP are liable to a surcharge covering the difference.


Minimum import prices: metal watch straps

The Finnish Ministry of Finance has imposed a minimum import price of FmK 8 on metal watch straps (CCCN Nos. 71.12.402, 71.16.011 and 71.16.019). The decision is in effect as of 25 September 1978 for one year. Imports priced below the MIP are liable to a surcharge covering the difference.


Cash payments: exemptions

As of 1 November 1978 the Bank of Finland has removed certain items from the list of goods subject to the system of payment in full at importation. Goods now exempt include raw materials used in the food processing and clothing industries, most of the products of the wood, paper and chemical industries, certain metal, stone and glass wares, and a great deal of machinery and equipment. Imports of these goods may now be financed by means of customary import credits.


GHANA

Import duty adjustments

The Supreme Military Council hopes to collect G 618 million in import duties in 1978-79. According to the budget, this will be done by increasing the effective duty rate from 23 per cent to 25 per cent and providing "the necessary infrastructural support at the ports, the tightening of security measures, and the introduction of ways of ensuring that goods imported are actually those for
GHANA (cont'd)

which letters of credit have been established". Specific duty rates have
been adjusted, nearly all upwards, and the ad valorem rates generalized.
The purchase tax on all commercial vehicles has been scrapped. The new
purchase tax on locally-assembled vehicles is zero for up to £ 16,000
value, 5 per cent for between £ 16,000-24,000, 10 per cent for values
between £ 24,000-36,000, and 100 per cent for cars exceeding £ 36,000
in value. For imported cars the same rates apply. Import duty on commercial
vehicles has also been scrapped, while for bicycle and motorcycles it has been
reduced from 35 per cent to 5 per cent; for cars under 1300 cc. import
duty also drops from 35 per cent to 15 per cent. Excise duties on beer,
spirits, cigarettes, cosmetics and petroleum products have increased.


Liberalization measures

The 1978 Import Programme was designed to contain imports within
tolerable limits in the balance-of-payments position while ensuring at
the same time economic growth prospects. The Government continued to
recognize exports as a major factor in economic growth and the need
to control inflation. Accordingly, on 29 July 1977 the Government in its
budget statement for the 1977/78 fiscal year, lifted restrictions on the
raw materials and spare parts requirements of some major establishments
within the manufacturing sector of the economy. The establishments covered
include those in: food processing, poultry industry, beverages including
mineral waters, soap and detergents, textiles, except cotton, agricultural
machinery and implements, pharmaceuticals - ethical drugs, household goods
and transportation.

The second category of the liberalization measures concerned other
establishments in the food processing, tobacco, soap and detergents,
construction materials and household goods whose import requirements
though liberalized are to be agreed upon as to limits with the appropriate
authorities. Depending on developments in the external payments position
and the experience gained in the implementation of the above measures the
Government contemplates further liberalization measures in the years to
come.

Source: BOP/191.
GHANA (cont'd)

**Import regulation regarding unmanufactured tobacco**

Decree 134 published in the Ghana Gazette of 25 August stipulates that unmanufactured tobacco may only be imported by the Ghana Tobacco Company Ltd. or a person authorized by them in writing.


GREECE

**Import licensing**

The Greek authorities announced that a number of products have become subject to import licensing. The goods include certain types of tyres, plywood and certain other wood products, newsprint, kraft paper, other paper and paper boards, yarn of synthetic or artificial fibres, yarn of sheepwool, cotton yarn, synthetic textile fibres, all threaded items under tariff number 73.32, certain toys.

The Greek authorities announced that paper used in the printing of magazines and newsprint has been removed from the import licensing list.


GRENADA

**Prohibited imports**

The Grenada authorities announced that flour and flour products, formula feeds, concentrates for poultry, hogs, cattle, rabbits and processed corn are to be added to the list of prohibited imports as from 1 January 1980.

Concessional customs duty: capital equipment

The Government of India has extended the list of items of capital equipment benefiting from the concessional rate of customs duty of 25 per cent instead of 40 per cent to include: crankshaft turning lathe, gear quenching press, automatic straight tooth bevel gear/hypoid gear cutter sharpening machine, automatic spur gear shaping cutter sharpening machine, automatic helical gear cutter sharpening machine, automatic hob cutter sharpening machine, hydraulic extrusion presses for manufacture of seamless tubes or profiler of steel and non-ferrous metals, impact extrusion presses for manufacture of rigid and collapsible tubes, automatic rigid can trimming machine for trimming, threading, rolling, beading and knurling hollow bodies of non-ferrous metals.

In addition, the concessional rate earlier applied to automatic four station bolt making machines was extended to automatic multi-station bolt making machines.

Subsequently, the concessional rate of duty was extended to a further seventeen types of capital goods not manufactured in India, including machines for the ready-made garment and leather processing and finishing industries. However, the concession was withdrawn in the case of machinery for oil exploration.

Tariff and Trade, 27 November 1978.

Concessional customs duty: raw materials for use in the manufacture of certain electronic components

The Government of India has extended with effect from 15 July 1978 the concessional rate of customs duty of 45 per cent ad valorem to certain raw materials for use in the manufacture of specified electronic components. The concessional rate has been made applicable to:

(i) silver powder suspension, when imported for use in the manufacture of mica capacitor plates or mica capacitors;

(ii) photoresist photopolymer films, when imported for use in the manufacture of printed circuits; and

(iii) silicon wafers, epoxide resins and silicone resins and photoresist, when imported for use in the manufacture of diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices or monolithic and hybrid integrated circuits.
Subsequently the Indian Government reduced duties on a further 25 raw materials used in the electronics industry.


Import liberalization

The Indian Government has placed on open general licence 48 items of machinery for the leather industry. The items affected include pattern-making machines, closing-room machines, sewing machines and machines for units soles, counters, insoles and heels.

Other measures of import liberalization taken by the Indian Government in recent months include:

- the transfer of certain items from the banned to the restricted list;
- the permitting of tourist hotels to import items other than spares, subject to their applications being recommended by the Director-General for Tourism and provided that none of the items asked for are available domestically;
- the addition of a number of items to the list of goods in the electronic sector that may be imported against exports of related products;
- the permitting of imports of rubber against exports of rubber products;
- enabling export houses to import under additional licences those raw materials, components and spares which actual users can import under open licence;
- the opening of imports of viscose filament yarn to all importers.


Gold imports against exports of jewellery

The Indian Government announced on 11 August 1978 a new gold replenishment scheme against exports of jewellery. Imports of gold at international prices would be permitted against exports of gold ornaments of 14 carats or higher purity. A minimum value-added of 33.33 per cent on the value of the pure gold content is expected from the exports.

INDIA (cont'd)

Export incentive scheme: maintenance with modifications

The Indian Government has decided to extend for a further three years its cash assistance scheme to aid exporters of certain products. However, under the extension, traditional export commodities will be more carefully screened before they are certified for eligibility.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 27 November 1978.

Exchange control regulations: relaxation

With a view to helping exporters, the Reserve Bank of India has relaxed a number of exchange control regulations. The regulations concerned cover such matters as: payment of commissions on exports covered by irrevocable letters of credit, remittances in respect of advertising costs, the cost of tender documents, charges for the translation of tender documents, the cost of export information, and the import of samples.


INDONESIA

Import duty and sales tax: partial exemption

With effect from 18 November 1978, the Indonesian Government introduced an exemption of 50 per cent on the import duty and sales tax chargeable on a wide range of materials falling under some 959 tariff lines when they are to be used for industrial production in Indonesia.


Import duty exemptions

The Indonesian Government has announced, retroactive from 1 October 1977, an exemption from import duty and sales tax on the import of borax (tariff heading 28.46.00) used as fertilizers. The import duty and sales tax are both nil when the import of borax required for estates is supported by a recommendation from the Department of Agriculture.
INDONESIA (cont'd)

The import of fish meal and soya bean meal to be used as raw material for cattle fodder has been partially exempted from import duty and sales tax. For fish meal and soya bean meal falling under tariff headings 23.01.00 and 23.02.50 the import duty is to be 15 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.

The import of overlay paper to be used as a raw material to produce formica has been partially exempted from import duty. For overlay paper falling under headings 48.01.59, 48.01.85 and 48.07.90 the import duty is to be 15 per cent.


ISRAEL

Anti-dumping surcharge

The Israeli authorities have levied a surcharge (payable by importers) on the following goods: wrought plates, sheets and strips of aluminium (ex 76.03), discs of aluminium (ex 76.03), clips of a weight of up to 60 grs. per 100 units (ex 83.05), other clips of a weight of up to 170 grs. per 100 units (ex 83.05).

Source: Trade and Industry, 8 September 1978.

IVORY COAST

Import régime

A certain number of goods had been put under import quota on entry into the Ivory Coast. For these, a licence had until now been required for all imports of a value (f.o.b.) equal to or more than CFAF 25,000 (French francs 500). The authorities for external trade have now decided to raise this amount to CFAF 40,000 (that is French francs 800). This measure, taken on 9 October 1978, has entered immediately into effect.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 27 November 1978.
JAPAN

Beef import quotas

The total import quota for beef in fiscal year 1978 has been set at 107,000 tons, 12,000 tons more than in fiscal year 1977. Of this, the "general quota" (beef destined for distribution to the general public) is 90,000 tons (40,000 tons in the first half and the remainder in the last half), compared to 30,000 tons in fiscal year 1977. The "special quota" (meat for special purposes) is 17,000 tons in fiscal year 1978, 2,000 tons more than in the previous year.


Relaxation of controls on the standard method of settlement

The following measures aimed at simplifying import procedures were implemented in March 1978:

(i) the limitation on the advance payment for importation of goods has been removed for all goods if delivery is due within a year after payment;

(ii) the period allowable for future payment has been extended from four to six months after customs clearance, generally. However, for the importation of capital goods, consumer durables and goods imported on a consignment basis, the period has been lengthened to one year.

Source: News from MITI, 6 November 1978.

Abolition of the prior approval systems for imports on consignment

In October 1978, the Japanese Government abolished the system requiring prior approval by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for imports on consignment contract, unless the settlement is made within a year of customs clearance.

Source: News from MITI, 6 November 1978.
JORDAN

Increased rate of duty on tubes and pipes of iron or steel

In Official Gazette 2738 of 25 July, the Jordanian authorities have announced an increased rate of duty of 10 per cent as from 25 July for tariff item No. 73.13 3 "Other tubes and pipes of iron or steel (i.e. of less than 3 inches in diameter)".


Restriction on imports of frozen products

A new administrative order has been issued restricting, from 14 September, the import of frozen meat, frozen fish and frozen poultry to the Ministry of Supplies.


Customs documentation

Documentation regulations for customs purposes do not require a certificate of origin when the origin of the goods is shown on the invoice but it is a condition that the invoice must show the export price of the goods and be certified by a chamber of commerce or similar organization.


KOREA

Import liberalization

As of 18 September 1978, a further 299 items were added to the list of automatic approval items. Thirty-nine of these items have been placed under import surveillance.

These new import liberalization measures reduced from 424 to 390 the number of CCCN items restricted and increased from 673 to 707 the number of those under automatic approval.

In addition, the Korean Government has increased the import ceilings for molasses, rum, synthetic rubber, trichloro-ethylene, surfactants, and non-woven cloth.

LEBANON

Import of pharmaceuticals

The Lebanese health authorities have announced that, subject to obtaining an import licence beforehand, any person can now import registered medical products. Up to now, the right to import has been limited to licensed importers only.


Imports of milk

In accordance with Order 39/1 of 30 November, the Lebanese authorities have lifted all restrictions on the import of sterilized liquid milk (CCCN ex 04.01) until the end of 1979.


LIBYA

Import restrictions

On 9 September the Libyan Secretariat of Culture and Information announced the formation of two general import monopolies for:

- paper, printing materials and equipment;
- books, stationery and equipment including typewriters, calculators and hand-operated photocopying machines.


Import régime

As of 1 January 1979, the Secretariat of Trade has announced that all permitted imports will require an import licence. Import licences will only be granted to:

1. Public establishments, organizations and companies;
2. Co-operative societies;
3. Establishments "run by the people".
LIBYA (cont'd)

Private enterprises may, however, continue, until 31 December 1979, to carry on transactions which are actually under way.


Import monopoly

In pursuance of a decree published in the official Libyan Journal of 13 October 1979 the "Food Trading Company" (Tripoli) and the "National Foodstuffs Import Export and Manufacturing Company" (Benghazi) henceforth hold the monopoly for imports of the following products:

- products destined for use as infant food, except for those which are imported by the National Pharmaceutical Products Company;
- pastry, biscuits and other fine baker's wares, sugar confectionery and chocolate confectionery.

Furthermore, imports of dairy products such as butter, cheese and dairy cream has been entrusted to the two companies mentioned above and to the "General Company for Dairy Products".


MALAYSIA

Increased import duty: Portland cement

With effect from 21 September the import duty on Portland cement imported into Sabah and Sarawak was increased from 1.97 ringitts per tonne to 17 ringitts per tonne. Imports into peninsular Malaysia are dutiable at 1.97 ringitts per tonne plus a 5 per cent surtax.


Import licensing: modifications

As from 7 September 1973 an import licence is required for the import of the following into the Federation of Malaysia: prepared explosives, other than propellant powders (35.02.000); bulbs for incandescent lamps and tubes for fluorescent lamps (70.11.200); bicycle ring locks (33.01.100); and drawer locks (33.01.300).
MALAYSIA (cont'd)

With effect from 5 October 1979, an import licence is necessary to import into the Federation of Malaysia tools for working in the hand with self-contained electric motor of 1.5kW and below.

A licence is no longer required for the import of bicycles (87.10.100) into the Federation of Malaysia.


Export prohibition and licensing: raw fish and frozen fish and frozen processed prawns

As from August 1978, the Sabah Fisheries Department has banned the export of raw fish from Sabah. An export licence must be obtained for the export of frozen processed prawns.


MALTA

Import licensing

Legal notice 108, published in the Malta Government Gazette on 20 October 1978, had the immediate effect of adding computers and electronic data processing equipment to the list of goods requiring an import licence.


MAURITIUS

Levy on alcoholic beverages increased

As from the last budget of 6 June 1978, the special levy on all alcoholic beverages (CCCN 22.03 to 22.09) has been increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

Various changes have been made in the import régime of Mauritius. Reproduced below is the full list of products currently subject to import licensing. Products not included in the list may be imported without any restrictions or particular formalities, under Open General Licence (OGL).

Animal feedingstuffs; broad beans; biscuits; brassières, of cotton or of silk; preserved fruit and vegetables; carrots, beans, mango pickle and mango chutney; bars for reinforced concrete, angle irons, angles, shapes and sections, of iron; paper in rolls, for computers; crown corks; diamonds; drinking-straws; dry-cell batteries; edible oils and substitutes therefor; exercise books; fertilizers (simple; double and treble compounds; double and treble complexes); frozen chicken; fruits in syrup (liquees, mangoes, pineapple); fruit juices, nectar and squash (guava, lemon, lichee, mango, orange, pawpaw, pineapple and tomato); galvanized iron sheets (smooth or corrugated); garlic; gloves of any material; gold; articles of gold and of silver; rubber boots; hairdressing products put up in aerosol containers; handbags; honey; moulding presses for the manufacture of plastic footwear; industrial machinery; jams and marmalades of guava, mango, pineapple, orange and mixed fruit; tomato ketchup, purée, paste and sauce; tinned tomatoes, peeled or whole; lemons; lime; lipstick; maize (whether or not milled); margarine; "metal openings"; sheets of microcellular plastic materials and chemical products for the manufacture of such products; sheets of microcellular rubber; electrodes for soldering, of soft steel; motor vehicles, new or used; motor-bicycles; nail varnish; nylon socks; onions; onion seed; aminophylline, codeine compounds, folic acid or phthalysulfathaziole, in tablets; sulfadimidine for human or veterinary use, in tablets or solutions; tablets and solutions for oral administration containing as one active ingredient paracetamol, aspirin or a piperazine salt, and likewise those containing any B-group vitamin; vitamin Bl in tablets; phosphatic fertilizers; buckets of plastic materials; skeleton cases, and crates of plastic materials; plastic materials in powder, granules or any other primary form, intended for the manufacture of footwear; pigmeat and pork products; potatoes; precious and semi-precious stones; dried vegetables; razor blades; refined sugar; refrigerators, including freezers; rice; treads for pneumatic tyres; common salt; sanitary towels; sewing and embroidery thread; shafts and crushing rolls for sugar factories; cooking fats; spices; steel wool; accumulators; sugar confectionery (products manufactured locally); sugar imported under heading No. 17.01; sun oil, television receivers; toilet paper, toothpaste; wheat flour; metal strands of iron or steel (not galvanized), of a thickness of 5.03 mm or more; toilet soap.
MAURITIUS (cont'd)

The following are prohibited for import:

- Pistol caps; retreaded tyres.


MEXICO

Import licensing

An Acuerdo of the Secretaria de Comercio, published in the Diario Oficial of 8 November 1973, stated that import licences were no longer required for goods under the tariff numbers 29.34.A.006 (methyl magnesium chloride), 90.10.B.001 and 90.10.B.003 (certain photo-copying apparatus).


MOROCCO

Increased rates of duty

By Order No. 981.78 of 2 October 1973 published in the Official Gazette of Morocco dated 4 October 1978, the customs duty rates applicable to electric wire and cable, insulated by means of plastic materials, have been fixed as follows with effect from 9 October 1978:

Ex 85.23 (other than lead sheathed):

- Co-axial cables with single or multiple conductors, insulated by means of impregnated paper in air-tight metal sheathing: 30 per cent (Previous rate) 10 per cent

- Other wire and cable: 40 per cent (Previous rate) 25 per cent
Decree No. 949.73 of 20 September 1973, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 1 November 1973, applicable as from 6 November 1978, increased the rate of duty from 10 per cent to 35 per cent for the following product imported into Morocco:

Ex 32.05: Synthetic organic dyestuffs:
- Sulfonated monoazoic food colourings including a carboxylic function solidified by sodium (product known as "E 102 tartrazine" in the form of yellow powder).


Tariff reduction

According to Order No. 672-73 of 17 July, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 13 September 1973, the rate of customs duty applicable to certain polymerization or copolymerization products (Ex 39.02) - most of which are presented in the form of liquids or pastes - has been reduced to 10 per cent as from 18 September 1973. (old rate: 50 per cent as a general rule).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 October 1978.

Import deposit requirement

As described in Survey No. 3 of May-August 1978, the domiciliation provided for by the Moroccan Foreign Exchange Office circular of 22 June 1978 with recognized intermediary banks of any import commitment or certificate is, as a general rule, subject to a previous deposit amounting to 25 per cent of the total value of the goods.

Some modifications have been made to the deposit system by circular No. 1329 of 10 July 1978 issued by the Moroccan Foreign Exchange Office. The main provisions are listed hereunder.
The following operations have been exempted from the deposit requirement, in addition to the cases previously mentioned:

- Imports of capital goods linked to investment programmes recognized to be in conformity with the investment codes prior to 22 June 1973, excluding raw materials or semi-finished products;

- Imports of products which, as at 19 June 1978, were included in list A (liberated products) or which have been transferred to list B (products subject to administrative licensing) after that date, provided, however, that such products have given rise to the opening of confirmed and non-divisible irrevocable documentary credits, or to partial payment by the paying banks prior to 22 June 1973;

- Imports made directly by public administrations or local governments;

- Certain imports by selected agencies, public establishments or national corporations, when specifically authorized by the Foreign Exchange Office;

- Imports by production firms with a turnover of 7,500,000 dirhams, all taxes included, the mention of 100 employees being deleted. The only items exempted from the deposit requirement are raw materials and semi-finished products when converted, further processed or assembled, excluding products resold in the same state or after packaging;

- Imports of new products: butter, certain oilseeds, crude edible oils, sulphur, certain products when intended to be used for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, fertilizers, surgical equipment and scientific instruments, medical optical glass (Ex 70.13), various spare parts (not including spares for vehicles and cycles (Ex 84.06) or those falling within tariff item Nos. 87.06 or 87.12).

MOROCCO (cont’d)

Import programme modified

Notice to imports No. 07-73 has modified Morocco’s import programme for 1978 as from 3 November 1979.

These modifications mainly concern:

- the transfer from list A (goods freely imported) to list B (goods requiring an import licence) of certain products (see paragraph 1 below), in particular parts and spare parts of various machines;

- the prohibition of the equipment described under paragraph 2 below.

1. Products transferred from list A (goods freely imported) to list B (goods requiring an import licence):

| Ex 74.03.33; | Ex 74.03.39; | 74.07.41; | 74.07.45; |
| Ex 74.08.10; | Ex 76.06.20; | Ex 76.06.30; | 84.10.51; |
| 84.10.55; | 84.10.58; | Ex 84.13.95; | Ex 84.13.99; |
| Ex 84.23.11; | Ex 84.23.15; | Ex 84.23.19; | Ex 84.24.31; |
| Ex 84.24.35; | Ex 84.24.51; | Ex 84.24.90; | Ex 84.56.10; |
| Ex 84.56.95; | 84.65.40; | 84.65.50; | 84.65.61; |
| 84.65.65. |

2. Products transferred from list B (goods requiring an import licence) to list C (prohibited imports):

| 87.01.91: | Road tractors, including load-carrying tractors with spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines; |
| Ex 87.14.51: | tanker trailers other than for the transport of gas. |

3. Products transferred from list C (prohibited imports) to list B (goods requiring an import licence):

| Ex 38.11.40: | Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rat poisons, antiparasitics and similar products put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or in instant packings of 1 kg. or less (except for similar products put up in aerosol containers) |
4. List A (goods freely imported):

Instead of reading: 39.07-91, Ex 39.07.97, Ex 39.07.99: plastic materials for technical use,


Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 December 1978.

NEW ZEALAND

Import licensing schedule 1978-79; import prohibition on sugar

With reference to the entry in Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 3 (page 53) concerning the New Zealand import licensing arrangements for 1978-79, the New Zealand authorities have stated that less than 30 per cent (by value) of New Zealand's imports are subject to import licensing. The exempted items described in the second paragraph of the entry are goods removed from licensing.

With regard to the reference in Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 3 (page 54) to an import prohibition on sugar, the New Zealand authorities have stated that such a measure was introduced to assist New Zealand in meeting its obligations as an importing participant in the International Sugar Agreement, and that the effect of the measure was simply to ensure that sugar was imported into New Zealand in accordance with those obligations.

Generalized system of preferences: extension of beneficiary status

The People's Republic of China has been included in the list of beneficiaries of the New Zealand generalized system of preferences.

Source: L/4366/Add.3.
NIGERIA

Berthing rights and payment of customs duties on cargo to be unloaded

An administrative order has been issued by the Nigerian Ports Authority stating that ships will not be allowed to berth in Nigerian ports until 50 per cent of the customs duties on the cargo to be unloaded in Nigeria has been paid.


Import duty on delivery vans and refrigerators

The import duty on delivery vans has been reduced from 50 per cent to 20 per cent, while duties on refrigerators have been increased from 40 per cent to 50 per cent.


Import prohibitions and licences

With effect from 1 October, a number of items have been added to the list of goods which are prohibited and those for which an import licence is required:

Import licences: jams, marmalades and pastes, tomato purée and paste, tapestries, linoleum and all floor coverings, mats and matting, mattresses, mattress supports and cushions, gramophone records, recorded tapes, children's toys and equipment for indoor games, salted or dried meat, salted, dried, smoked fish, tarpaulins, speakers, amplifiers, soups of all descriptions, spices, cameras, projectors, photographic and cinematographic goods, excluding unexposed films, ceramic products other than industrial ceramic products accepted as such by the board, musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles, clocks and watches, brandy, bitters, gin, liqueurs, rum, schnapps, spirits and whisky in bottles or cans, wines of all kinds including cider and perry in bottles and cans, sunglasses and binoculars other than medical, socks, stockings and dressing ties, U2-sized dry cell batteries, razor blades, sunshades and microphones.
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Import prohibited: pearls, precious stones and semi-precious stones, Christmas cards and other greeting cards, calendars and diaries, toothpicks, rice in packets or containers of less than 50 kgs.

Source: Trade and Industry, 6 October and 10 November 1978.
Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 October and 27 November 1978.
UT Sidste Nyt, 11 October 1978.

Prior registration of import transactions not covered by letters of credit

Any contract for the import of goods of a value equal to or more than 100,000 naira, and which is not covered by a letter of credit, is subject to prior registration with the Federal Ministry of Trade. A copy of the registration document must be sent to the Import Office, Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos. This measure came into effect on 1 October 1978.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 November 1978.

Imports of chilled meat

To supplement local production, 23,000 tonnes of chilled meat is to be imported from four neighbouring West African countries - Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Chad.


NORWAY

Import levy amendment: potato snacks

Norwegian authorities have fixed the variable levy applicable to snacks manufactured from mashed potatoes and/or potato starch (CCCN Nos. 19.02.909 and 19.08.900) at NKr 3.20/kg. based on potato content. Previous levy rates in effect varied from 0 to NKr 3.50/kg. for CCCN No. 19.08.900. For CCCN No. 19.02.909 the levy was NKr 3.50/kg.


Import levy increase: cakes

Norwegian authorities have increased the levy on imports of cake containing egg or egg products (CCCN No. 19.08.300) from NKr 1.65/kg. net weight to NKr 2.45/kg. net weight.

NORWAY (cont'd)

Global quotas on textile items under Article XIX

Under the terms of the action taken under Article XIX (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 3), the Government of Norway notified the 1979 global quotas on imports of certain textile items. These included knitted shirts, blouses and T-shirts; knitted undergarments, knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers; jackets and trousers of woven material; outerwear of woven material of infants; shirts and blouses of woven material and bedding.

The quotas do not include imports from six countries which have bilateral textile agreements with Norway, nor imports from EFTA and EC countries with which Norway has free-trade arrangements.

Source: L/4692/Add.1

PAKISTAN

Import duties: modifications

Under the Finance Act 1977/78, the Government of Pakistan revised Pakistan's customs tariff. This involved certain deviations from the rates of duty bound in Pakistan's Schedule to the General Agreement. Since that time the Government of Pakistan has further revised the import duties in respect of some of the items contained in its Schedule. These revisions generally constitute reductions from the rates resulting from the Finance Act 1977/78.

By a decision of 29 November 1977, the CONTRACTING PARTIES suspended the application of the provisions of Article II of the General Agreement to the extent necessary to enable the Government of Pakistan to maintain in force the rates of duty provided in its revised customs tariff pending the completion of negotiations for the modification or withdrawal of concessions in Pakistan's Schedule.

Source: L/4567, L/4609 and L/4609/Add.3.

Export prohibition: cotton

In December 1978, the Cotton Export Corporation, a public body which is Pakistan's only buyer of cotton for export, was ordered to stop purchasing and exporting cotton. The decision was made to ensure adequate supplies at reasonable prices to domestic textile mills, following a poor cotton crop. The Pakistan Government gave an undertaking that commitments made by the Cotton Export Corporation would be honoured.

PARAGUAY

Single rate of duty for raw materials and semi-processed industrial goods

Decree Law 40840 of 14 July 1978 revoked Decree Law 33989 and established a single rate of duty of 12 per cent for imports of raw materials and semi-processed industrial goods.

Ad valorem surcharge

Decree Law 40841 of 14 July 1978 replaced certain customs surcharges, consular fees, import clearance charges and certain additional and supplementary tariffs by fixing a complementary ad valorem surcharge of 15 per cent on many imported products, including wine, clothing, leather goods, plastic bags, soaps and tooth paste.


PERU

Minimum financing period for imports

Banco Central Circular 011-78 EF/90 of 26 October 1978 established that from 1 November imports are subject to a minimum financing period of 150 days, instead of 180 days as before. There are the following exceptions to this decision: food and pharmaceutical products (excluding alcoholic beverages), imports valued at under US$3,000 f.o.b. per consignment or up to an annual maximum of US$50,000 f.o.b.; and 80 per cent of the f.o.b. value of capital goods imports valued at over US$10,000 f.o.b. The 20 per cent of the total sum payable at sight for imports of capital goods must now also be financed for a minimum period of 150 days.


PHILIPPINES

Withdrawal of duty-free importation

Department order 12-78 of the Philippines Department of Finance, dated 26 May 1978 and effective 21 April 1978, placed a 5 per cent customs import duty and a 5 per cent internal revenue tax on all imports that had
PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

previously a duty-free and/or tax-free importation privilege, with the exception of the following:

those imports exempt through international treaties or commitments; goods brought into the Export Processing Zone (Free Zone); machinery, equipment, spare parts and materials used for the discovery and production of indigenous petroleum; ocean-going vessels; goods imported by Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre; machinery and equipment for oil exploration operations; machinery, equipment, supplies, materials and services by PNOC (Philippine National Oil Co.); sports equipment imported by the Department of Youth and Sports Development; equipment to be used in the shipbuilding and ship repair industries; goods and equipment for use by the Water Districts for projects in the water systems; goods imported by the Central Bank of the Philippines; certain machinery and equipment for coal operations; those importations the internal revenue tax of which has been reduced by some incentive laws to below 5 per cent minimum; imports granted exemption by the President of the Philippines.

The customs duty and internal revenue tax imposed under this measure is applied to imports whether they have enjoyed total or partial exemption and is to be paid before release of the shipment from customs custody. This however, is without prejudice to the power of the Philippines Board of Investment (BOI) to authorize deferred payment of taxes and duties on importations by BOI registered enterprises.


Tyre import quota

The import quota for new and used tyres for twelve months from June 1978 to June 1979 has been set at US$12 million.


Increased sales tax: imports of air-conditioning units

Executive order 507 of the Philippines Government, issued 8 September 1978 and effective 14 July 1978, increased the sales tax on imported air-conditioning units, components and parts by 10 per cent to 35 per cent.
PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

All air-conditioning units which have not been certified by the Board of Investments as locally manufactured are deemed imported and pay the increased tax. All imported air-conditioning components and parts (other than those which are of common and general use and those which are specifically authorized to be imported under the local content or rationalization programme of the Board of Investments for the air-conditioning industry) are also subject to the increased tax.


POLAND

On 1 January 1979 Poland has modified its Customs Tariff's Nomenclature according to the CCC Recommendation of 18 June 1976. These modifications include, inter alia,

- suppression of eighty-nine tariff items (four digit) and inclusion of goods covered by them under other items;
- changes of some general rules for the interpretation of the nomenclature;
- modification of some notes on certain chapters.


On 1 January 1979 Poland has modified its list of preferential rates of duty for certain commodities imported from developing countries. These modifications result, inter alia, in:

(a) changes in the Nomenclature, in accordance with modification of Customs Tariff's Nomenclature referred to above;
(b) changes in some preferential rates;
(c) inclusion of some new items on the list.

POLAND (cont'd)

In accordance with provisions of the Agreement on free trade between Poland and Finland, Poland has proceeded with the implementation of the second stage of the elimination of customs duties on products originating in Finland. Consequently, as of 1 January 1979, rates of duty on goods which fall within Chapters 25 to 99 and in some cases within Chapters 1 to 24 of the CCCN were reduced to 30 per cent of the level existing on 1 January 1976.


PORTUGAL

Import duty exemption: safety glass and stop-watches

Decree Law 358/78 (Diario da Republica, 27 November 1978) exempted from import duty safety glass (CCCN No. 70.08) and stop-watches (CCCN No. 91.01.08) under the following conditions. These goods must be imported by Portuguese manufacturers in the electronics sector for exclusive use in their production cycle and the articles in which the goods are incorporated qualify as being of Portuguese origin.


Import surcharge liberalization

Decree Law 300/78 (Diario da Republica of 29 September 1978) reduced the import surcharge of 30 per cent to 20 per cent as of 1 October 1978. There is no change on the list of products subject to such surcharge. The 60 per cent import surcharge payable on certain other goods remains in force.

Source: L/4709.
Trade and Industry, 3 November 1978.
PORTUGAL (cont'd)

Import ceilings: foodstuffs

Decree Law 244/78 (Diario da Republica, 20 September 1978) amended the import ceilings for cereals and seeds to be purchased during the last three months of 1978 by the governmental buying agency as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow maize</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White maize</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>15,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley for malt</td>
<td>25,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decree Law 246/78 of 21 September amended the 1978 import ceilings for purchases of basic foodstuffs by the Government buying agency as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foodstuff</th>
<th>Tons</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>5,590,000 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full fat dried milk</td>
<td>600     tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skimmed dried milk</td>
<td>900     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>
<tr>
<td>Cow heels</td>
<td>100     tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


SAUDI ARABIA

Reduction of import duty on shoes

According to a government decree recently adopted by the Saudi Arabian authorities the rate of customs duty applicable on shoes (64.01 to 64.04) has been reduced from 20 per cent to 3 per cent.

SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

Labelling in Arabic

Labelling in Arabic will be required as from 9 September 1978 for money and for an additional fourteen items of pre-packed food. These are:

- Noodles, spaghetti and shaariya;
- Jams and marmalade;
- All packaged tomatoes and tomato products;
- Canned homus;
- Tahnia sweets;
- Canned tuna, mackerel and sardines;
- Cheese (all types);
- Soup in all forms;
- Bottled drinking water;
- Table and cooking salt;
- Canned garden peas;
- Canned garden beans;
- Canned meat and pre-packaged meat products.


SENEGAL

Tariff modifications

The provisions of several laws of 14 August 1978, published in the Official Journal of Senegal dated 19 August, have modified the tariff régime for products imported into Senegal as follows:

- **Fiscal duty** The rates of fiscal duty on certain vegetables, fruits, fish products and furniture have increased. They now range from 10 to 25 per cent.

- **Flat rate charge** The higher rate of 30.90 per cent instead of the normal rate of 22 per cent of the charge will henceforth apply to alcoholic beverages containing more than 20° of pure alcohol (tariff item Ex 22.09) and to shoes (tariff items 64.01, 64.02, 64.03 and 64.04).

- **Customs exemption** Pharmaceutical products under tariff item 30.03 are exempt from all duties and charges.

SENEGAL (cont'd)

Import controls

In pursuance of Decrees Nos. 78.659 and 78.664 of 8 July 1978, published in the Official Journal of Senegal of 29 July 1978, imports into Senegal of the following products from all sources shall be subject to previous authorizations issued by the Minister for Trade:

44.04 Wood roughly squared;

44.05 Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm.;

44.14 Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm., veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm.;

Ex 87.14 Axles for carts.


Import prohibition

In pursuance of Decree No. 78.820 of 28 July 1978, published in the Official Journal of Senegal of 7 October 1978, the import - for commercial reasons - of secondhand automobiles is prohibited.

The modalities for the implementation of the above decree will be determined by a decision of the Ministry of Trade.

Previously the entry into Senegal of such goods was subject to the obtainment of a prior import permit.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 November 1978.
SIERRA LEONE

Import licence fee

The Sierra Leone Gazette of 13 August published the following new regulation: An import licence fee of 5 per cent of the c.i.f. value of all imported goods, except those specifically exempted by the Minister of Finance, shall be collected from commercial importers by the Comptroller from the time of entry of the goods.


Exchange control

On 6 November the Office of the President issued a press release stating that, with immediate effect, all applications for import licences, when received by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, will be referred to the Bank of Sierra Leone for clearance taking into account the foreign exchange position of the country. After clearance by the bank, recommended applications will be forwarded to the cabinet for approval or otherwise.


SINGAPORE

Tariff increase: imitation jewellery

The Singapore Government has imposed a customs duty of 5 per cent on the import of imitation jewellery. These items were previously admitted without payment of customs duty.


SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

According to an amendment published in the South African Government Gazette, 4 August 1978, the rate of duty on laboratory centrifuges is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

According to an amendment published in the South African Government Gazette, 1 September 1978, specific provision is made for centre lathes with a centre height above the bed exceeding 280 mm. but not exceeding 325 mm. not numerically controlled, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 30 per cent or 400 c. per kg. less 70 per cent. The rate of duty on parts for these lathes is increased from free to 20 per cent.

According to amendments published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 September 1978, the rate of duty on polyethylene terephthalates in blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms is increased from 5 per cent to 20 per cent. The rate of duty on transfers (decalcomanias) is amended from 20 per cent or 1,100 c. per 100 kgs. to 20 per cent or 500 c. per kg. less 80 per cent. Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent (general) and 15 per cent (preferential) is made for electric alternating current generators, rated at more than 25 KVA but not exceeding 450 KVA.

According to amendments published in the South African Government Gazette, 15 September 1978, the rates of duty on tartaric acid are amended to 15 per cent and the rate of duty on malic acid is increased from free to 15 per cent. The rate of duty on ceramic sparking plug bodies with or without electrodes, is reduced from 300 c. per 100 less 20 per cent to free.

According to amendments published in the South African Government Gazette, 22 September 1978, the rates of duty on diuron, simazine and herbicides containing any one of these substances as active ingredient are increased to 20 per cent or 300 c. per kg. less 80 per cent. Specific provision is made for anti-cancer agents and their antidotes containing methopterin, triethylene thiophosphoramide or calcium folinate, and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free. The rate of duty on milling machines of the turret type is reduced from 20 per cent to free. The rate of duty on transformers rated at more than 15,000 KVA but not exceeding 47,500 KVA and with a rated secondary voltage not exceeding 500 v., is increased from 5 per cent (general) and free (preferential) to 20 per cent (general) and 15 per cent (preferential). Specific provision is made, at a rate of duty of 15 per cent, for transformers rated at more than 47.500 KVA and having a maximum working voltage of 145 KV.

According to amendments published in the South African Government Gazette, 27 October 1978, specific provisions are made for certain wire, of iron or steel, not plated, coated or clad, with a cross-sectional dimension of 2 mm. or more but not exceeding 4 mm. and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 5 per cent. Specific provision, free of duty, is made for manually operated sprinklers and sprayers, not fitted with reservoirs, suitable for use with insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. The rate of ad valorem
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

excise duty and ad valorem customs duty on passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of not less than ten seats and not exceeding twenty seats with a value for duty purposes exceeding R 4,750 but not exceeding R 5,250 and on motor cars and station wagons and similar dual purpose motor vehicles with a value for duty purposes exceeding R 4,250 but not exceeding R 4,550, is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

According to amendments published in the South African Government Gazette, 3 November 1978, the rate of duty on xanthates is amended from 20 per cent or 70 c. per kg. less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 80 c. per kg. less 80 per cent. The rate of duty on stationary engines, four-stroke, normally aspirated, with a cubic displacement of 300 cm$^3$ or more but less than 552 cm$^3$ is increased from free to 25 per cent, whilst the rate of duty on those with a cubic displacement of 552 cm$^3$ or more but less than 1,500 cm$^3$ is increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

Source: Trade and Industry, 1 and 29 September, 6 and 20 October and 1 December 1978.

Import permits

On 23 October the Minister of Economic Affairs announced a third round allocation of import permits equal to 30 per cent of the total value issued in 1977 for consumer goods, clothing, confectionery and alcoholic beverages, including whiskey. This brings the total allocation for the year up to 110 per cent of the 1977 value and makes allowance for the decline in the value of the rand.

### Duty-free import quotas: steel, coal, paraxylene


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quota (in tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.01</td>
<td>Coal for electrical energy</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.01 B3</td>
<td>Paraxylene</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.09 B</td>
<td>Universal plates</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 Al</td>
<td>Angles, shapes and sections</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 B</td>
<td>Sheet piling</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.12 A1</td>
<td>Electrical hoop and strip</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 A1</td>
<td>Electrical sheets and plate</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 B</td>
<td>Sheets and plates</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 D2b</td>
<td>Hot-rolled sheets</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 A</td>
<td>Hoop, strip, plates, angles</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 B3</td>
<td>Electrical hoop, strip, plate</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and sheets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E4a</td>
<td>Alloy steels</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E4b</td>
<td>Alloy steels</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E7a</td>
<td>Hot-rolled hoop and strip</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>la</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E8</td>
<td>Hot-rolled sheets and plates</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The quota on hot-rolled sheets (CCCN No. 73.13 D2b and c) is in effect from 23 September to 3 December 1978. All other quotas are in effect from 1 September-31 December 1978. The quota on coal (CCCN No. 27.01 A) is in addition to the quota level previously fixed.


### Import duty increases: phenol, ferrous alloys

Royal Decree 3009 (Spanish State Gazette, 23 December 1978) increases the duty on phenol (CCCN No. 29.06 A1) from 1 per cent to 22 per cent.

Royal Decree 3090/1978 (Spanish State Gazette of 3 January 1979) modifies the import duty on ferrous alloys (CCCN No. 73.02 K) to 9 per cent. This item was previously imported duty free.

SPAIN (cont'd)

Import duty modifications: dibencozide, eggs


Royal Decree 2489 (Spanish State Gazette, 26 October 1978) lays down an import duty of 4 per cent on CCCN No. 04.05 A eggs for hatching. Previously a duty of 1.35 pesetas each applied.


Import duty reductions

Spanish Royal Decree 2489/1978 (State Gazette of 25 October 1978) extends until 29 January 1979 the partial suspension of duties established by Royal Decree 1780/1980. This suspension applies to all goods from CCCN Chapters 25-54 and 56-99 (inclusive) that are subject to an import duty above 10 per cent. Import duties are reduced by 20 per cent after the first 10 per cent has been discounted.


Import duty suspensions: cocoa beans, ethyl alcohol

Royal Decrees 2425/1978 and 3105/1978 (Spanish State Gazette, 14 October 1978 and 9 January 1979) extend for three months from 21 September to 20 December and 21 December 1978 to 20 March 1979 the suspension of import duties on raw cocoa beans (CCCN 18.01 A).

The suspension of import duties on ethyl alcohol (CCCN No. 22.08) has been extended from 11 October 1978 to 10 January 1979 according to Royal Decree 2486 (Spanish State Gazette of 25 October 1978).

SWITZERLAND

Import duty amendments: fodder

As of 1 September 1978, the Federal Department of Public Economy has amended the supplementary charges applied to barley (CCCN No. ex 10.03.01 and ex 11.02.10), and oats (CCCN No. ex 10.04.01 and ex 11.02.10).


Import amendments: autumn seed barley

The Federal Department of Public Economy has amended as of 29 August 1978 the conditions regarding the sale and importation of autumn seed barley. Autumn seed barley of Swiss origin must henceforth be accepted in the proportion of ten parts of domestic product to one part of imported produce. The replacement tax for imported seed will be fixed at Sw F 40 per kg.


SYRIA

Import prohibitions

In pursuance of Order No. 415 of 27 June 1978, the Syrian authorities have suspended imports of knitwear falling within Chapter 60 of the Syrian customs tariff.

This provision also applies to imports previously made under the exceptional licensing system.

On 9 August the Syrian Ministry of Health published a Decree No. 21/T (dated 31 July 1978) prohibiting the import (or local manufacture) of liquid tetracycline (CCCN 29.44) on the grounds that it is harmful to children's teeth.

In pursuance of Decrees Nos. 547 of 24 August 1978 and 564 of 9 September 1978, the Syrian Ministry of Economy and External Trade has prohibited the import of textile articles and automobiles of the "pick up" type with diesel engines falling respectively under Nos. 61.03 and 87.02 B of the Syrian customs tariff.

SYRIA (cont'd)

Import control

In pursuance of Order No. 460 of 15 July 1978, imports of coated or impregnated fabrics falling within tariff item No. 59.08 are subject to previous authorization by the National Society for Rubber Products. This authorization is accompanied by the obligation for the importer to buy from the society a quantity amounting to 15 per cent by weight of the goods imported.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 September 1978.

Import régime

In pursuance of Order No. 10 of 17 August 1978, the Syrian authorities have authorized agricultural co-operative associations, in derogation to existing prohibitions, to import for their own account various products intended as feed for cattle and sheep (tariff item No. 01.04).

The necessary licences and authorizations will be delivered in respect of each individual application by the Service du commerce extérieur acting on previous recommendations by the Organisme général des fourrages, not exceeding the quantities estimated by the Fédération générale des paysans.

In addition, the Banque Commerciale de Syrie is authorized to allocate, in appropriate cases, the foreign exchange necessary to effect imports of the above-mentioned products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 9 October 1978.
**THAILAND**

**Special import fees**

The Thai Board of Investment has placed special fees on the import of the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN/Description</th>
<th>Special fee (% of c.i.f. price)</th>
<th>Validity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinuous viscose rayon fibre</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.8.78-1.8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and air filters including filter refills for engines or air compressors</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.8.78-1.8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbide</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.8.78-1.8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.01 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 hp ac electrical induction motors</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.8.78-1.8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.15 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phthalate plasticisers of the following types: di-heptyl, di-octyl, di-(2 ethyl-hexyl), di-iso octyl, di-nonyl, di-iso nonyl, didecyl, di-iso decyl, di-undecyl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.8.78-1.8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.19 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixtures of more than two of the above plasticisers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.8.78-1.8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.20 c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass fibre of the type used as heating insulator, for absorbing sound and for air filtering</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.10.78-2.10.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.14 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron or steel wire, plated or galvanized, of a cross section from 0.45 mm to 6 mm.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.10.78-2.10.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THAILAND (cont'd)

In addition special fees have been placed on the import of aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing materials) of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 mm, at the following rates: for such goods classified under CCCN 76.04 a, 40 per cent of the c.i.f. price; for such goods classified under CCCN 76.04 b, 10 per cent of the c.i.f. price.

For all the items above, the Board of Investment determines which imports pay the special fee and informs the customs department accordingly.


Import licensing liberalization: bunker oil

Notice 90 BE 2521 (1978) of the Thai Ministry of Commerce states that from 18 October 1978 bunker oil may be imported in Thailand in general without needing a permit.


Export prohibition relaxation: high quality teak

The Thai Government has relaxed the ban on the export of high quality teak. Authorization has been given for the export of 14,000 cubic metres of certain teak board, planks and deckings over a six-month period.


TOGO

Import prohibition

Decree 78/35, published by the Government of the Republic of Togo in the "Official Journal" of 1 May 1978, prohibits with immediate effect the import by road of vehicles under the following tariff numbers: 87.01, 87.02, 87.09 and 87.14.

TUNISIA

Special compensatory charge

By Decree No. 78.315 of 23 March 1978 Tunisia introduced, as from 25 March 1978, a special compensatory charge on certain imported goods intended for local consumption; the proceeds to be paid to the General Compensation Fund.

The proceeds of the special charge will enable the Fund to stabilize prices of essential and major consumer goods such as cereals, coffee, oil and fertilizers, etc. in order to maintain their retail prices at tolerable levels and to safeguard consumers' purchasing power.

The new charge affects, in the first instance, luxury and less essential goods. Capital equipment goods, raw materials, staple foods, automobiles of less than 6 hp, educational, cultural, sporting or welfare articles and products intended for the tourist industry are not affected by the SCC.

The rates of the new charge range between 5 per cent and 300 per cent of the c.i.f. import price and are tax free.

Decree No. 78-315 of 23 March 1978 introducing the special charge has been supplemented and amended by Decree No. 78-645 of 22 July 1978, the text of which is published in the Tunisian Official Journal of 1 August 1978.

Decree 78-645 provides for complete exemption from the special compensatory charge for twelve items and provision has been made for reductions and exemptions under certain conditions for more than sixty items.

TUNISIA (cont'd)

Import certificate procedure modified

A notice published in the Official Journal of Tunisia of 10/14 November 1978 has modified notice No. 116 which instituted the import certificate procedure.

The products listed below have been withdrawn from the list of products benefiting under this procedure:

- **87.04**: Chassis for the motor vehicles falling within heading Nos. 87.01 to 87.03 inclusive.
- **87.05**: Bodies (including cabs) for the motor vehicles falling within heading Nos. 87.01 to 87.03 inclusive.
- **ex 87.06**: Wheels equipped with tyres and brake linings assembled with metal shoes.


UGANDA

Modification of duties and taxes

On 24 June 1978, the Finance Minister of Uganda, on the occasion of his budget presentation announced the following tariff and fiscal measures:

- elimination of the sales tax on products intended to be used as cattle-feed, agricultural instruments, weed-killers, sprayers and feed-sorting machines;
UGANDA (cont’d)

- automobiles of the Range Rover and Land Rover types shall, from now on, be taxed as passenger vehicles and no longer as lorries or buses;

- all mini-buses of a carrying capacity of less than thirty passengers shall be subject to a single customs duty at the rate of 50 per cent and a 25 per cent sales tax.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 October 1978.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

New rates of duty

The new rates of duty applicable as from 1 October 1978 on goods imported into the Emirate of Ras-El-Khaimah have been fixed as follows:

All goods other than those hereunder ................. 2 per cent

Food products, plants, sowing seeds, tobacco, rice, wheat, flour, sugar, commercial samples and publicity articles not for sale ............................................ exempt

The rate of duty is calculated on the basis of the value cost and freight (c. & f.).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 October 1978.

Pharmaceutical products banned

In pursuance of a ministerial decision dated 23 September 1978, the Ministry for Health of the United Arab Emirates has banned the import or sale of 124 pharmaceutical products and their ingredients.

UNITED STATES

Anti-Subsidy Proceedings

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:

- ampicillin trihydrate from Spain, on 28 November 1978.

The final determination will be issued by 23 March 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 28 November 1978.

Preliminary determination of no countervailing duty

The United States Treasury Department determined on a preliminary basis that there has been no benefits bestowed by the following government which constitutes a bounty or grant, with respect to these products:

- certain footwear from India on 24 November 1978.

A final determination will be made by 10 March 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 24 November 1978.

Final determination of no countervailing duty

The United States Treasury Department determined on a final basis that there has been no benefits bestowed by the following governments, which constitutes a bounty or grant, with respect to these products:

- certain electric sound equipment and electronic Musical Instruments from Japan, on 20 September 1978;

- certain fish (groundfish and shellfish) from Canada, on 27 September 1978;

- men's and boys' apparel and textile mill products of cotton, wool and man-made fibres, from India, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines, on 16 November 1978.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Final countervailing duty determinations

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

- woollen wearing apparel from Argentina, on 16 November 1978. Men's and boys' apparel consisting of fabrics other than wool and textile mill products of cotton, wool and man-made fibre, however, were not considered to have benefited from either a bounty or grant;

- certain textiles and textile products from Brazil, on 16 November 1978. The case involving duty-free goods was referred to the International Trade Commission for an injury determination. Countervailing duties on dutiable items were being waived based on actions by the Brazilian Government to reduce their adverse effect;

- certain textiles and textile products from Uruguay, on 16 November 1978. The case involving the duty-free goods was referred to the International Trade Commission for an injury determination;

- certain leather wearing apparel from Colombia, on 16 November 1978. These goods were referred to the International Trade Commission for an injury determination. It has further been determined that all other goods covered by this investigation, dutiable and non-dutiable, did not receive benefits considered to be a bounty or a grant.

Source: Federal Register, 16 November 1978.

Revocation of countervailing duty determination

The United States Treasury Department decided to revoke a countervailing duty determination on carbon steel plate and high strength steel plate from Mexico on 27 October 1978, because the subsidies paid to exporters of this good had been eliminated and there was no likelihood of resumption.

Source: Federal Register, 27 October 1978.
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:

- certain fresh winter vegetables from Mexico, on 19 October 1978;
- certain carbon steel plates from producers and/or sellers located in Spain and in Poland, on 25 October 1978. (This does not necessarily reflect the countries from which those firms have made sales at less than "trigger prices".)
- titanium dioxide from Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany and United Kingdom, on 31 October 1978;
- marine radar systems from the United Kingdom, on 6 November 1978.


Determinations 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:

- viscose rayon staple fibre from Belgium, on 27 November 1978;
- steel wire strand for pre-stressed concrete from Japan, on 8 December 1978.

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

- certain steel wire nails from Canada, on 6 November 1978. The investigation was discontinued with respect to two firms;
- silicon metal from Canada, on 7 December 1978;
- bicycle tyres and tubes from the Republic of Korea, on 29 December 1978.

Source: Federal Register, 6 and 27 November 1978; 7, 8 and 29 December 1978.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Determinations of no dumping

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:

- pneumatic marine fenders from Japan, on 29 September 1978;
- steel wire rope from the Republic of Korea, on 27 November 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:

- Portland hydraulic cement from Canada, on 25 September 1978;
- nylon yarn from France, on 18 October 1978.


Termination of anti-dumping investigations

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

- automotive and motorcycle repair manuals from the United Kingdom, on 4 October 1978. The termination is based on a determination that in this case anti-dumping duties should not be assessed upon the importation of the repair manuals in question in the light of the "Florence Agreement" that such goods shall be imported free of any "customs duties or other charges";
- carbon steel bars, carbon steel strip, carbon steel plates, and certain structural carbon steel shapes from the United Kingdom, on 12 October 1978. The terminations are based on the withdrawal of the original anti-dumping petitions;
- stainless steel round wire from Japan, on 12 October 1978;
- cumene from Italy, on 7 December 1978, because the dumping margin involved was minimal in relation to the volume of exports and appropriate assurances had been received that the future sales would not be made at less than fair value;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from Austria, on 11 December 1978. It has been determined that the home market sales are not being made at prices below the cost of production.
The United States Treasury Department terminated partially the anti-dumping investigation with respect to certain carbon steel plate from producers and/or sellers located in Spain on 21 November 1978. The exports had been proved to be at or above applicable trigger prices during the period 30 April to 31 October 1978, with the exception of two shipments.


Withholding of appraisement

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

- viscose rayon staple fibre from France, Finland, Italy and Sweden on 16 November 1978. The cases concerning France and Finland were referred to the International Trade Commission for a determination concerning possible injury to an industry in the United States;

- methyl alcohol from Canada, on 19 December 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:

- titanium dioxide from Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, on 6 November 1978;

- certain wire nails from Canada, on 15 November 1978;

- certain yarns of wool from Uruguay and Brazil, on 4 December 1978;

- certain leather wearing apparel from Colombia and Brazil, on 4 December 1978;

- certain gloves and glove linings from Brazil, on 4 December 1978.
The Commission made a negative finding with respect to the following products:

- light bulbs from Hungary, on 5 September 1978;
- sorbates from Japan, on 20 September 1978;
- motorcycles from Japan, on 3 November 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 fabricated steel plate products from Japan, on 11 September 1978;
- pump top insulated containers, on 6 November 1978;
- certain automatic crankpin grinders, on 12 December 1978;
- certain compact cyclotrons with a pre-septum, on 19 December 1978.

The Commission concluded that there was no violation of Section 337 and terminated investigations with respect to the following products:

- certain ceramic tile setters, on 11 September 1978;
- certain telescopic sight mounts, on 26 September 1978;
- monumental wood windows, on 16 October 1978.

The Commission concluded that there was a violation of Section 337 and excluded from entry into the United States the following products:

- certain luggage products, 31 October 1978.

Decision of no action

The President of the United States determined that import relief for the following domestic producers or industry would not be in the national economic interest:

- clothes-pins and veneer products, on 3 October 1978;
- copper, on 20 October 1978;
- bicycle tyres and tubes, on 30 October 1978;
- fishing tackle, on 27 November 1978.


Tariff increase on high-carbon ferro-chromium

On 17 November 1978, the Presidential Proclamation No. 4608 provided for a tariff increase for a period of three years with respect to imports of high-carbon ferro-chromium. The tariff will be increased by an additional duty of 4 cents per pound with a customs value of less than 38 cents per pound.

Source: L/4702 and Add.1.

Increase of meat imports

End of December 1978, the United States Agriculture Department announced an increase of meat imports by 5.2 per cent in 1979 to limit a predicted sharp rise in domestic beef prices. The new quota will allow the import of 1.57 bn lbs. of fresh, chilled and frozen beef, veal, mutton and goat meat.

URUGUAY

Reduction of maximum import duty

The Minister of Economy and Finance decided that the maximum import duty on goods will be reduced to 90 per cent from 1 January 1979, followed by further reductions over the next six years.


VENEZUELA

Temporary removal of import tariffs on shoe leather and soles

The Government of Venezuela has authorized the temporary removal of all import duties on shoe leather and shoe soles.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 13 November 1978.

Introduction of import licensing and tariff increases

In the early part of 1978 Venezuela had announced import prohibitions on a number of consumer goods (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 2, p.72). Decree No. 2773 introduced modifications in the list of prohibited goods by introducing import licensing for many of them and by increasing their ad valorem tariffs. A total of thirty-seven tariff positions are affected by the measures. The tariff rates previously applied to these goods averaged about 5 per cent. As a result of these measures the tariff rates for most of the products vary between 25 per cent and 35 per cent.

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements

At their seventh meeting, in Kuala Lumpur, 14-16 December 1978, the ASEAN economic ministers agreed to the addition of a further 500 items to the list of items traded preferentially under the Agreement on ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements.


SIERRA LEONE/LIBERIA - MANO RIVER UNION

After a five-year period of close bilateral co-operation within the framework of the Mano River Union, Sierra Leone and Liberia officially introduced a common external tariff on 1 July 1978, whereby tariffs covering 98 per cent of products and product categories have been harmonized. A list of goods of local origin that can move without import or equivalent duties between the two member States has been established. Furthermore, 79 per cent of excise rates on most of the products of the two countries have been harmonized.

Under the new tariff import duties in Sierra Leone were reduced or abolished for a considerable number of products. Duties were reduced for baby foods, baby powder, chalk, agricultural machines, fishing nets, building materials, ordinary tiles and mats, building boards, panels, roofing materials (particularly zinc), windows, doors, wire rods, pipes, bathroom fixtures and electrical wires, travel goods, electrical engines and parts, motor cars etc. Duties were abolished for medical furniture, lenses, optical glasses and pharmaceutical glasses, books and similar materials, agricultural hand tools, ploughs, fertilizers etc. For food items the import duty remained at the same level or was reduced. The import duties were increased on a number of imported items such as ice-cream, peanut butter, soups, broths, orange juices and other juices, soft drinks, beer, cigarettes and cigars, alcoholic spirits, champagne, vacuum cleaners, lawn mowers.

In the case of Liberia the import duties on most food items were reduced such as meat, stock fish, rice, prepared and preserved fish, tomato paste, fruit and vegetable juices, jams, jelly, soups and broth, prepared and preserved chicken, baby and infant items, canned milk, baby and diet foods and for most raw materials for local industries, such as ice-cream powder, woven fabrics and man-made fibre. The import duties were abolished on such items as palm-oil, live animals, including pigs, goats and sheep, baby powder, etc. Import duties were increased on ready-made garments, beer, alcoholic beverages, pleasure boats, sugar, etc.