GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

January-April 1979

No. 5

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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'Éditions 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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AFGHANISTAN

Trade régime modifications

Following successive decisions of the Afghanistan authorities, twenty-two associations of importers, under the control of the Chamber of Commerce of Afghanistan, have replaced private sector importers. A State-trading enterprise, charged with the conduct of external trade, has been formed on the basis of these various associations. Since 1 January 1979, commercial agents have ceased to operate, with the exception of agents importing pharmaceutical products which have obtained Government authorization to continue their activities for one year.


ALGERIA

Amendments to customs and tax provisions

Under Law No. 78.13 of 31 December 1978 (Finance Law, 1979) published in the Official Gazette of 31 December 1978, various changes were made in the customs and tax régime of Algeria.

I. Application of customs duty at the rate of 10 per cent and of the production tax (GSPT) at the rate of 11.11 per cent on the following products:

- platinum foil, put up in booklets, with or without backing, of a thickness not exceeding 0.15 mm (ex 71.09);
- prepared parts for jewellery of precious metal (ex 71.12);
- articles of precious metal, for use in industry or for other use (ex 71.14);
- various sports requisites covered by ordinance number 77.02 of 31 December 1977 (Finance Law, 1978) when not acquired by the Ministry for Youth and Sports (these being subject to customs duty of 3 per cent and GSPT at the rate of 7.52 per cent).

II. Application of customs duty at the rate of 25 per cent and of production tax (GSPT) at the rate of 25 per cent on:

- small glassware articles (ex 70.19);
- synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, other than for industrial uses (ex 71.03);
- the following articles for choreography:
  - leotards and tights (ex 60.05), dancing shoes (ex 64.01, ex 64.02, ex 64.04), woollen leg-warmers (ex 64.06);
- musical instruments, parts and accessories (headings 92.01 to 92.10 - old nomenclature).
ALGERIA (cont'd)

III. Suspension of customs duty and production tax (GSPT) until 31 December 1979 on certain mass consumption products:

- Suspension of customs duty and GSPT:

  ex 09.01: coffee, whether or not roasted;
  12.01: oilseeds and oleagenous fruit, whole or broken;
  ex 15.07: edible fluid oils;
  17.01: beet sugar and cane sugar, solid;
  ex 17.02: other sugars (glucose syrup, sugar syrups and molasses);
  19.03: macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.

- Suspension of customs duty only (these products already being exempt from GSPT):

  07.05: dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split;
  11.01: cereal flours;
  ex 11.02: groats and meal of wheat, rye or other cereals.

IV. Customs duty exemption on orthopaedic appliances and fracture appliances (ex 90.19).

V. Application of production tax:

- at the rate of 11.11 per cent on crude kaolin and bentonite and on other clay (ex 25.07);

- at the rate of 7.52 per cent on antibiotics and medicaments and likewise on medical, surgical and veterinary instruments as listed below when acquired by the central pharmacy; other pharmaceutical goods (30.05), photographic plates and film for medical use (37.01.01), compound diagnostic and laboratory reagents (38.19.29), laboratory glassware (70.17), medical and surgical instruments and appliances (90.17), dental fittings, artificial eyes and deaf-aids (ex 90.19 B).

VI. Change of the rate of consumption tax on super-grade fuel, petroleum spirits other than those used in civil aviation, and gas-oil.

ALGERIA (cont'd)

Import monopolies

By two communiqués, published in the Algerian press on 9 and 16 January 1979, the cameramen and various entities concerned were informed that the two Marketing Boards listed below now hold the monopoly for imports of the following products:

The National Marketing Board for Vineyard Products
(communicé of 9 January)

28.07: sulphur dioxide.

The National Marketing Board for Film Trade and Industry
(communicé of 16 January)

37.02: film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed;
Ex 37.04: cinematograph film (37.04.02/03/04);
37.06: cinematograph film, exposed and developed, consisting only of sound track:
Ex 37.07: other cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track:
  - other cinematograph film, negative and intermediate positive, developed (37.07.01);
  - other cinematograph film, negative or positive, of a width of less than 16 mm. and a length of less than 31 m., developed, whether or not recorded (37.07.11).

The users and entities interested in importing these products are requested to make known their needs to the Marketing Boards before the end of January 1979.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 February 1979.

Import monopoly granted to SONACAT

According to an announcement published in the Algerian press of 4 March 1979, the "Société nationale de commercialisation et d'applications techniques" (SONACAT) has been granted the monopoly for the import of the following products:

Tariff heading

Ex 70.14: Illuminating glassware
Ex 76.15: Stoves and similar cooking or heating apparatus (76.15.01)
ALGERIA (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ex 82.11:</td>
<td>Blades and cutting plates for electric shavers (82.11.24). Heads, etc. for electric shavers (82.11.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.01:</td>
<td>Steam and other vapour generating boilers; super-heated water boilers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.02:</td>
<td>Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading No. 84.01; condensers for vapour engines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.17:</td>
<td>Other machinery and plant, non-electrical for use in industry (84.17.19); other parts (84.17.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.59:</td>
<td>Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.28:</td>
<td>Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus, not being goods falling within any of the preceding headings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


ARGENTINA

Tariff reform

The Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 1634/78 introduced a tariff reform which, over a period of five years from 1 January 1979, will result in substantial tariff reductions. The reform will affect 8,300 tariff positions. For the purpose of import duties the following six categories of products are established: food; beverages and tobacco; consumer goods, parts and spares; intermediate goods; raw materials and basic products; products not produced in the country whatever their classification may be.

There will be a maximum tariff established for each of these groups which will be reduced progressively over five years until 1 January 1984. On products where tariff rates are lower than those now promulgated, duty will remain unchanged until the rates of duty in other products in the same class is reduced to the same level. The aim of the reform is to achieve by the end of the period differences no greater than 30 percentage points between the minimum and the maximum tariff rates. The minimum rate will be 10 per cent and the maximum rate would thus be 40 per cent. Furthermore, in order to stimulate the modernization and expansion of Argentine industry the tariff rate of 10 per cent on imports of capital goods, machinery and equipment will be abolished for
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

one year on items not produced in the country. Other goods will in due course be included. The possibility of further reductions in the requirement for import licences is also being considered.


Tariff reductions

The Ministry of Economy has reduced import duties for sixty-six products included in the "household shopping basket". The new tariff rate levels vary between zero and 25 per cent, and apply to eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit, canned foods, wine and vinegar.


Temporary tariff reductions

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 264 of 2 February 1979 reduced temporarily until 30 September 1979 the rates of duty for a large number of imported goods, such as electro-technical cables (from 46 to 26 per cent), natriumthiosulfat (from 36 to 25 per cent), a number of textile goods, certain steel products (from 40 to 20 per cent), certain electric motors, automobile spare parts, certain durable consumer goods, pharmaceuticals and others. As of 1 October 1979 the rates of duty will be subject to the provisions of the tariff reform programme mentioned above.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 6 and 26 April 1979.

Import ban on motor vehicles lifted

Under decree No. 201 the import ban on vehicles classified under certain sub-headings of tariffs 87.02, 87.04 and 87.05 has been lifted and the import duties on these vehicles amended. This decree also sets out the fixed maximum percentages of imported parts which may be incorporated in locally manufactured vehicles.


AUSTRALIA

Variable duty rate: orange and tangerine juice

With effect from 13 April 1979, a variable tariff has been applied to imports of orange and tangerine juices and juices of substitutable hybrids of these fruits. The duty rate is free if the value for duty of the imports is A$2.40 or higher per kg. total soluble solids (TSS). Otherwise, the duty is the difference between the value for duty per kg. TSS and A$2.40.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/75, 12 April 1979.
Bounty payments: certain rotary cultivators

The Australian Government has decided that bounty would be payable on the production and sale of pedestrian-operated rotary cultivators having local content of not less than 60 per cent of total factory cost at a rate of A$40 per KW of engine power. Total bounty payments would be limited to A$60,000 per year. This measure was taken pending receipt of a report on the long-term protection needs of the industry producing certain cultivators, tractors and engines.


Bounty payments: dental alloys

Following referral to the Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA) of a request from local industry for temporary protection against the import of dental alloys and consideration of the TAA's consequent report, the Australian Government decided that a bounty of A$15 per kg. be paid on all dental alloy powder produced and sold in Australia during the twelve months beginning 22 December 1978, within a ceiling figure for total payments of A$45,000.


Customs tariff reductions: certain nuts, bolts and screws

The Australian Government has made certain changes to the import duty rates applicable to items falling under tariff heading 73.32. Iron and steel screw hooks and screw rings previously subject to primage and certain cotters and cotter pins have been made duty free. The temporary duty of 10 per cent on screws for wood has been discontinued.


Tariff reduction; bounty payments: paper and paperboard

Following consideration of a report of the Industries Assistance Commission on the assistance needs of the paper and paperboard industry, the Australian Government has reduced to 20 per cent the import duty on paper, not being machine glazed, having a brightness on one or both sides of not less than 40 G.E. units. The duty on the other goods concerned was not changed.

The level of bounty payable in respect of domestic production was set at A$70 per tonne for uncoated paper and A$90 per tonne for coated paper. The bounty scheme is scheduled to last for eight years, with a maximum payment in any one year of A$2½ million.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Reduction of temporary duty: certain forklift trucks

Following consideration of a report from the Industry Assistance Commission, the Australian Government has decided that internal combustion powered forklift trucks with a lifting capacity of between 1,500 and 4,000 kgs., tariff item 87.07.12, previously dutiable at 30 per cent plus a temporary duty of A$2,500, should be dutiable at 30 per cent plus A$1,500, reducing to 30 per cent plus A$750 from 7 March 1980 and to 30 per cent from 1 January 1981.


Introduction of tariff quotas: certain wool worsted and wool blend fabrics

From 1 March 1979 imports of certain wool worsted and wool blend fabrics have been made subject to tariff quota arrangements as follows:

<table>
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<th>Goods</th>
<th>Annual tariff quota level</th>
<th>Additional duty for above quota imports</th>
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<tr>
<td>Worsted wool fabrics and wool fabrics containing silk and polyester</td>
<td>2 million m²</td>
<td>A$2.50 per m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certain other wool fabrics including fabrics containing man-made fibres</td>
<td>1.5 million m²</td>
<td>A$2.50 per m²</td>
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</table>

The introduction of these tariff quotas followed an investigation which revealed that imports of these items had exceeded the trigger levels established in November 1977 for the imposition of tariff quotas.


Tariff quota allocations: textiles and clothing

The Australian Government announced on 3 January 1979 the global tariff quota levels for a range of textiles and clothing items for the period 1 March 1979 to 31 August 1979. The tariff quota levels are generally the same as, or somewhat higher than, those obtaining in the six-month period commencing 1 September 1978.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Dumping inquiries: initiation and termination

Dumping inquiries relating to the following goods have been initiated by the Australian Government:

- dextrose monohydrate from the Federal Republic of Germany;
- acetyl salicylic acid from France and Poland;
- steel jerricans having a capacity within the range of 15 to 25 litres, from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary;
- integral electric motors with a capacity from 1 to 50 h.p. inclusive from the Netherlands and the German Democratic Republic;
- woven glass fibre roving fabric from Canada;
- solar modules sold by an enterprise located in the United States;
- certain polypropylene from the United States.

Pending completion of overseas inquiries, dumping cash securities were imposed on imports entered for home consumption, of jerricans, woven glass fibre roving fabric, solar modules and polypropylene from the respective sources referred to above.

Dumping inquiries in respect of replacement automotive water pumps from Japan and diethylene glycol from the United States were terminated after investigations had revealed no evidence of sales to Australia at dumped prices.

Dumping inquiries in respect of duplicator tape from the United States have been terminated. Inquiries showed that, while some dumping margins did exist, changes had occurred during the progress of the inquiries, both with respect to the particular goods being exported and pricing; and that such exports did not constitute the principal cause of material injury (or threat thereof) to the Australian industry manufacturing such goods.

Dumping inquiries in respect of injection moulding machines from Japan were terminated without proceeding to anti-dumping action, after inquiries had shown that in most cases export prices to Australia had not been below the normal values in the Japanese domestic market.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 79/5, 5 January 1979; No. 79/11, 5 January 1979; No. 79/21, 25 January 1979; No. 79/27, 2 February 1979; No. 79/28, 15 February 1979; 79/29, 6 February 1979; No. 79/39, 16 February 1979; No. 79/41, 19 February 1979; No. 79/63, 27 March 1979; No. 79/69, 3 April 1979; No. 79/70, 3 April 1979; No. 79/77, 11 April 1979; No. 79/78, 30 March 1979.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Import quota 1979/1980: double-edged safety razor blades

The total quota allocation for imports of double-edged safety razor blades for the period 21 April 1979 to 20 April 1980 has been set at 16 million blades.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/24, 15 February 1979.

Increase of global quota: passenger cars

The Australian Government announced on 22 December 1978 an increase to 90,000 vehicles in the interim global import quota for passenger vehicles for 1979. The announcement emphasized that this was an interim adjustment to the global quota level and that another review would take place in May 1979.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/9, 10 January 1979.

Import licensing exemption: certain domestic electrical chest-type freezers

The Australian Government exempted as from 5 February 1979 certain freezers from import licensing controls. The freezers concerned are those of the domestic electrical chest type, falling within paragraph 84.15.22 of the Customs Tariff, having a gross internal capacity not exceeding 60 litres and a gross weight not exceeding 35 kgs., and incorporating facilities to operate from both alternating and direct current power sources.

These freezers are also being exempted from the 12½ per cent special duty imposed in the Australian August 1978 budget on certain goods subject to tariff quotas or licensing.


Reference to the Temporary Assistance Authority

The Australian Government has referred to the Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report, a request for temporary protection against the import into Australia of pre-injection surgical swabs falling within tariff item 30.04.100.


Temporary assistance measures: brandy

The Australian Government announced on 5 February 1979 that short-term assistance to brandy producers by means of temporary additional duties and tariff quotas applying to imports of brandy would be continued beyond 21 February 1979 (the date set earlier for the expiry of these measures), pending receipt and consideration of the Industry Assistance Commission's report on the long-term assistance needs of the potable spirits industries.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

However, imports of cognac would be exempted as from 22 February 1979 from the short-term assistance measures, including tariff quota control and the 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent special duty imposed in the Australian August 1978 budget on certain goods under tariff quotas or licensing restrictions. Cognac brandies are prescribed as brandies, distilled wholly from grape wines and duly authorized by the "Bureau National Interprofessionnel du Cognac de France" as cognac brandies.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/34, 14 February 1979; and Bureau of Customs Notice of 21 February 1979. L/4569/Add.8.

Handicraft products

The Australian Government has approved new provisions relating to the duty-free admission of handicrafts made from textile fabrics. The by-law has been extended to allow for textile fabrics and articles made up from textile fabrics, containing not less than 95 per cent by weight of natural fibres, to be eligible for duty-free admission under the handicraft concession.


Abolition of export licensing system

Effective from 20 December 1978, the export licensing system under Part III of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations was abolished. New regulations for the control of export proceeds were introduced.

Exporters are no longer required to obtain either an ordinary or special licence before goods are exported. The new arrangements place a direct legal obligation on exporters in terms of the amended regulations to sell on terms approved by the Australian Reserve Bank, to receive payment of export proceeds in Australia by a method approved by the Bank and to sell any proceeds received in foreign currency to a bank in Australia as soon as practicable.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/7, 3 January 1979.

BARBADOS

New customs tariff

The Barbados authorities have issued a new customs tariff which took effect on 1 April 1979.

Import licensing for flour and cornmeal

Barbados announced that import licences are required for flour of wheat, flour of maize (11.01) and cornmeal (11.02).

BRAZIL

Tariff reductions on fruits and other products

Brazil reduced import duties on approximately $177 million in United States exports of fruits and other products to compensate for tariff increases instituted two years earlier.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 2 January 1979.

Curbs on imports by State enterprises

Under a decree calling for tighter restrictions on imports of State-run enterprises, imports of equipment, raw materials, services and other items will not be allowed if a Brazilian counterpart exists. Furthermore, imports benefiting from State-financial assistance in the form of tax exemptions are to be limited to a total of $1.48 billion. This would affect imports of computers, data processing material, capital goods, civil aviation material and material for regional bodies. Imports from member countries of LAFTA are exempt from these measures.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 30 January 1979.

Tariff exemptions for fertilizers and wheat

CPA Resolution Nos. 3320-22 of 31 January 1979 exempted various fertilizers from import duties, on condition that no national similars are readily available.

CPA Resolution No. 3323 of 31 January 1979 exempted from import duty 780,000 tonnes of wheat.


Temporary tariff exemption

The customs authorities have exempted chilled and frozen meat from import duty, from 1 February 1979 to January 1980.


Trade liberalization measures

The National Monetary Council announced on 24 January 1979 trade liberalization measures aimed at a gradual removal of Brazil's system of fiscal incentives and prior import deposits. The new measures include a 10 per cent reduction in the tax credits presently offered to exporters of manufactured goods, effective immediately. This will be followed by additional quarterly reductions of 5 per cent until the tax credits are completely eliminated on 30 June 1983. The prior import deposit scheme has been reduced by 10 per cent, to be followed by further reductions of 10 per cent each semester until 30 June 1983. At the same time, an increase of 4.5 per cent in the annual rate of depreciation of the cruzeiro was announced.


L/4776.
BRAZIL (cont'd)

Import prohibition

CACEX-Communicado 79/3 extended until 31 December 1979 the prohibition to import certain luxury goods. However, under this new measure certain imports which were until now prohibited, such as certain types of machinery, equipment and apparatus, are again permitted.


Reduction in number of products for which the issuance of import licences remains suspended

CACEX Communication 79/3 of 22 January 1979 updated the consolidation of import legislation contained in CACEX Communication 78/2 of 2 January 1978 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 2, page 14). The list of products for which the issuance of import licences remains suspended has been substantially reduced by this measure.

Source: L/4777.

BURUNDI

Tariff amendments

The Government of Burundi has announced changes, with effect from 1 September 1978, in the revenue duty for the following imports:

87.02.35: Motor vehicles of 9 hp or less, for the transport of persons, 40 per cent.
87.02.36: Motor vehicles for the transport of persons of 9 to 13 hp, 80 per cent.
87.02.37: Motor vehicles for the transport of persons of 13 hp and over, 100 per cent.
87.09.20: Motorcycles, 45 per cent.
87.09.30: Autocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, 45 per cent.
87.09.40: Motorscooters, 45 per cent.
87.09.90: Sidecars of all kinds, 45 per cent.
87.13.20: Baby carriages, 50 per cent.
88.02.24: Flying machines, gliders and kites, rotochutes - powered, except those used for international traffic, government services or interior lines recognized by the government, 100 per cent.
BURUNDI (cont'd)

88.02.30: Flying machines, gliders and kites, rotochutes - not powered, 100 per cent.

88.04.10: Parachutes and their parts and accessories, 100 per cent.

88.05.10: Catapults and similar aircraft launching gear, ground trainers and their parts, 100 per cent.


CANADA

Tariff reductions

The Finance Minister of Canada tabled a Notice of Ways and Means Motion in the House of Commons on 12 March 1979 introducing a revised tariff schedule providing for the immediate reduction of rates of duty on a significant range of fruits and vegetables. It also provides increased protection for certain fruit and vegetable products. This increased protection will not come into effect until 1 October 1979.

In addition, the Motion provides for the extension to 30 June 1980 of numerous temporary tariff reductions which were scheduled to expire on 30 June 1979. These reductions which have been in effect since 1973 apply to wide range of agricultural and manufactured products. Imports of these goods are valued at about $1.5 billion in terms of 1977 trade. Food items account for about $325 million of that total.

Source: Press release, Department of Finance, Ottawa, 12 March 1979.

Preliminary determination of dumping

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

- waterproof rubber footwear and snowmobile boots, from Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Republic of Korea, on 26 February 1979.

Source: Notice of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 28 February 1979.

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:

- wooden clothespins from Romania, Hong Kong and Denmark, on 2 February 1979;
- stainless steel pipe and tubing from Japan, the United Kingdom and Sweden, on 16 March 1979;
CANADA (cont’d)

- radioactive diagnostic reagents from the United States, on 30 March 1979;

- polypropylene homopolymer and copolymer resins from Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, on 17 April 1979.

Source: Findings of Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 2 February, 16 and 30 March and 17 April 1979.

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:

- asbestos cement pressure pipe from the United States, on 26 January 1979;

- bronze or brass gate, globe, check and ball valves, from Japan, on 30 March 1979;

- polypropylene homopolymer and copolymer resins from the United States, with the exception of the goods produced by or on behalf of Shell Chemical Company, a Division of Shell Oil Company, Houston, Texas, on 17 April 1979.

Source: Findings of Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 26 January, 16 and 30 March and 17 April 1979.

Rescission of findings

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

- artificial brick from the United States, on 26 January 1979 (Finding of 12 September 1975);

- double-knit fabrics from the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (finding of 2 April 1973).


Bilateral textile agreements

The secretariat has been informed that Canada has negotiated bilateral agreements on imports of textiles from Hong Kong, Korea, Macao, the Philippines, Poland, Romania and Thailand.
Unilateral measures under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement

Restrictive measures under Article 3:5 of the MFA were taken by Canada with respect to imports of cotton terry towels, washcloths, bathmats and sets from India. The two parties have agreed to resume consultations with a view to concluding an agreement which could include these products.

Action under Article 3:5 of the MFA was also taken with regard to imports into Canada of worsted spun acrylic yarn from Malaysia. The two parties had agreed to meet with a view to arriving at a mutually satisfactory solution.

Source: COM.TEX/SBA07 and 429.

CHILE

Duty reductions on motor vehicles

In accordance with Chile's programmed reductions in import duties (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 2, page 20), the duties on saloon cars and vans were reduced on 1 January 1979 from 115 per cent to 105 per cent and on trucks and lorries from 80 per cent to 75 per cent. These duties are levied on the c.i.f. value. Four more annual reductions are scheduled to take place until 1983 which will reduce duties progressively on both types of vehicles to 55 per cent.

The Banco Central has raised to US$3,000 (previously US$1,500) the limit on the value of goods which may be imported without prior authorization.


Further measures affecting motor vehicle imports

1. The import of second-hand cars will not be permitted.

2. Imports of new vehicles with engine capacity of 850 cc. will be subject to a tariff rate of 10 per cent plus 20 per cent VAT.

3. Saloon cars with larger-capacity engines will pay an import duty of 90 per cent (valid for 1979 only) and they are subject to an additional consumer tax of 100 per cent levied on the amount the landed cost exceeds US$12,000 as a result of the multiplication of the works cost by a factor of 3.6. The ceiling of US$12,000 will be up-dated once a year on 1 March to reflect the variation of the cost-of-living index used in the United States for the preceding twelve months. The Government has also opted to reduce the consumer tax from 100 per cent to 90 per cent in 1980, 80 per cent in 1981, 70 per cent in 1982 and 60 per cent in 1983. Import duties on other motor vehicles will be applied as follows:
### CHILE (cont'd)

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<tr>
<td>Four-wheel-drive cars</td>
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<td>(exceeding 850 cc.)</td>
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<td>Saloon cars (exceeding</td>
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<td>850 cc.) and passenger</td>
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<td>vehicles up to 15 seats</td>
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<td>Pick-up vans (over 850</td>
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<td>cc.) up to 5,000 kg.</td>
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<td>carrying capacity</td>
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<td>Vans exceeding 5,000</td>
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<td>kg. carrying capacity</td>
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<td>Passenger vehicles with</td>
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<td>16 seats and over</td>
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<td>Trucks, lorries and</td>
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<td>articulated trucks</td>
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### CYPRUS

#### Duty increases

The Cyprus authorities increased, as of 26 January 1979, tariffs on beer and other alcoholic beverages, cosmetics, certain rugs, certain clothing, precious stones, air conditioners, radios and television sets. The excise duty on imported motor cars (BN 87.02(19)) has been increased by 20 per cent on vehicles exceeding 1,500 cc.


### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

#### Temporary import prohibition for luxury cars

The authorities of the Dominican Republic have prohibited the import of luxury cars for six months.

EGYPT

Import regulations

The Egyptian customs are now enforcing Law 1036/78 consolidating import law. The main changes are:

1. the validity of import licences has now been extended from three to six months;

2. pro-forma invoices must be provided for import licence applications showing the country of manufacture.

Middle East Economic Digest, 9 March 1979.

Television imports banned, some other restrictions lifted

Imports of black and white television sets with 17 to 26-inch screens have been banned to protect local industry.

Bans on the following imports have been lifted: formica 4-6 millimetres thick; seamless pipes; ballast transformers for electric lights, except for those of 20-40 watts; stainless steel pipes; galvanized pipes for artesian wells; electric fans (until the end of 1979); polyester fibre (until October); acrylic fibre (except gauge 28-2); processed jute; road sweeper trucks and three-way dumper trucks of 20-50 ton capacity.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 April 1979.

Double exchange rate abandoned

Ministerial Decree No. 477 of 1973 instituted the double exchange market. Under this régime imports of the public sector were paid for at the official rate of the Egyptian pound whereas imports of the private sector were paid for at the so-called "parallel exchange rate".

In 1976, Law No. 97, regulating exchange transactions, and Decree No. 316, bringing this law into application, extended the field of application of the parallel exchange rate market to most trade and financial transactions.

Since 1 January 1979 and according to information published by the Egyptian Gazette, the Department for Foreign Trade and the import and export associations have abandoned the official rate of the Egyptian pound in foreign transactions and adopted the rate of the parallel exchange rate market (1 January 1979, £E 100 = FF 605.97).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 February 1979.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Tariff quota

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 326/79 opened, for the period 1 March to 31 December 1979, a duty-free Community tariff quota of 80,000 tonnes for ferro-chromium containing not less than 4 per cent by weight of carbon.


Initiation of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

The Commission of the European Communities has decided to initiate anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures concerning imports of the following products:

1. certain tubes of iron or steel from Spain and Romania, on 24 January 1979;
2. certain bovine cattle leather from Brazil, on 23 February 1979;
3. certain sheets and plates of iron and steel from Spain, on 10 March 1979;
4. angles, shapes and U, I or H sections of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, from Spain, on 24 March 1979;
5. certain fishing nets and netting of polyamides from Norway, on 20 April 1979;
6. steel flanges from Spain, on 25 April 1979;
7. standardized electric multi-phase motors having an output of more than 0-75 kW but not more than 75 kW from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR, on 25 April 1979;
8. certain new tyre cases and tubeless tyres of the kind used on motor cars, from Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and Yugoslavia, on 28 April 1979.

No. C 49, 23 February 1979
No. C 66, 10 March 1979
No. C 78, 24 March 1979
No. C 99, 20 April 1979
No. C 103, 25 April 1979
No. C 107, 28 April 1979
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Reopening of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure

The Commission of the European Communities gave notice in Official Journal No. C 100 of 25 April 1978 of the termination of an anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning imports of certain haematite pig iron originating in Canada, on the grounds that an undertaking by the relevant exporters was in existence which satisfied the Commission that the introduction of protective measures was not then necessary. This being no longer the case, the Commission considered it necessary to reopen the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure on 20 February 1979.


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 exporting government or the exporter concerned, satisfying the Commission that the introduction of protective measures was unnecessary:

1. winding wire from Spain (Notice of initiation of investigation - 25 April 1978);
2. graphite spheroidal pig iron originating in and consigned from Brazil (Notice of initiation of investigation - 13 January 1979);
3. alloy steel wire rod not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded originating in and consigned from Spain (Notice of initiation of investigation - 22 February 1979);

Source: Official Journal, No. C 56, 2 March 1979
No. C 97, 18 April 1979
No. C 103, 25 April 1979
No. C 107, 28 April 1979

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties

On 16 February 1979, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain haematite pig iron from Brazil.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

On 21 February 1979, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of DNBP (Dinoseb) herbicide from Romania.


Bilateral textile agreements

The European Commission has negotiated two further bilateral textile agreements under the Multifibre Arrangement. The first is with Hungary for a five-year period beginning 1 January 1978, and the other is with Poland for a four-year period beginning 1 January 1979. Pending formal announcement, both agreements are being applied de facto by the Community.


Textile imports from State-trading countries

By a Council decision, unilateral arrangements with respect to imports of textiles from State-trading countries were fixed for the year 1979. These restraints have been brought into line with the trade policy and category system adopted by the Community for the textile sector. Countries covered by these arrangements are Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of China, North Korea and Vietnam.

Source: Official Journal, No. L 60, 12 March 1979
No. L 86, 6 April 1979.

Certificate of origin for imports of embroidered household linens

Following the discovery of certain irregularities, imports of embroidered household linen (NIMEXE codes 62.02-41, 43, 47, 65, 73, 77) from Singapore and Malaysia now need to be accompanied by a certificate of origin conforming to a given specimen. Prior to this measure the requirement was a simple declaration of origin on the invoice or another commercial document.


Exemption from rules of origin for certain textile items

Morocco has been given temporary exemption from the EEC rules of origin with regard to exports of men's and boys' outergarments (61.01); men's and boys' undergarments including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs (61.03) and women's, girls' and infants' undergarments (61.04). The exemption is valid...
for the equivalent of 2,500 tons for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, and for 2,500 tons for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980. The exemption has been given to permit the Moroccan industry to have time to adapt itself to the standard rules of origin.


Extension of GSP for textile products

The existing Community tariff preferences for textile products originating in developing countries were extended for a further six-month period beginning 1 January 1979.


Textile imports from preferential countries

Following agreement reached between the Community on the one hand and each of Greece, Portugal and Spain on the other, imports of certain textile products into the Community from the three countries have been subject to a system of administrative co-operation beginning 1 January 1979 until 31 December 1979. Under the system import documents may be issued only on the presentation of valid export licences issued by the authorities of the exporting countries.

Products covered by these regulations fall under CCCN ex 51.04, 55.05, 55.09, 56.05, ex 56.07, 60.03, 60.04, 60.05, 61.01, 61.02, 61.03, 61.09, 62.02 and 62.03.

Source: Official Journal, No. L 29, 3 February 1979
No. L 36, 10 February 1979
No. L 53, 3 March 1979

Rules for imports of textiles covered by bilateral agreements

By a Council Regulation, the Community has introduced definitive arrangements which will govern imports of textiles from suppliers with which it has negotiated bilateral agreements under the Multifibre Arrangement. These arrangements conform to the terms of the bilateral agreements. A textile committee composed of representatives of member States will assist the Commission in the administration of the agreements.

The regulation gives the breakdown between member States of the Community quantitative limits for 1978 and 1979. An indicative breakdown for information purposes, has also been given for the years 1980 to 1982. The definitive version of the breakdown for each of these years shall be the subject of a Community Regulation at the beginning of the relevant year.

Restrictions on imports of apples from Chile

In view of the critical situation prevailing in the apple sector of the Community (production of 6.6 million tons and record stocks) the Community introduced protective measures in respect of imports of dessert apples from countries in the southern hemisphere originating in Chile. On account of the difficulties Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa had rearranged their programme of exports towards the Community. As discussions with the Chilean authorities had not made it possible to reach an acceptable arrangement, the placing in free circulation in the Community of apples originating in Chile were suspended during the period 25 April to 15 August 1979 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 687/79). Under Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 797/79 the entry into force of this measure was suspended to 5 May 1979 in respect of apples which had been shipped not later than 12 April 1979.

Source: L/4807;
IRELAND

Restrictions on children's nightwear treated with Tris

Manufacture, assembly and sale of "Tris"-treated children's nightwear has been prohibited in Ireland by order (SI No. 3/79) of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Energy.


LUXEMBOURG

Clothing treated with Tris

Sale of clothing treated with tris (2, 3, dibromopropyl) phosphate has been prohibited in Luxembourg. A decree dated 24 October 1978, and published in Memorial A-No. 70, 31 October 1978, introduced the measure.


UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of Tanguis and Pima yarns and fabrics

Separate quotas have been fixed for the imports of Tanguis and Pima yarns and fabrics from Peru. Quotas for 1979 have been fixed at 51 tons for yarn, not put up for retail sale, and at 50 tons for woven fabrics.


FINLAND

Balance-of-payments measures

As of 1 March 1979, Finland abolished the cash payment scheme which had been in effect since 1973. Imports of goods previously subject to the scheme could be financed heretofore with normal short-term import credits of up to six months.

A number of other amendments to the Finnish Foreign Exchange Regulations has taken place including raising the amount of travel exchange which may be taken out of the country without the Bank of Finland's special permission from Fmk 3,000 to 5,000 per person per journey. In addition it has also been decided to prohibit exports and imports of Finnish notes with a nominal value of more than Fmk 100.
On 26 April 1979, the Government of Finland notified the GATT secretariat that in view of the improvement in Finland's balance-of-payments situation, the Government has decided not to invoke the provisions of Article XII as justification for the application of its quantitative import restrictions.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 March 1979.
L/4801.

Minimum import prices: tights and stockings

Finland extended the minimum import prices (MIPs) previously in effect on tights (ex 60.04) and ladies' knee-length stockings (ex 60.03) until 31 December 1979. The MIPs remain unchanged at Fmk 1.60 per pair on tights and Fmk 1.05 per pair on knee-length stockings. A new order imposing an MIP of Fmk 1.20 on semi-manufactured tights was introduced on 1 January to be in effect until 31 December 1979. If the import price is lower than the MIP, the importer is liable to pay the difference as a surcharge.

(See also Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, Nos. 2 and 3.)

GHANA

New import licensing procedures

The Commissioner for Trade and Tourism, in notice to importers of 24 November 1978, announced new import licensing procedures where a substantial number of items has been added to the list of prohibited goods:

Eligible commercial items: goods which may be imported under specific import licence (90 product groups)

Restricted items: goods for which in principle no import licences will be granted (230 product groups)

Banned items: (approximately 100 product groups)

Source: UT Sidste Nyt, 10 January 1979.
GHANA (cont'd)

Exports of logs banned

With effect from 1 January 1979 the Government has placed a ban on the export of fourteen species of round logs. The species are sapele, mahogany, utile, kokrodua, makore, mansonia, edinam, avodire, candollei, niangon, blacksheydua, odum, walnut and teak. According to the Timber Marketing Board the decision has been taken to encourage local timber processing companies and for conservation purposes.


GREECE

Duty-free imports of animal feeding stuffs

By decision of October 1977 the Government had authorized the duty-free imports of animal feeding stuffs during 1978. This period has been extended subsequently to cover the year 1979. The items concerned include fish-meal, soya flour, sunflower-seed cake, protein additives and special stabilizers, supplements such as amino acids and antibiotics.


Anti-dumping duty on live swine and calves' liver

An anti-dumping duty of Dr 6 per kg. will be levied on live swine imported for slaughtering classified under BN 01.03. Furthermore, calves' liver, classified under BN 02.01, will be subject to an anti-dumping duty of Dr 58 per kg.


ICELAND

Import deposit: furniture

On 8 January 1979, Iceland introduced an import deposit scheme whereby 35 per cent of the amount of invoice shall be deposited with the Central Bank at the time of purchase of exchange or acquisition of import documentation, for purchase of foreign furniture, cupboards, cabinets, windows and doors (CCCN Nos. 44.23.02, 44.23.03, ex 94.01 and ex 94.03). The deposit will be blocked for ninety days and interest paid on it at the same rate paid on regular savings accounts in commercial banks and savings funds. No deposit is required on an import transaction worth less than IKr 20,000. The import deposit scheme is valid until 31 December 1980. In taking this action the Icelandic Government has invoked Article XIX of the General Agreement.

L/4771.
**INDIA**

**Import duty reductions: certain inputs for the leather and footwear industry**

The Indian Government reduced to 40 per cent ad valorem, with effect from 10 February 1979, the import duties applicable to a list of chemicals identified as being required for the processing of leather and to components required for the manufacture of footwear.


**Import duty reduction: tea bags machinery**

The Indian Government has reduced the import duty on machinery required for the production of tea bags from 75 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent ad valorem. The reduction, which came into effect on 18 January 1979, is scheduled to be valid until 31 March 1981.


**Export duty abolition: steatite**

The Indian Government has fully exempted steatite (talc) from the export duty, normally levied at 20 per cent ad valorem.


**Export duty reduction: packaged tea**

The Indian Government has reduced the export duty on packaged tea in packages of not more than 1 kg. of tea. The reduction amounts to Re 0.42 per kg. for packages containing less than 25 grams net of tea and Re 1.05 per kg. in the case of other packages containing not more than 1 kg. net of tea.


**Export authorization: potatoes and raw jute**

The Indian Government authorized, with effect from 3 February 1979, the export of potatoes under open general licence. Previously exports had to be channelled through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation.

The Indian Government has authorized the export of 100,000 bales of raw jute of medium and low grades. These exports are to be channelled through the Jute Corporation of India.

INDIA (cont'd)

Export prohibition: silver

The Indian Government has prohibited the export of silver bullion, sheets and plates, in order to conserve stocks within the country. However, silver in certain forms would be exportable through the State Trading Corporation.


INDONESIA

Import duty and sales tax surcharge

The Indonesian Government made certain changes, with effect from 19 December 1978 or 1 March 1979, to the list of items, which in November 1978, had been granted a 50 per cent exemption from import duty and sales tax, when the materials concerned were to be used for domestic industrial production. In addition, from 1 March 1979, the import duty and sales tax were reduced on items falling under a further 29 tariff headings.


IRAN

Vehicle imports banned, spares allowed, certain consumer goods banned, meat imports may resume

Under the revised export-import regulations for 21 April 1979 to 20 April 1980 vehicle imports have been banned, but imports of spare parts will continue.

The import of certain consumer goods (including food) has been banned and the tariff rates on other imports has been revised. Banned items include bananas, apples, pears, citrus and other fruits, vegetables, including canned vegetables, biscuits, chocolate, alcohol and household furniture.

An unofficial ban on frozen meat imports on religious grounds has been lifted but closer supervision of slaughtering will be required. Australian and New Zealand slaughtering procedures are being inspected as a possible first step to resuming imports of frozen meat.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 April 1979.
Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 May 1979.
ISRAEL

Amendments to the Free Import Order 1978

The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Free Import Order 1978, adding certain items to the list of goods requiring an import licence and also adding items to the list of goods which must conform to certain standards.


Changes in import duties

The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the amount of duty payable on a wide range of goods. Many items within the headings covered by the CCCN numbers 05.01 to 99.02 inclusive are affected by the measures.


IVORY COAST

Import duties amended on certain vehicles and tractors

On 1 March the customs authorities of the Ivory Coast amended import duties and VAT rates on certain goods falling under the following tariff headings:

87.01 Tractors
87.02 Motor vehicles
87.04 Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03
87.05 Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03.

Moreover, vehicle building firms are no longer eligible for a 50 per cent reduction in VAT.


Increased fiscal duties on imports

The provisions of the fiscal law for 1979 have altered as follows the rate of fiscal duty on the following products imported into the Ivory Coast:
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<tr>
<th>Ex 16.02</th>
<th>Foies gras</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
<th>New rate</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>35 %</td>
<td>80 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex 16.04</td>
<td>Caviar</td>
<td>35 %</td>
<td>80 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex 17.04</td>
<td>Chewing gum</td>
<td>35 %</td>
<td>60 %</td>
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<td>Ex 18.06</td>
<td>Chocolate and chocolate goods:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- In any form, with the addition of fatty substances replacing cocoa butter</td>
<td>40 %</td>
<td>70 %</td>
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<td>- In immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 1 kg. and containing 45% or more by weight of cocoa butter</td>
<td>35 %</td>
<td>60 %</td>
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<td>Ex 33.06</td>
<td>Perfume extracts, liquid or concretes</td>
<td>60 %</td>
<td>90 %</td>
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<td>Perfume, liquid:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- non-alcoholic</td>
<td>55 %</td>
<td>90 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- alcoholic, put up in containers of a capacity of not more than ½ litre</td>
<td>60 %</td>
<td>90 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products for the care of skin and make-up products</td>
<td></td>
<td>55 %</td>
<td>80 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products for care of the hair, alcoholic and non-alcoholic</td>
<td></td>
<td>55 %</td>
<td>80 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 71.12</td>
<td>Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal other than medals</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.51</td>
<td>Typewriters</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.52</td>
<td>Calculating machines, electric</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.14</td>
<td>Loudspeakers and audio-frequency electric amplifiers, including sound amplifier sets</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.15</td>
<td>Transmission and reception apparatus, radio-broadcasting and reception apparatus (not intended for the assembly industry), whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Ex 89.01 Vessels for pleasure or sports:
- sea-going, other than sailing vessels .... 17 % 40 %
- other than sea-going:
  - vessels mechanically propelled, weighing each more than 200 kg. .... 17 % 40 %
Ex 92.11 Record-players .... 30 % 50 %
Electric gramophones, combined sound recorders and reproducers .... 30 % 60 %
Ex 94.03 Office furniture, of metal .... 30 % 50 %
97.03 Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes .... 30 % 45 %
Ex 97.06 Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, or for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading No. 94.04) other than requisites used in popular sports .... 30 % 50 %

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 February 1979.

Tax changes on certain imports

Under the annex to the 1979 Finance Law, the following changes have been made in the rates of the specific taxes charged on the following products when imported into the Ivory Coast.

I. Tax on alcoholic beverages

(a) Special tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st category:</th>
<th>Rates in CFAF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old per litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.03: Beer</td>
<td>17 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 22.05: Champagne and other sparkling wines</td>
<td>115 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- wine with a registered designation or origin and the like</td>
<td>85 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ordinary wine</td>
<td>35 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 22.07: Cider</td>
<td>17 F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd category:</th>
<th>per litre of pure alcohol</th>
<th>per litre of liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.06: Vermouths and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts</td>
<td>1,650 F</td>
<td>900 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 22.07: Perry, mead and other fermented beverages</td>
<td>1,650 F</td>
<td>900 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 22.08: Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80 or higher, rectified, for uses other than medicinal or pharmaceutical</td>
<td>1,650 F</td>
<td>900 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09: Other alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>1,650 F</td>
<td>900 F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Additional tax

The rate of this tax, applying only to the second category of beverages mentioned above (with the exception of products falling within heading 22.06), which was charged previously at the rate of CFAF 900 per litre of pure alcohol, has now been set at CFAF 1,080 per litre of liquid.

II. Special tax on tobacco

The rate of this tax, which is applicable to manufactured tobacco, tobacco extracts and essences (tariff heading No. 24.02) has been raised, in respect of imported tobacco, from CFAF 1,785 to CFAF 2,325 per kg.


JAMAICA

Restrictions and prohibitions of imports

The Jamaican authorities have issued new lists of restricted and banned import items. Import licences for items on the restricted list will not be issued unless local industry is unable to supply the items or an appropriate substitute.

Items on the banned list are subject to an absolute import ban. The lists cover a large range of food and drink products, consumer goods, pharmaceuticals and capital goods.

JAPAN

Import quota increase: beef

The general beef import quota for the first half of fiscal year 1979 has been set at 63,000 tons, 23,000 tons more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.


Continuation of export restraint measures

The Japanese Government has decided to continue in fiscal year 1979 the export restraint measures introduced in April 1978, in respect of eight product areas, namely vehicles, vessels, television sets, steel products, cameras, wristwatches, copying machines and video tape recorders. Under the extension, the monitoring of exports would be less active than in fiscal year 1978, with restraints to be applied only in the case of surges in export performance.


JORDAN

Import duty on certain fruit reduced

In Official Gazette 2830 of 16 December 1978, the Jordanian authorities announced a duty reduction as from 16 December on all items classified within CCCN Nos. 08.06 (apples, pears and quinces, fresh), 18.07 (stone fruit, fresh) and 08.09 (other fruit, fresh). These items which were previously subject to a 23 per cent ad valorem rate are now exempt.


Import of second-hand vehicles banned

A new administrative order has been issued by the Jordanian authorities banning the import of second-hand passenger cars and buses which are five years old or more, irrespective of the purpose for which they will be used. Previously, only second-hand vehicles for private purposes were banned.

KENYA

New exchange control regulations

By a notice dated 2 January 1979, the Central Bank of Kenya decided to make the grant of import licences conditional on the lodging of a prior deposit, and to impose time-limits for payment of foreign suppliers.

The new import provisions are the following:

1. The Central Bank will authorize, without restrictions and without deposit, the import:

- of products intended as a contribution to the capital of local companies;

- of machinery imported by construction companies, whether or not re-exported after use, provided no payment in foreign exchange is made for such imports;

- of agricultural and industrial machinery financed by foreign undertakings or delivered under credit of a duration exceeding eighteen months.

2. The import of parts for agricultural and industrial use and likewise the import of raw materials are subject to prior authorization by the Central Bank, provided that the importer furnishes detailed information on his orders in the three months preceding his application.

3. The import of crude petroleum, industrial oils and machinery, delivered in parts for assembly in Kenya, is subject to a deposit equivalent to 25 per cent of the c. and f. value of the goods.

4. The import of all other goods and products not mentioned above is subject to a deposit equivalent to 100 per cent of the c. and f. value.

This deposit, held at the Central Bank, is reimbursable six months after having been lodged.

These measures are applied since 2 January 1979 but do not affect transactions under licences issued before that date.

UT Sidste Nyt, 10 January 1979.

KOREA, Republic of

Tariff reductions

The Korean Government implemented a revised tariff schedule as from 1 January 1979. Under the new schedule, the average tariff rate has been reduced to 25 per cent from 36 per cent. The Korean Government regards this reduction as a global contribution to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.
KOREA, Republic of (cont'd)

Subsequently, the Korean Government has decided to further reduce tariff rates on thirty-six items to the range of 0-5 per cent from the present levels of 10-30 per cent. The items concerned together with their old and new tariff rates are as follows:

(i) raw materials: clay from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, silicon copper plate from 20 per cent to 5 per cent, ABS resin from 30 per cent to 5 per cent, billets from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, old ships for scrap from 5 per cent to 0 per cent, and chemical raw materials from 10 per cent to 0 per cent;

(ii) finished goods: tiles for internal decoration from 30 per cent to 5 per cent, laundry soap from 30 per cent to 5 per cent, soda ash from 30 per cent to 10 per cent; glass bottles from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, cement from 10 per cent to 0 per cent, bulk cement from 10 per cent to 0 per cent, and petrochemical products from 20-30 per cent to 5 per cent.


Import liberalization: certain industrial inputs

The Korean Government liberalized as of 10 March 1979 the import of certain raw materials required by export industries. The items concerned are: soda ash, VCM, rubber yarn (thread), sowing thread, ribbon tape for footwear, welding lead and stone plate.


Furthermore, on 8 March 1979 the Korean Government took measures to increase imports of timepiece parts, which are allowed in linkage with exports of timepieces.

KOREA, Republic of (cont'd)

Agricultural import controls

The Korean Government announced on 21 April 1979 that five items of farm produce only would be allowed to be imported in 1979 for price stabilization purposes. The five items - sesame, soybeans, red beans, peanuts and beef - come from a list of eighteen items that had been importable for stockpiling purposes under the policy of price stabilization. Import of the other thirteen items is being prohibited because of sufficient domestic supplies and expectation of good crops.


Export restriction: zinc concentrates

The Korean Government has restricted the export of zinc concentrates and authorized the import in 1979 of 40,000 tons to help meet domestic demand.


KUWAIT

Import tax on equipment and materials increased

The Bahrain "Gulf Weekly Mirror" reports that local firms have been exempted from taxes on equipment and materials, while import taxes on similar goods have been increased.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 12 January 1979.

Cancellation of 15 per cent import duty in certain cases

The Minister of Commerce and Industry issued a ministerial internal directive announcing the cabinet's approval for the cancellation of the 15 per cent import duty depending upon the availability of similar goods produced by local industry. The Ministry will also restrict imports of goods which can be provided by local industry to the extent of 75 per cent of local requirements.

Agreements between government departments and any contractor will stipulate that the import of machinery by the contractor for producing building materials is prohibited.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will take decisions on the reduction of duty and import restrictions on the merits of each case.

LEBANON

Pepper duty increased

The Lebanese Official Gazette No. 2, of 11 January, published the following details of amendment 355 which increased the specific rate of duty on all kinds of pepper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading/Description</th>
<th>Basis for collection</th>
<th>Normal tariff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper of the Piper; pimento of the genus Capsicum or the genus Pimenta:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 a Pepper</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>18 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the duty not to be less than 150 Piastres/Kg. net</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 b Other</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>10 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Duty on hemp sacks abolished

The 40 per cent duty on hemp sacks has been abolished.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 April 1979.

Duty on footwear polish increased

According to the Lebanese Official Gazette No. 10 of 8 March, amendment No. 256 to the customs tariff increased the rate of duty on polishes and creams for footwear falling under CCCN 34.05 from 18 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem.


LIBYA

Deadline for private sector imports extended

The deadline for private sector importers to carry on with import transactions actually under way was extended from 31 December 1978 to 31 March 1979. That deadline has now been extended again and left open-ended.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 January and 16 April 1979.
Middle East Economic Digest, 26 January and 27 April 1979.
MADAGASCAR

Import programme for 1979

The import programme for 1979 is set out in Notice No. 4-MEC/3/0/1 published in the Official Gazette of the Malagasy Republic of 9 December 1978.

In conformity with provisions previously in force, the programme provides that:

1. import quotas reserved for accredited importers-retailers will be allocated in accordance with the terms of trade obtained by those concerned and of the use made of the quotas allotted to them in 1978;

2. global import authorizations, reserved for industrialists, will be allocated in accordance with their production forecasts as well as the kind, quality and price of the goods produced.

Quotas opened under this heading will be published later.

The list of prohibited imports covers a wide range of products, including certain meat, fish, cheese, honey, vegetables, fruit, coffee, tea, spices, caviar, sugar, cocoa, noodles, cornflakes, condiments, soups, mineral water, beer, soap, leather goods, writing paper and paper goods, certain textiles, carpets, clothing, blankets, shoes, jewellery, pleasure-boats, watches, furniture and toys.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 January 1979.

Import tax increased

Law No. 78-057 of 30 December 1979 (Finance Law 1979) was published in the Official Gazette of Madagascar of 30 December 1978.

The provisions of this text have modified the tax régime applied to imports into Madagascar, in particular by increasing the rate of the import tax applicable to a great number of products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 February 1979.

MALAYSIA

Import licensing: liberalization

The Malaysian Government has exempted the following items from import licensing:

- arsenic pentoxide and acids of arsenic (CCCN No. 28.13.110), with effect from 7 December 1978;
MALAYSIA (cont'd)

- wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark or merely roughed down (CCCN 44.03), with effect from 14 December 1978;

- wood roughly squared or half-squared, but not further manufactured (CCCN 44.04), with effect from 14 December 1978.


MALTA

Increase in import licensing

The Malta Government Gazette of 6 February published legal notice No. 21 of 1979 which had the immediate effect of adding a large number of goods to the list of items requiring an import licence. These goods include certain types of machinery, certain pharmaceuticals, thread or yarn in man-made and/or natural fibres, certain parts of motor vehicles, motor cycles and new or used motor vehicles.


MEXICO

Extensive changes in import duties and tariff sub-headings

Decrees published in Mexico's Diario Oficial on 6 December 1978 and 5 January 1979 have led to extensive changes in import duties and in the wording of tariff sub-headings. A total of fifty-one main chapters, ranging from 01 to 98, are affected by the decrees.

Source: Trade and Industry, 23 February 1979

MOROCCO

Import régime for 1979

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has published a communiqué establishing the 1979 import programme for products of all origins, effective as from 1 January 1979.

Like earlier ones, the programme comprises three lists of products:

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

Products in this list may be imported freely on presentation of an import indenture domiciled with a bank that is an approved intermediary.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

II. Imports subject to administrative permit (list B)

These products may be imported under an import certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, endorsed by the Exchange Office and domiciled with an approved intermediary bank within one month following endorsement by the Exchange Office.

III. Goods prohibited for import (list C)

As compared with the programme published in June 1978, the import programme for 1979 confirms the earlier restrictive measures with certain amendments, resulting in a slight increase of the number of liberalized products (list A) and a very small reduction in the number of prohibitions (list C).

A number of list B products have been liberalized, including the following: milk prepared for use as an infant food in immediate packings weighing not more than 2 kgs. (Ex 21.07); white cement and other special cements (Ex 25.23); adhesive plaster, catgut, etc. (Ex 30.04); all products in Chapter 32 (varnishes, paints, etc.); all photographic products in Chapter 37; articles of plastic materials falling within heading 39.07; certain papers of Chapter 48; millstones and grindstones of artificial abrasives (Ex 68.04); friction material for brakes and clutches (68.14); certain glasses in Chapter 70; certain products in Chapter 73 (cast iron, iron or steel); pumps falling within heading 84.11; filtering and purifying apparatus, for liquids or gases, other than for engines (Ex 84.18); machinery for the paper industry, for glass manufacture, miscellaneous machinery (Ex Chapter 84).

Some thirty tariff headings hitherto in list A have been transferred to list B; they include pebbles, gravel and flint (Ex 25.17); quicklime (25.22); carbon sulphide (Ex 25.15); copper oxychloride (Ex 28.30); sulphur and cupric preparations in immediate packings containing 1 kg. or less (Ex 38.11); rubber thread and cord, textile covered (Ex 40.07); yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous), not put up for retail sale (56.06) certain tubes and pipes of aluminium (Ex 76.04); foundry blanks and parts for engines; mechanical shovels, bulldozers, angledozers and extracting machinery (84.23); and machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, grinding or mixing of earth, stones, ores, etc. (84.56).

In addition, certain products that were in list C have been added to list B. They include the following: certain papers and articles thereof (Ex Chapter 48); wool yarn put up for retail sale (53.10); narrow woven fabrics (58.05); chenille yarn and gimped yarn, etc. (58.07); certain rubberized or coated textile fabrics (Ex 59.11 and 12); food grinders and mixers (Ex 85.06); hand sieves and hand riddles (96.06) and arms and ammunition for civilian use (Ex Chapter 93).
MOROCCO (cont’d)

List C includes new products

Formerly in list A: barium sulphate (Ex 25.11), structures and parts of structures, etc. of aluminium (76.08). Pressure cookers and the like of aluminium (Ex 76.15); safety belts for motor vehicles, and parts thereof (Ex 87.06).

Formerly on list B: registers and files (Ex 48.18); unworked wire, annealed (73.14); barbed wire (73.26); certain netting (Ex 73.27); various articles of cast iron for road works (Ex 73.40); certain stationary engines (Ex 84.06); disc ploughs (84.24); frames, whether or not complete, for cycles without auxiliary motor, and parts thereof (Ex 87.12); trailers and semi-trailers in the form of CKD and SKD components (Ex 87.14).

Deposit

It is recalled that as a general rule a prior deposit is required, equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of the goods, plus accessory charges; it is payable by the importer.

Transitional provisions for products transferred to list C

In the case of products transferred to list C, indentures and import certificates issued as from 14 December 1978 are valid only if the goods were embarked for shipment to Morocco before 31 December 1978 or if irrevocable and confirmed credit documents were opened in favour of the foreign suppliers prior to 20 December 1978.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 and 26 February 1979.

Tariff changes on motor cars

Under Order No. 279 of 2 January 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 3 January 1979, the customs duty rates applicable as from 2 January 1979 were fixed as follows in respect of the vehicles designated below (the rates formerly in force are shown in parentheses):

Ex 87.02: motor cars (e.g. saloon cars, hackney carriages and sports cars) with internal combustion spark ignition or compression ignition engines of a cylinder capacity:

- of 100 cc or less . . . . . . . . . . 90 per cent (90%)
- of more than 1,000 cc but not more
  than 1,800 cc . . . . . . . . . . 100 per cent (90%)
- of more than 1,800 cc but not more
  than 2,200 cc . . . . . . . . . . 110 per cent (100%)
- other . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 per cent (125%)

1 Materials of this kind were already partly included in list C.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

It is recalled that imports of assembled motor vehicles are prohibited as a general rule.


Tariff changes for certain vehicles "completely knocked down"

Order No. 1-79 of 2 February 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of the same date, has amended as from 2 January 1979 the customs duty rate applicable to motor cars with internal combustion spark ignition or compression ignition engines described below, which previously had been uniformly fixed at 15 per cent:

Ex 87.02: saloon cars, hackney carriages and sports cars in the form of CKD components intended for recognized assembly lines, of an engine capacity:

- of 100 cc or less ................ 15 per cent
- of more than 1,000 cc but not more than 1,800 cc .................. 25 per cent
- of more than 1,800 cc but not more than 2,200 cc .................. 30 per cent
- other ............................ 40 per cent

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 March 1979.

Import deposit exemption for newsprint and slack wax

According to two circulars, Nos. 1336 and 1339, of the Moroccan Exchange Office, dated 11 and 28 December 1978, the following products are exempted from paying a prior import deposit upon importation into Morocco:

- newsprint;
- slack wax (crude wax for the manufacture of paraffin).


Stamp duty on imports increased

In application of the finance law for 1979, the rate of stamp duty applied to imports into Morocco has been increased to 10 per cent (instead of 4 per cent) as from 1 January 1979.

MOZAMBIQUE

Newly created State enterprises

A number of enterprises have been set up by the Mozambique Government to take charge of the import and export of raw materials, equipment and spare parts for major sectors of the economy. These are: the National Company of External Trade and Industrial Equipment (Intermetal), Mozambique Company for Importation and Exportation of Fish Products (Pescom Internacional), National Company of Motor Vehicles Imports (Intermecano), the Mozambique Company of Chemical and Plastics Products (Interquimico), the Mozambique Company of Chemical and Construction Materials and Minerals (Intermacon) and the National Company for the Distribution of Building Materials (Dimac).

Duty-free shops to be known as "Interfranca" have also been set up by the Government. A Government decree states that "Interfranca" will be responsible for import and sale of foreign currency articles unavailable in the local market, as well as export goods. "Interfranca" will be responsible to the Ministry of External Trade and will help supply embassies and international tourism. These shops will also help to promote Mozambican goods in foreign countries.


NEW ZEALAND

Revision of handicraft scheme

The New Zealand Government brought into force on 1 April 1979 a revised duty-free concession for certain handicraft products produced in developing countries which are beneficiaries of New Zealand's GSP scheme. The intention is that the revised scheme be significantly broader in scope than was previously the case, and free of certain anomalies which had previously restricted its operation.

Source: L/4366/Add.5.

NICARAGUA

New import deposit requirements

Following a resolution published in the Diario Oficial of Nicaragua on 19 February 1979, the Central Bank of Nicaragua introduced an import deposit system. The deposits amount to 100 per cent of the c.i.f. values of the imported goods which have to be placed into a trade bank sixty days before the arrival of the goods in Nicaragua. The money is released at the time of discharge of the goods by the customs authorities. The importers receive
12 per cent interest on the amounts deposited for the period of sixty days. Interest will not be paid if the imports have not taken place. If only a part of the goods intended for import arrives, the importer receives interest only on the amount of the value of the goods actually imported.


NIGERIA

Import régime for 1979/1980

The Nigerian authorities have prohibited or placed under import restriction a wide range of products for the year 1 April 1979 to 31 March 1980.

The products under restriction are divided into two categories:

Category A:

List 1: Products not for sale and absolutely prohibited
List 2: Products prohibited within the framework of commercial transactions

Category B:

List 1: Products not for sale and subject to special import conditions or to prior authorization
List 2: Products subject to import licence.

Among the products subject to import licence are the following: tobacco, radios, television sets, trucks, frozen beef, computers, motor cars of 2,500 cc or less, jams and marmalades, tomato purée and paste, toys, fish, salted, dried or smoked, soups of all kinds, cameras, musical instruments, clocks and watches, whisky, wine of all kinds, plastic pipes, blankets, asbestos roofing sheet, cosmetics and perfumeries, sugar, sewing machines, wheat and other cereals, rice, butter, cheese.

Among the products prohibited within the framework of commercial transactions are the following: cigarettes; live poultry (excluding day-old chicks); eggs in the shell; vegetables, fresh or chilled; pastry, biscuits and cakes; fresh or dried edible nuts; fresh fruits; tomatoes, fresh or chilled; towels; travel goods of all kinds; Evian and similar waters; macaroni and spaghetti; beer and stout; footwear and uppers (excluding soles and heels); carpets, carpeting and rugs; certain furniture; jewellery and imitation jewellery; household candles; calendars, almanacs and diaries; rice in packets or in containers of less than 50 kilogrammes; artificial flowers or fruits; fireworks; toothpaste.

100 per cent advance deposit on imports, with certain exceptions

As from 1 April all imports, except capital goods, raw materials, medicaments and essential food imports, shall be subject to an advance deposit requirement of 100 per cent, with the exception of cement where a 50 per cent deposit would be required.

A Central Bank monetary policy circular issued on 5 April states that it is compulsory for all banks to demand and obtain such advance deposits regardless of whether the imports are covered by letters of credit or are to be paid for on a collection basis. Orders already placed for cement and for which the form M had been registered before 1 April 1979 shall be exempted from this requirement provided that the consignment arrives in the country not later than 30 September 1979. All affected imports ordered after 1 April 1979, and those which arrive in Nigeria after 1 April 1979, irrespective of when the order was placed, will be subject to the advance deposit requirements.


Pre-shipment control of quality and price of imported products

On 8 December 1978 the Exchange Control Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria announced that the Federal Military Government has decided to obtain the services of the Société Générale de Surveillance SA (SGS), Geneva, Switzerland to ensure that imports into Nigeria are of the correct quality and quantity according to contracts and that only the normal price is paid. To give effect to this decision SGS or its affiliates and agents, on the instruction of the Central Bank of Nigeria will carry out pre-shipment inspection of goods being consigned to Nigeria.

All importation of goods into Nigeria shipped from any port of origin on or after 1 January 1979 whether under letters of credit or bills for collection or any other form shall be subject to pre-import processing by the Exchange Control Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos.

In addition to the documents and conditions stipulated under the procedure for payment for imports which must be produced and fulfilled, the importer must produce a clean report of findings issued by SGS, before the payment for imports into Nigeria is effected.

The announcement by the Exchange Control Department sets out general rules and procedures for the pre-shipment inspection. This control is comparable to procedures already applied by several African countries (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia).
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Sub-section 1(5) of the pre-shipment inspection decree (Decree 36 of 1978) published by the Nigerian Federal Military Government states that goods liable to pre-shipment inspection are all goods other than goods of the following descriptions:

(a) Gold; precious stones; art works; explosives and pyrotechnic products; arms and ammunition; weapons; implements of war; scrap metal; newspapers and periodicals; household and personal effects including used motor vehicles; parcel post or samples; meat in any form except frozen or tinned meat; eggs; live animals; fresh, chilled or tinned fruits, vegetables or fish;

(b) petroleum and refined products thereof; and

(c) such other goods as may be prescribed.


Imports having a value of not more than ₦10,000

The Central Bank of Nigeria has published a circular delegating authority to the banks to exempt from inspection by the Société Générale de Surveillance imports having a c. & f. value of not more than ₦10,000.

The authorized banks must satisfy themselves that importers are not splitting up orders having a c. & f. value of more than ₦10,000 in order to secure exemption from inspection.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 April 1979.

NORWAY

GSP extensions

The following products have been added to the GSP scheme of Norway as of 1 February 1979: bananas preserved by sugar (CCCN No. ex 20.04), cooked banana preparations (CCCN No. ex 20.05), and prepared hearts of palm (CCCN No. ex 21.07).

Source: L/4242/Add.13.
OMAN

Customs duty imposed on imports competing with home industries

Royal Decrees 17/78 and 1/79 authorize the Commerce and Industry Ministry to impose a 25 per cent customs duty on imports competing with or replacing local products.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 March 1979.

Registration of importers

Ministerial decision 9/77 implemented the Commercial Agency Law dealing with the registration of importers. The Ministry of Commerce introduced, with effect from 1 December 1978, a regulation whereby only registered traders have the authority to import automobiles, machinery, electrical and electronic items.


PERU

Temporary import prohibition for 537 products

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration published a list of 537 products which may not be imported until the end of 1980, except from certain Andean Group countries. The list is to be reviewed semi-annually.


Temporary import tax extended

Banco Central Circular 015-78 EF/90 extended the 10 per cent ad valorem import tax, originally applied in May 1978, until the end of 1979.


Minimum financing period for imports

Banco Central Circular 015-78 EF/90 established that from 1 January 1979 imports undertaken by the private sector are subject to a minimum financing period of 150 days with the following exceptions: food and pharmaceutical products, excluding alcoholic drinks, imports valued at under $10,000 f.o.b. per consignment (previously $30,000) or up to an annual maximum of $10,000 f.o.b. and sight payments on 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of imports of capital goods. Furthermore, all capital goods imports valued at over $5 million must be authorized by the Central Bank.
PERU (cont'd)

Banco Central Circular 001-79 EF/90 reduced the minimum financing period for imports by the private sector from 150 days to 120 days from the time of shipment, including imports valued at under $20,000 f.o.b. per consignment. The measure entered into force on 1 February 1979.


PHILIPPINES

Import duty reduction: telecommunications equipment

The Philippines Government has reduced the import duty on telecommunications equipment from 100 per cent to 10 per cent. Products covered by the reduced duty include satellite telecommunication equipment, multiplex radio carriers, telephone switching equipment and a range of spare parts and accessory equipment. The reduced rate will, however, only be applied if the following conditions are met:

- the articles to be imported are not locally available in sufficient quantity or quality and are not competitively priced; and

- the equipment or spare parts to be imported are necessary or incidental in operating public telecommunications and data services.


POLAND

Laws on industrial joint ventures liberalized

The Polish Council of Ministers has passed a new law aimed specifically at promoting joint ventures with Western manufacturing enterprises to produce goods in demand on the domestic market and for export. The new legislation broadens the scope of joint ventures activity, extends the duration of joint ventures from ten to fifteen years and liberalizes the provisions for repatriation of profits. The joint ventures are not subject to most of the requirements of the Polish planning system, such as required turnover and increments in production, limits on wage expenditures and minimum reserves.

PORTUGAL

Import charge exemption: hunting and sporting weapons

Portuguese Government Order No. 1/79 (Diario da Republica, 8 January 1979) exempts parts and components of hunting and sporting weapons (CCCN Nos. 93.06.02 and 93.06.03) from the charges payable for the authorization to import weapons and accessories. These parts and components have already been exempted from import duties since April 1976.


Import quotas: CKD motor vehicles

Portuguese Government Order No. 712/78 (Diario da Republica, 6 December 1978) sets out the import quota system governing completely knocked down (CKD) motor vehicles for 1979. Imports of CKD passenger and transport vehicles up to 2,000 kgs. kerb weight are subject to basic quotas for the year which are fixed by makes. The new regulation differs in points of detail from the quota system in effect over the last two years. Also only 70 per cent, instead of 80 per cent as in the past, of the quotas can be "freely utilized", the remaining 30 per cent conditioned on exports of domestically manufactured components and products and domestically assembled motor vehicles. Additional imports over and above the quotas laid down can be granted by a joint decision of the Minister of Industry and Technology and of Trade and Tourism based also on export performance of Portuguese motor vehicle products.


Import quotas: foodstuffs

Portuguese Government Order No. 28/79 (Diario da Republica, 6 February 1979) specifies that foodstuff importing authorities can import goods up to a limit of 60 per cent of the maximum value set out in Government Order No. 66/78 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 3, page 63 for these amounts). Distribution of these products cannot exceed quantities indicated by Government Order for the same quarter in 1978 or average quantities during the last quarter of 1978 if larger.

QATAR

Import duties on steel products raised

By decree dated 6 December 1978 the Qatar Government has imposed as of that date a 20 per cent import duty for six months on steel products similar to the ones produced by the Qatar Steel Company. The products affected are:

- Plain and deformed round bars 12 m x 10 to 32 mm in diameter;
- Steel billets square sections 110 mm and 150 mm x ¼ m.

(The previous general rate on these products was 2.5 per cent ad valorem.)


SAUDI ARABIA

Increased customs duties

The Saudi Arabia authorities have recently raised the rates of customs duty on the following products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
<th>New rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex 19.08: fine bakers' wares</td>
<td>3 %</td>
<td>10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 22.01: mineral waters</td>
<td>3 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 62.04: camping tents</td>
<td>3 %</td>
<td>10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.02: wrought aluminium bars, rods, angles and special shapes</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 87.14: wheelbarrows</td>
<td>3 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(with a minimum of SR 15 per wheelbarrow)

Middle East Economic Digest, 2 February 1979.

SENEGAL

Tariff changes

In the Official Journal of Senegal of 2 February 1979, two laws dated 24 January 1979 were published, amending as follows the import tariff régime:
SENEGAL (cont'd)

Law No. 79-22

On aluminium foil intended for use in the food industry (tariff heading ex 76.04), the standard tax (22 per cent) has been suspended for three years.

Law No. 79-24

On tipping lorries of a load capacity of 10 tons or more (tariff heading Ex 87.02),

- the revenue duty has been fixed at 15 per cent,
- the statistical tax at 4 per cent,
- the standard tax at 22 per cent.

The changes mainly concern vehicles of a power of not less than 66 kW which were formerly exempt from revenue duty and statistical tax and on which the standard tax was charged at the reduced rate of 2.10 per cent.

For vehicles of a power of less than 66 kW only the revenue duty (formerly charged at the rate of 5 per cent) has been affected, since the statistical tax and standard tax were already charged at the normal rates.

The goods concerned will be subject to the more favourable régime previously in force if proof is furnished that they were consigned direct to the customs territory before the date of entry into force of the above-mentioned law, where they are declared for consumption without having been warehoused or deposited.


Import restrictions on certain electric appliances and parts thereof

Under Decree No. 79-061 of 16 January 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Senegal on 20 January 1979, imports of the following appliances and parts thereof have been made subject to prior permit granted by the Ministry of Trade:

- ex 85.14: low-frequency electric amplifiers of a c.i.f. value of CFAF 40,000 or less;
- ex 85.15: television receivers;
  radio-broadcasting receivers of a c.i.f. value of CFAF 20,000 or less;
  radio-broadcasting receivers incorporating a sound recorder and reproducer of a c.i.f. value of CFAF 30,000 or less;
- ex 85.22: electric appliances and apparatus having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of Chapter 85;
- ex 92.11: electric gramophones (record players combined with low-frequency electric loudspeaker), of a c.i.f. value of CFAF 25,000 or less;
SENEGAL (cont'd)

sound recorders and reproducers of a c.i.f. value of CFAF 30,000 or less.


Import restrictions on metallurgical products

Under Decree No. 79-072 of 23 January 1979 published in the Official Journal of Senegal of 3 February 1979, imports of the following metallurgical products have been made subject to prior permit issued by the Ministry of Trade:

Ex 73.14: Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated: bright steel wire, annealed steel wire, slag steel wire;

Ex 73.27: Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials, of iron or steel wire; soldered netting, fencing;

Ex 73.31: Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, corrugated nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins, of iron or steel, whether or not with heads of other materials, but not including such articles with heads of copper;

Ex 73.32: bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel; threaded rods.


Certain mineral waters prohibited

In accordance with Decree No. 78-1137 of 7 December 1978 published in the Official Gazette of Senegal of 30 December 1978 the import of natural non-fizzy mineral waters presented in PVC bottles of more than 1 litre and less than 2 litres is prohibited.


SEYCHELLES

Revision of customs duties on a wide range of items, change in assessment of duties and introduction of import licensing

With effect on 1 January 1979 the authorities of the Seychelles decided to change the basis for assessing customs duties: henceforth the c.i.f. and not the f.o.b. value of goods will be taken into account in assessing "ad valorem" duties. While the rates of duty have generally remained unchanged, the change of basis will mean an increase in the cost of imports of 4 to 5 per cent.
SEYCHELLES (cont'd)

It was also decided to increase the duties applicable to a wide range of items such as: meat; fish and shellfish; fruits, nuts and vegetables, fresh or preserved; non-alcoholic beverages, wines and spirits; tobacco; petroleum products and vehicles. In some instances the duty imposed is 100 per cent.

In their campaign to minimize the rate of inflation by extending their control over prices through the regulation of imports, the authorities are to introduce import licensing.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 April 1979.

SIERRA LEONE

Arrangements regarding import licences for 1979

The government's General Notice to Importers No. 1153 states that applications for specific and open general licences for 1979 should have reached the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Freetown, before 15 February 1979.

All goods, excepting those described below, require a specific import licence delivered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry to registered importers.

The following goods may be imported under open general licence by special arrangement with the Bank of Sierra Leone:

- baby chickens, petroleum oils, crude, printing ink, newsprint,
- raw and packing materials for industries, goods imported under a re-importation certificate, fertilizers, education materials.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 May 1979.

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following three amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 December 1978: CCCN 73.18: the provisions for tubes and pipes, of iron or steel are restated and the rates of duty are amended, CCCN 84.18 and 84.40: the rate of duty on centrifuge washing machines and laundry washing machines (excluding hand operated tumble type) with a dry mass loading capacity not exceeding 7 kgs, is increased from 3,200c each to 25 per cent or 5,000c each, CCCN 87.07: the rate of duty on side-loading
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

type fork-lift trucks with internal combustion piston engines is reduced from 27 per cent (general) and 20 per cent (preferential) to 17 per cent (general) and 10 per cent (preferential).

The following two amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 15 December 1978: CCCN 28.17: the rate of duty on solid sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) is amended from 20 per cent or 11.50c per 100 kgs. less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 22c per kg. less 80 per cent. CCCN 84.62, 87.02, 87.04: the effect of this amendment is that:

(a) the rate of duty on certain single row radial ball bearings, single self-aligning sealed ball bearing units and single row tapered roller bearings, including cup and cone assemblies is increased. In certain cases the increase in the rate of duty is also applicable to bearings imported as original equipment with unassembled motor vehicles.

(b) the rate of duty in respect of certain other bearings is amended from 3 per cent (general) and free (preferential) to free (general).

The following two amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette of 22 December: CCCN 59.17: specific provision is made for woven textile fabrics (tubular or endless) of a mass per m² not exceeding 450 g, of a kind commonly used in paper making or other machinery and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 15 per cent. CCCN 85.21: specific provision is made for mounted piezo-electric crystals and the rate of duty on those of quartz is amended from 5 per cent (general) and free (preferential) to 25 per cent or 120c each (general) and 20 per cent or 120c each less 5 per cent (preferential).

The following four amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette of 19 January 1979: CCCN 32.08: tariff heading 32.08 is restated and the rate of duty on prepared pigments is reduced from 15 per cent to free. CCCN 51.01 and 55.06: (a) the rate of duty on prepared sewing yarn of man-made fibres (continuous) (excluding those of synthetic fibres), not put up for retail sale, is increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. (b) Specific provisions at a rate of duty 25 per cent are made for yarn of man-made fibres (continuous) not put up for retail sale, twisted, plied, bleached or dyed exceeding 135 dtex but not exceeding 350 dtex with a tenacity exceeding 5.3c N/dtex but not exceeding 7.5 N/dtex. (c) The rate of duty on cotton yarn (excluding prepared sewing yarn), put up for retail sale, is increased from 5 per cent to 25 per cent. CCCN 83.13: the rate of duty on bungs of base metal is amended from free (general) to 15 per cent (general) and free (m.f.n.). CCCN 85.03: specific provision is made for button-type primary cells and the rate of duty on those with a height not exceeding 7 mm is reduced from 30 per cent (general) and 20 per cent (preferential) to 10 per cent (general) and free (preferential).
The following two amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette of 16 February 1979: CCCN 22.07: (a) separate provisions are made for unfortified and fortified still as well as sparkling fermented apple and pear beverages; (b) the rate of duty on fermented apple and pear beverages is reduced from 1,645c per 100 litres to 990c per 100 litres; and (c) specific provision is made for fermented orange beverages. CCCN 82.09: the rate of duty on certain folding knives is amended from 15 per cent (general) and 10 per cent (preferential) to 15 per cent or 20c each (general) and 10 per cent or 20c each less 5 per cent (preferential).

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette of 9 March: CCCN 40.09: specific provision is made for piping and tubing, of unhardened vulcanized rubber, unsupported, with an inside diameter of 10 mm or more and a wall thickness of 0.5 mm or more but not exceeding 2 mm and the rate of duty thereon is amended from 20 per cent or 1,655c per 100 kgs. to 20 per cent or 260c per kgs. less 80 per cent.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette of 30 March: CCCN 92.11: ad valorem excise and customs duties of 20 per cent are imposed on television image and sound recorders or reproducers.


Import surcharge reduced

By a notice published in the Government Gazette No. 6372, dated 29 March 1979, the South African authorities have decided to reduce the import surcharge from 12.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent ad valorem from midnight 28 March. Goods already in transit will benefit from this reduction.

In view of the oil crisis the following measures were taken: the 5 per cent ad valorem customs and excise duty on motor cycles of less than 200 cc has been abolished, and an additional 10 per cent duty on diesel vehicles has been imposed.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 April 1979.

1979 import programme

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

Goods have, as before, been divided into four categories:

A. Goods freely imported.

B. Goods for which permits are granted within "reasonable" limits.

C. Goods subject to licensing and for which quotas will be determined from time to time.

D. Goods subject to specific licences.

With regard to the previous programme, it should be noted that the following goods have been added to list A:

84.15.70.30: evaporators and condensers (with or without fans) for non-domestic refrigerators and refrigerating equipment.

99.06: antiques of an age exceeding 100 years.


Advance allocation of import permits announced

On 22 January 1979 the Minister of Economic Affairs announced an advance allocation of import permits equal to 40 per cent of the value of permits issued in 1979 for consumer goods, clothing, confectionery and alcoholic beverages including whisky. The Minister also said that a further issue of import permits would be considered in May 1979.


Imported wines and spirits: certificates of analysis and of origin

The South African authorities have amended the regulations concerning verification of imported wines and spirits which had been in force since 1 December 1972 on the following points:

Where certificates are not presented in the required forms, the cost of analyzing products on arrival has been raised from R 5 to R 18. The presentation of the certificates of analysis has been changed: the compulsory indications have not been amended, however, except in the case of spirits obtained by distilling wine, for which the furfurol content must now be indicated.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

In addition, a "certificate of indications" may be required for wines and spirits with a registered designation of origin, and for superior quality wines produced in specified regions.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 March 1979.

SPAIN

Import duty reduction: general

On 28 April 1979, Spain introduced a general duty reduction on all imported goods, effective for three months (Royal Decree No. 921/1979). The tariff-cutting formula, which is cumulative, is designed to bring about greater reductions on high duties than on low duties.


Import duty reductions

Royal Decree No. 125/1979 (Official Gazette, 27 January 1979), extends for a further three-month period the partial reduction of import duties established by Royal Decree No. 1780/1978 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 3, p. 67 and No. 4, p. 56).

Royal Decrees No. 332, 335 and U04 (Official Gazette, 26 February and 8 March 1979), reduce import duties payable on goods falling under the following CCCN headings: 12.01, 15.07, 63.01, 92.01 to 92.08 and 92.10.

Royal Decree No. 779/1979 (Official Gazette, 19 April 1979) reduces the import duty payable on glass tubes for fluorescent lamps (CCCN No. 70.11 B) from 35 per cent to 7 per cent.


Import duty suspension: ethyl alcohol

Royal Decree No. 215/1979 (Official Gazette, 12 February 1979) suspends for another three months import duties on ethyl alcohol, undenatured, not from wine, of a strength of more than 96 degrees (CCCN No. 22.08A).

Royal Decree No. 1099/1979 (Official Gazette, 20 April 1979) provides a further extension of the suspension until 10 July 1979.

SPAIN (cont'd)

**Import duty modifications: coke**

Royal Decree No. 366/1979 modifies CCCN tariff heading 27.04 coke and semi-coke of coal or of lignite or of peat as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Import duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.94B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 of granulometry up to 25 mm</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 other</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Import duty increases: office machines**

Royal Decree No. 3259/1978 (Spanish Official Gazette, 26 January 1979) establishes new duty rates as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Import duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.52 B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting machines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Electronic</td>
<td>16% with maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ptas 300,000 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic computer machine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Numerical digital</td>
<td>16% with maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific duty of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ptas 300,000 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Other</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Import duty-free quota: aluminium waste**

Royal Decree No. 214/1979 (Official Gazette, 12 February 1979) establishes a quota free of import duties of 5,000 m.t. for aluminium waste and scrap (CCCN No. 76.01 B) effective 12 February.


**Import duty binding suspension: heterocyclic compounds**

Invoking Article XIX of the General Agreement, Spain has decided to suspend temporarily where necessary the duty binding (established at 10 per cent ad valorem since 1963), on certain heterocyclic products previously falling within CCCN No. 29.35 G.

Source: L/4780
SPAIN (cont'd)

**Import duty-free quotas: steel products**

Royal Decree Nos. 315/79 and 316/79 (Official Gazette, 24 February 1979), fix duty-free quotas for the following quantities of steel products. These quotas are valid from 1 January until 31 December 1979 except for the quota on CCCN No. 73.13 D 2 b, c which runs from 1 January to 30 June 1979.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>M.T.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.09 B</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 A 1 d</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 B</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.12 A 1</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 A 1</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 B</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 D 2 b and c</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 D 1 a, 3 e, 4 and 73.15 D 8 a 1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 A</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 B 3</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 C 7 a, D 7 a and G 7 a</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E 4 a</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E 4 b</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E 7 a 1</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E 8 a 1</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Trade liberalization: motor vehicles**

In April the Government announced the liberalization of regulations on the vehicle industry: automobile manufacturers in Spain will be allowed to import finished vehicles provided these are used to rationalize existing production lines. Companies established in Spain before 1972 may increase the proportion of production to exports provided the ratio is one to two; those established after that date have a one to five rate. The level of required locally produced part content is reduced initially to 55 per cent and will be eased until 1984. The Ministry of Industry is empowered to permit a 1 per cent sales increase up to 1983 as a proportion of the total of the previous year's vehicle registrations to individual manufacturers, provided investment plans meet with the Ministry's approval.

SPAIN (cont'd)

Import liberalization: texturized protein


SRI LANKA

Import increases: certain alcoholic beverages

With effect from 17 January 1979, the Government of Sri Lanka increased generally by SL Rs 10 per litre, the import duty rates applicable to most items falling under the following CCCN headings: 22.03, 22.05, 22.06, 22.07 and 22.09.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 March 1979.

SURINAME

Tariff increase for smoking tobacco

On 6 January 1979, Suriname increased the import tariff on smoking tobacco (tariff heading 24.02 C 1) from Sur. f. 8 per kg. to Sur. f. 12 per kg. for imports from EEC as well as non-EEC countries.


SWEDEN

Compensation tax increase: sugar products and beer

As of 1 January 1979, Sweden increased from SKr 90 to 100 per 100 kgs. the compensation tax applicable on sugar products (CCCN No. 17.04), chocolates (CCCN No. 18.06) and biscuit and wafers (CCCN No. 19.08). It also increased from SKr 5 to 8 per 100 litres the tax on beer with an alcoholic content over 2.8 per cent.

SWEDEN (cont'd)

Labelling standards: baby food

Sweden has fixed as of 1 January 1979 standards for the definition, labelling and composition of baby foods. In particular, these standards specify that labelling must be in the Swedish language and that the composition sugar content and nutritional value of the product must be indicated.


SWITZERLAND

Quota: white wine

The Federal Council of Switzerland has extended for 1979 the measures that were in effect in 1978 limiting imports of bottled white wines. These imports accordingly remain limited to 65,000 quintals gross plus an additional 20,000 quintals to cover hardship cases.

Source: L/4181/Add.4.

TANZANIA

Import control

In order to conserve foreign exchange for essential goods the Bank of Tanzania is tightening existing import regulations.

The effect is to limit the opening of letters of credit in some cases where a licence has already been issued. In other instances unused licence quotas are being withdrawn and the Bank is declining to open letters of credit.

THAILAND

Imposition of special import fees

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Special fee (% of c.i.f. price)</th>
<th>Validity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 56.01</td>
<td>Discontinuous polyester fibre</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.2.1979-5.2.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 51.01, ex 51.03</td>
<td>Polyester stretched yarn and nylon stretched yarn</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.2.1979-5.2.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 51.01, ex 51.03</td>
<td>Continuous polyester filament yarn and continuous nylon filament yarn</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.2.1979-5.2.1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


Repeal of special import fee

The Thai Board of Investment has repealed the special fee of 15 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of 1/4-3 hp. ac electrical induction motors coming under CCCN 85.01G.


Import surcharge: certain aluminium products

A temporary import surcharge of 10 per cent was imposed on 29 November 1978 on wrought plates, sheets and strips of aluminium.

THAILAND (cont'd)

Import ban lifted: eight items

With effect from 1 February 1979, the Thai Government lifted the import bans on eight of the eighteen luxury items whose import had been prohibited in January 1978. The eight items concerned include travel goods, sanitary and tissue paper, calendars, grapes and concentrated fruit juices for use in the soft drink industry.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 March 1979.
Tariffs and Trade, 13 February 1979.

Minimum export prices: certain beans

The Thai Government, with effect from the beginning of February 1979, has established minimum export prices for black matpe beans, mung beans and red bamboo beans. The minimum f.o.b. prices for bagged beans are as follows:

- Grade A black matpe beans: US$480 per ton
- Grade A large grain green mung beans: US$450 per ton
- Grade B large grain mung beans: US$400 per ton
- Grade A red bamboo beans: US$280 per ton


Imports of man-made fibre yarns

Ministry of Commerce announcement No. 94 of 21 February 1979, lifted the licensing requirements on imports of polyester fibre, polyester yarn, nylon filament and nylon stretched yarn.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/431.

Export ban relaxation: certain wood blocks

The Thai Government has relaxed the export prohibition on compressed wood blocks, not made of teak, and not exceeding 52 cm. in length, 6.5 cm in breadth and 5.5 cm in thickness. The volume of permissible exports, however, is to be limited to the monthly surplus of the products available in the domestic market.


Export control measures: maize

With a view to ensuring fulfilment of export supply contracts in respect of the 1978/79 maize crop and to holding down domestic maize prices, the Thai Government took the following measures in respect of maize exports in the second part of 1978:
THAILAND (cont'd)

- assignment of export quotas to maize exporters;
- Government review of new export contracts;
- a minimum monthly export price;
- a 2.2 per cent export tax;
- the suspension of the issue of export licences for new sales from 25 October 1978 to the end of the year.

Subsequently, the Thai Government fixed an export quota for maize of 700,000 tons for the first half of 1979.


TOGO

Tariff changes

The fiscal régime applicable to certain types of goods on importation into Togo has been amended by provisions of finance legislation for 1979 as follows:

1. For the following products, the rate of duty has been reduced from 20 to 5 per cent:

   41.02: Bovine cattle leather and equine leather, except leather falling within heading Nos. 41.06 to 41.08 inclusive.
   59.03: Bonded fibre fabrics and articles of bonded fibre fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated.
   59.08: Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials.
   64.05: Parts of footwear (including uppers, in-soles and screw-on heels), of any material except metal.

2. For cigarettes (tariff heading Ex 24.02), the amount of the duty per net kilogram has been raised from CFA francs 75 to 400. Moreover, the latter articles are relieved of the flat import charge (taxe forfaitaire) of 18 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 April 1979.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing

The Trinidad and Tobago authorities have announced that import licences are no longer required for butter and certain milk products, cocoa powder, corn meal, wheat flour, certain vegetables, meat and certain meat preparations.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (cont'd)

Import licences are now required for fixed vegetable oils, certain prepared or preserved meat and certain non-alcoholic beverages.


TUNISIA

Customs and tax provisions amended

Two texts published in the Official Gazette of the Tunisian Republic, dated 29 December 1978 and 19 January 1979, amend the Tunisian customs and tax régime.

I. Law No. 78-59 of 28 December 1978 (Finance Law 1979) (Official Gazette of 29 December)

Régime for wines

Upon import, the production tax and the consumption tax must henceforth be paid at the time the wines are cleared through customs, except for those wines imported by the Wine Office and for which the said taxes have been suspended.

Encouragement to film production

Except for the tax on customs formalities, the duties and taxes paid on entry into Tunisia have been provisionally suspended on equipment and products necessary for the production of films as well as on the equipment for projecting films in public.

The conditions for granting this exemption will be fixed by decree.

II. Decree No. 79.106 of 13 January 1979 (Official Gazette of 19 January)

The rate of duty and the production tax applicable to the following products have been suspended for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979:

12.10: Mangolds, swedes, fodder roots, hay, lucerne, sainfoin, clover, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products.


Reduction in rates of production tax charged on imports of agricultural equipment

Under Decree No. 78.1103 of 25 December 1978 (Official Gazette, 25 December 1978) and applicable as from 1 January 1979, the rates of the production tax charged on imports have been fixed at 5.3 per cent for producer importers.
and 5.5 per cent for non-producer importers, on the agricultural equipment mentioned below for which the rates had been 11 per cent and 14 per cent since 1 January 1978.

Exemption from the production tax is still maintained in respect of the same equipment when purchased by agricultural co-operatives of officially constituted services.

**Ex 84.21:** Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders;

**Ex 84.24:** Agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation, other than lawn and sports ground rollers;

**Ex 84.25:** Harvesting and threshing machinery; straw and fodder presses; hay or grass mowers; winnowing and similar cleaning machines for seed, grain or leguminous vegetables and egg-grading and other grading machines for agricultural produce (other than those of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry falling within heading No. 84.29):

A. Winnowers and similar machines; egg-grading and other grading machines;

B. Other, excluding hay or grass mowers;

**84.26:** Dairy machinery (including milking machines);

**84.27** Presses, crushers and other machinery, of a kind used in wine-making, cider-making; fruit juice preparation or the like;

**84.28:** Other agricultural, horticultural, poultry-keeping and bee-keeping machinery; germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders;

**87.01 A(a):** Tractors (other than those falling within heading No. 87.07), whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys:

A. Tractors, other than those of sub-heading B:

(a) Agricultural tractors.

TURKEY

New import régime

Decree No. 17072 (Official Journal, 27 January 1979) contains the lists of products whose imports have been liberalized for 1979 and the lists of products which are subject to import quotas. Under the new régime imports of $5 billion will be allowed in 1979. The liberalized lists contain goods amounting to $3.05 billion and the list of goods subject to import quotas $1 billion. Guarantee deposits have to be deposited in a bank amounting to 25 per cent of the f.o.b. value of imports for industry and 40 per cent of the f.o.b. value of other imports.


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

All machinery, equipment and primary products used in industry exempt from customs duties

All machinery, equipment and primary products used in industry are exempt from customs duties. In the eastern region the presidential representative is empowered to endorse single purchases and imports valued at more than Dh 2 million ($520,901) made by government departments. The regulations, established by two presidential decrees, were reported by the official UAE News Agency.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 April 1979.

Abu Dhabi - imports by oil companies

Under Decision No. 20 of the Executive Council of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, adopted on 18 February 1979, oil companies operating in the Emirate must henceforth buy all materials and supplies required by their enterprise on the Abu Dhabi market. In case such goods are not available on the local market, the above-mentioned companies must import them through local firms of which at least 51 per cent of the capital is held by nationals.

It is to be noted that this decision applies also to the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company and its branches, as well as to companies established wholly or partly in association with entrepreneurs carrying out Government projects.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 April 1979.
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)

Abu Dhabi requires labelling of food products in English

The date of entry into effect of Ordinance No. 2 of 1977 regarding the labelling of food products sold in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has been definitively fixed for 15 January 1979. As of that date the labels on imported food products must be printed in English and set out certain required information about the product. The use of Arabic, which had at first been provided for in the Ordinance has been postponed to a later date.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 February 1979.

Abu Dhabi - labelling of beer and other alcoholic beverages

The Health Department of the Municipality of Abu Dhabi has postponed to 13 June 1979 the date of entry into force of Ordinance No. 2 concerning the labelling of food products as regards imported beers.

The postponement is, however, associated with conditions, including the requirement that shipments prior to that date must be accompanied by a document (letter or telex) containing the following information: date of manufacture of the product; date product is no longer to be used; composition of product; list of additives and preservatives used; alcoholic strength. Such a document, duly signed by a representative of the exporting firm - a firm registered by an official authority of the country of origin - must accompany every consignment for every brand and quality of beer.

Furthermore, application of the above-mentioned Ordinance as regards other beverages containing alcohol has been postponed for one year as from 15 January 1979.


Abu Dhabi bans artificial sweeteners

As from 1 December 1978 the Municipality of Abu Dhabi has banned the importation of artificial sweeteners in foodstuffs including soft drinks.


Abu Dhabi - slaughter policy

The Municipality of Abu Dhabi has passed a law whereby all fresh and frozen meat, including poultry, must be killed in accordance with Moslem law ("Hallal" killed). The appropriate certificate stating that slaughter has been conducted in the correct manner must accompany each consignment before an entry permit can be granted.

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)**

**Ras Al Khaimah - changes in import duty**

> From 1 October all imports into Ras Al Khaimah carry a rate of duty of 2 per cent of the cost and freight value except those goods listed below which are exempt:

- Foodstuffs, plants, seeds for sowing, tobacco, rice, wheat and flour, sugar, commercial samples and advertising materials not for sale.

> Duty for goods in transit is 1 per cent.


**Sharjah import duties**

> The import duties into Sharjah, according to customs ordinance 1979, are:

- When the goods are imported by sea: cement and explosives 2 per cent of c.i.f. value; all other goods 3 per cent of c.i.f. value.

- When the goods are imported by air: all goods 2 per cent of c.i.f. value.

> There are also some goods exempt from import duty and some prohibited and restricted items.


Middle East Economic Digest, 9 March 1979.
Anti-Subsidy Proceedings

Extension of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the imposition of countervailing duties

The authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the Trade Act of 1974 to waive the imposition of countervailing duties has been extended. The liquidation of merchandise subject to countervailing duty waivers entered on or after 3 January 1979 will be resumed. No countervailing duties will be collected on those products for which the Secretary had authorized a waiver. Where a deposit of estimated duties had been made because of the expiration of the waiver authority, refunds of the appropriate amounts will be made.

Source: Federal Register, 30 April 1979.

Initiation of investigation

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

- dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch from the European Economic Community, on 30 January 1979;
- tomato products from the European Economic Community, on 30 January 1979;
- pig iron from Spain, on 13 February 1979;
- ferroalloys from Spain, on 6 March 1979;
- certain valves and parts thereof from Japan, on 29 March 1979;
- certain scale and weighing machinery from Japan, on 29 March 1979.

Preliminary countervailing duty determination

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

- certain textiles and textile products from Pakistan, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Mexico, on 12 January 1979;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from Sweden, on 31 January 1979;
- amoxicillin trihydrate from Spain, on 2 February 1979;
- tomato products from the European Economic Community, on 15 March 1979;
- certain fasteners from Japan, on 19 April 1979.


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 this product:

- grain oriented silicon electrical steel from Italy, on 14 February 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 14 February 1979.

Final countervailing duty determination

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

- certain fish from Canada, on 5 January 1979. Both dutiable and duty-free fish are included in this determination. However, countervailing duties on the dutiable fish originating in the Atlantic regions of
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Canada will be waived, based upon actions of the Government of Canada to reduce significantly the bounty or grant and the other criteria for waiver in the law. The case involving duty-free fish originating in the Atlantic regions of Canada is being referred to the International Trade Commission for an injury determination. Fish originating in the rest of Canada have been determined to receive benefits that are de minimis;

- manufacture, production or exportation of certain optic liquid level sensing systems from Canada, on 8 January 1979;

- bicycle tyres and tubes from the Republic of Korea, on 12 January 1979;

- non-rubber footwear from Argentina, on 17 January 1979;

- leather wearing apparel from Argentina, on 17 January 1979;

- papermaking machines and parts thereof from Finland, on 20 February 1979;

- oleoresins from Spain, on 28 February 1979;

- ampicillin trihydrate and its salts from Spain, on 22 March 1979;

- oleoresins from India, on 9 April 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 5, 8, 12 and 17 January, 20 and 28 February, 22 March and 9 April 1979.

Modification of final countervailing duty order and new rates of countervailing duty

The United States Treasury Department modified final countervailing duty orders and determined to impose new rates of countervailing duty applicable on the imports of:

- chains and parts thereof, of cast iron, iron or steel from Italy, on 17 January 1979;

- vitamin K from Spain, on 17 January 1979;

- unwrought zinc from Spain, on 17 January 1979;

- bottle green olives from Spain, on 17 January 1979;

- non-rubber footwear from Spain, on 17 January 1979;

- certain textiles and textile products from Colombia, on 17 January 1979;

- certain textiles and textile products from India, on 17 January 1979;

- certain textiles, textile products and leather goods from Uruguay, on 22 March 1979 (revocation of final countervailing duty order);

- cheese from Austria, on 10 April 1979 (revocation of countervailing duty determination);
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- radial steel belted tyres from Canada, on 13 April 1979;
- certain fasteners from Japan on 19 April 1979 (rescission of countervailing duty order).


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:

- spun acrylic yarn from Japan, on 4 January 1979;
- carbon steel plate from Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, on 9 January 1979;
- 45 r.p.m. adapters (flat and spindle) from the United Kingdom on 2 February 1979;
- certain steel I-Beams from Belgium, on 9 February 1979;
- sodium acetate from Canada, on 29 March 1979;
- certain steel wire nails from the Republic of Korea, on 20 April 1979;
- sugars and syrups from Canada, on 30 April 1979.

The United States International Trade Commission instituted an investigation with respect to the following products:

- perchloroethylene from Belgium, France and Italy, on 8 February 1979;
- sugar from Belgium, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, on 1 March 1979;
- rayon staple fibre from Italy, on 7 March 1979;
- methyl alcohol from Canada, on 5 April 1979;
- certain steel wire nails from the Republic of Korea, on 20 April 1979;
- steel wire coat hangers from Canada, on 20 April 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 4 and 9 January, 2, 8 and 9 February, 1, 7 and 29 March, 5, 20 and 30 April 1979.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Determination of dumping

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

- rayon staple fibre from France and Finland, on 20 February 1979;
- bicycle tyres and tubes from the Republic of Korea, on 13 April 1979.

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


Source: Federal Register, 20 February, 21 March and 13 April 1979.

Determination of no injury

The United States International Trade Commission determined that there was no injury or likelihood of injury or prevention of establishment of an industry by reason of sales of the following products:

- nails from Canada, on 1 February 1979;
- certain 45 r.p.m. adaptors from the United Kingdom, on 1 March 1979;
- silicon metal from Canada, on 5 March 1979.


Determination to modify or revoke dumping findings

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

- viscose rayon staple fibre from Finland and France, on 10 January 1979;
- elemental sulphur from Canada, on 8 February 1979 (tentative determination);
- portland gray cement from Portugal, on 7 March 1979;
- aminoacetic acid from France, on 7 March 1979;
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- whole dried eggs from Holland, on 7 March 1979;
- certain clear sheet glass from France, on 7 March 1979;
- asbestos cement pipe from Japan, on 7 March 1979;
- certain large powers transformers from Italy, on 22 March 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 10 January, 8 February, 7 and 22 March 1979.

Termination of anti-dumping investigation

The United States Treasury Department terminated the anti-dumping investigation with respect to the following product:
- carbon steel plate from the United Kingdom, on 28 February 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 28 February 1979.

Withholding of appraisement

The United States Treasury Department decided to withhold the appraisement of imports of the following products:
- perchloroethylene from Belgium, France, Italy, on 2 February 1979;
- certain carbon steel plate from Poland, on 5 February 1979 (first finding under the trigger-price mechanism);
- sugar from Belgium, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, on 12 February 1979;
- condenser paper from Finland, on 20 February 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 2, 5, 12 and 20 February 1979.

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

The United States International Trade Commission initiated an investigation 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 product:
- certain fish and certain shellfish from Canada, on 18 January 1979.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

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

- wool yarns from Brazil and Uruguay, on 12 February 1979;
- gloves and glove linings from Brazil, on 28 February 1979;
- certain leather wearing apparel from Colombia and Brazil on 22 February 1979;
- certain fish and shell fish from Canada, on 9 April 1979;
- oleoresins from India, on 13 April 1979.


Proceedings under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974

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

- machine needles, on 7 February 1979.


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 rotary scraping tools, on 3 January 1979;
- certain precision resistor chips, on 11 January 1979 (investigation No. 337-TA-63);
- certain high-voltage circuit interrupters and components thereof, on 15 March 1979;
- certain precision resistor chips, on 17 April 1979 (investigation No. 337-TA-65).

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

- certain centrifugal trash pumps, on 14 February 1979;
- certain combination locks, on 16 February 1979;
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- alternating pressure pads, on 23 February 1979 (parties have entered into a settlement agreement);

- certain attaché cases, on 7 March 1979;

- certain synthetic gemstones, on 20 March 1979 (settlement agreement);

- certain apparatus for the continuous production of copper rod, on 29 March 1979;

- certain cigarette holders, on 29 March 1979;

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

- certain roller units, on 14 February 1979;

- certain flexible foam sandals, on 21 February 1979.


Revision of steel trigger prices

The Treasury Department published in the Federal Register of 23 January 1979 a notice announcing (a) new trigger base prices and "extras" for a variety of stainless steel wire products, (b) more complete coverage and additional "extras" for carbon wire products, and (c) an adjustment to the previously announced trigger price for continuous buttwelded pipe.

Tariff increase on lag screws or bolts

On 4 January 1979, the President of the United States issued a Proclamation granting relief in the form of a tariff increase over a three-year period with respect to imports of lag screws or bolts. An ad valorem tariff of 15 per cent will be imposed:

(a) in lieu of the existing rates applicable to products provided in items 646.49 and 646.63 of the Tariff Schedule of the United States (TSUS);

(b) in addition to existing rates applicable to products, provided in items 646.54 and 646.56 of the TSUS.

Source: L/4742 and Add.6.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Global quota on imports of wood and plastic clothes-pins

On 23 February 1979, the President of the United States issued a Proclamation providing a global quota on imports of wood and plastic clothes-pins (Tariff Schedules of the United States 790.05). The global quota limits the importation of clothes-pins valued at no more than US$1.70 a gross to 2 million gross annually for three years.

Source: L/4759 and Add.1

Bilateral textile agreement

The United States has concluded a three-year bilateral agreement with Japan under the terms of the Multifibre Arrangement.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 30 January 1979.

Unilateral measure under the Multifibre Arrangement

The United States took a unilateral measure under Article 3:5 of the MFA with regard to imports of brassières from the Dominican Republic. The measure became effective 12 March 1979. The two parties have agreed to resume consultations with a view to arriving at a mutually satisfactory solution.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/431.

Generalized System of Preferences: recent modifications

The 1979 annual review of petitions seeking changes in the list of eligible GSP products resulted in the addition of twenty-one items to the GSP list and the deletion of four items from the list. Imports of twenty-one added items amounted to some $200 million in 1978, about one half of which came from beneficiary developing countries. Imports of four deleted items amounted to about $327 million, about $126 million of which came from beneficiary developing countries. Changes in the GSP scheme, required by the competitive need limitation provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, were also introduced (Section 504 (c)).

Source: L/4299/Add.10.

URUGUAY

Import tariff reductions

The Government has reduced to 35 per cent the import tariffs relating to various food products, including beef, processed meat, poultry, milk products, animal feed, potatoes and other vegetables, cereals and oil seeds.

URUGUAY (cont'd)

Exemptions from port charges

The Government has extended until the end of 1979 the period during which imports of agricultural capital equipment will be exempted from all port charges, including merchandise handling fee and service charges.


Import surcharge reductions

Decree No. 736/78, published in the Diario Oficial of 10 January 1979, reduces the import surcharge rates of 150 per cent and 110 per cent to 110 per cent and 90 per cent respectively, as from 1 January 1979. Furthermore, all capital goods will be subject to the minimum surcharge of 10 per cent.


VENEZUELA

Import tariff increases

Ministry of Finance Resolution Nos. 2369 and 2370/79 increased substantially import duties for certain zinc, lead and chrome products (tariff No. 2847) and certain other metal products (No. 83.08) from 5 per cent to 80 per cent. The import tariff for certain paints (32.07.89.99) was increased from 1 per cent to 80 per cent.


Import tariff decreases and temporary tariff suspensions

Ministerio de Hacienda Resolution No. 2233 has reduced to 1 per cent the import duty on cigarette paper falling within tariff headings 48.01, 48.10 and 48.15, but permission will be required by the Ministry for their import.

Decree 2931 (Gaceta Oficial, 19 January 1979) announced that import tariffs on prefabricated housing units intended for urban development and authorized by the National Urban Development Fund are suspended until 31 July 1979.


Zaire

Reduction of certain revenue duties

The Government of Zaire have announced the unilateral reduction of certain revenue duties established in their tariff of import duties, including complete exemption for certain products. Some twenty-five products are involved.

Source: MTN/30.