GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

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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.

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ARGENTINA

Temporary tariff reductions

The Ministry of Economy announced the reduction of import duties on the following products for the period 19 April to 19 October:

Rice (from 10 per cent to zero), malt (from 10 per cent to zero), malt extracts (10 per cent to zero), dry beer yeast (20 per cent to 5 per cent), leather shoes (55 per cent to 45 per cent), tiles (43 per cent to 20 per cent), bricks (15 per cent to zero), seed planting machinery (45 per cent to 40 per cent), automatic milking machinery (45 per cent to 37 per cent).

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 694 reduced, until 31 December 1979, import duty on a number of chemical products, such as styrol (from 35 to 10 per cent), naphthalene (from 25 to 5 per cent), polyethylene (from 38 to 20 per cent), polystyrol, polymere, styrol-acryl, nitril- mix- polymere and acryl- nitril- butadien- styrol- mix polymere (from 38 to 15 per cent). Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 695 reduced the import duty for copper products until 31 December 1979 to zero.

The Ministry of Economy decided to reduce until 31 December 1979, import duty rates on a number of products which are either not produced in Argentina or which are insufficiently classified in the tariff nomenclature. This measure concerns certain materials to produce polyester (Resolution No. 729), certain tractors (Resolution No. 731), dextran (Resolution No. 732), sterilizing equipment (Resolution No. 733), vehicles for earthquake research (Resolution No. 734), and certain other mechanical equipment made of special steel (Resolution No. 735).

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 August 1979.

Import tariff reduction for trucks and buses

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 752, published on 7 July 1979, has decreed a reduction in import tariffs covering trucks and buses. Import tariffs on commercial vehicles are now based on $3.60 per kg. (formerly $6.00 per kg.).


Import tariff reductions for capital equipment

The Ministry of Economy has, by Resolution No. 493, lowered the import tariffs of some 1,221 capital equipment items. Of these 1,221 items some 1,098 are boilers, machines and other mechanical appliances, 120 are items of electrical equipment, machines and parts for electronic industry, and three cover mechanical-handling equipment and loaders. The items affected by this tariff reduction were previously included in the sliding scale tariff reduction that was to end in 1984 with a maximum tariff of between 20 and 27 per cent ad valorem. This sliding scale has been abandoned for these 1,221 items and the final tariff ratings applied from now.

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Import tariff reductions for colour television sets

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 751 prescribes that imported colour television sets will be subject to an import duty of 60 per cent in 1980 of 55 per cent in 1981, of 54 per cent in the first quarter of 1982, followed by quarterly reductions to 35 per cent as of 1 January 1984. At the same time the c.i.f. minimum prices (aforos) for colour television sets were set at $350 (12 to 14 inch screens), $450 (14 to 20 inch screens), $600 (20 to 25 inch screens) and $660 (more than 25 inch screens). Imports of colour television sets are prohibited until 31 January 1980.


LAFTA preferential tariffs

Decrees Nos. 1436, 1470 and 1471 introduced new preferential tariff rates of 2 per cent for electronic cash registers and typewriters, of 2 to 55 per cent for photographic products and of 1 to 5 per cent for certain chemical materials, except for tariff position 38.13.0.02, which will remain subject to a rate of 40 per cent. The products have to originate in LAFTA countries.


AUSTRALIA

Tariff alterations: miscellaneous industrial machinery, certain chemical products, confectionery and travel goods

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Miscellaneous Industrial Machinery, the Australian Government has decided that as from 22 August 1979 goods previously dutiable at more than 15 per cent would continue at the higher rates earlier applicable for a further five years and then reduce to 15 per cent, while goods previously dutiable at 15 per cent or less, with limited exceptions, would become dutiable at 15 per cent.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Chemical Products (Part A), the Government decided that most of the goods under reference would be dutiable, as from 22 August 1979, at minimum rates, the exceptions being:

(a) gelatine (35.03.1) to be dutiable at 20 per cent under the General and Preferential tariffs;

(b) charges for fire extinguishers (38.17.9) to be dutiable at 25 per cent under the General and Preferential tariffs;

(c) calcium and sodium cyclamate (29.30.1) to be dutiable at 50 per cent under the General and Preferential tariffs, phasing down to 20 per cent over a five-year period.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Confectionery, Chocolate and Cocoa products, the Government has decided that, as from 22 August 1979, goods under reference previously dutiable at minimum rates would continue to be so dutiable, duties on imports of nut pastes and meals (17.04.2) would be reduced to minimum rates, and other goods under reference would be dutiable at 20 per cent from General and Preferential sources.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on travel goods, brief cases, toilet cases, vanity cases and cases for sporting equipment etc., falling within tariff items 39.07 or 42.02, the Australian Government has decided that:

(a) Suitcases, trunks, attaché cases, and executive cases (not being goods of leather or of composition leather), and certain moulded plastic cases, other than incomplete goods, would be dutiable at 45 per cent under the General and Preferential tariffs until 1 July 1980, when they would become dutiable at 30 per cent. Incomplete goods would become dutiable at 30 per cent immediately;

(b) Brief cases, folios and the like, and other moulded goods under reference, would become dutiable at 30 per cent under the General and Preferential tariffs. Other goods under reference would be dutiable at 30 per cent under the General tariff and 25 per cent under the Preferential tariff until 1 July 1980, following which minimum duty rates, subject to internal commitments, would apply.


Tariff changes and bounty payments: injection moulding machines

Following consideration of the Industries Assistance Commission's report, the Australian Government announced that as from 22 May 1979 injection moulding machines would be dutiable at 15 per cent. A bounty would be payable on machines produced and sold for use in Australia, as from that date. In the first year, the bounty would be paid at 45 per cent of the value-added in the manufacture of the goods, reducing to 35, 25, 15 and 5 per cent respectively in subsequent years. The bounty payments would be discontinued at the end of the fifth year.


Tariff quota allocations: textiles and clothing

The Australian Government announced on 5 July 1979 the global tariff quota levels for a range of textiles and clothing for the period 1 September 1979 to 29 February 1980. The tariff quota levels are generally similar to those
obtaining previously, with certain increases or reductions on some items. Full interchangeability between woven woollen wool and wool blend fabrics, on the one hand, and woven worsted wool and wool blend fabrics, on the other, was authorized both for the quota period 1 March 1979 to 31 August 1979 and for the quota period beginning 1 September 1979.


**Temporary assistance: insulators**

The Australian Government has decided to continue the temporary duties applying to insulators falling within tariff item 85.25 until 30 June 1980, except in the case of certain fence insulators, which as from 10 October 1979 have been dutiable at 37.5 per cent from General sources, 30 per cent from Preferential, Developing Country and New Zealand sources and free when of Papua New Guinea origin. Previous arrangements, under which one unit could be imported at a concessional rate of duty for every three insulators purchased or irrevocably committed for delivery from Australian production, are being continued.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/166, 10 August 1979; No. 79/176, 23 August 1979.

**Continuation of short-term assistance: brandy**

The Australian Government has announced that pending further consideration of the Industries Assistance Commission's report on spirits and spirituous liquors and a decision on that report, short-term assistance for brandy producers would be continued. Accordingly, tariff quota allocations would be made for the period 22 August 1979 to 21 February 1980.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/177, 23 August 1979.

**Discontinuation of tariff quota: industrial vices**

Tariff quota restrictions on industrial vices were discontinued on and from 6 June 1979.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/115, 7 June 1979.
Discontinuation of tariff quotas: endless chain hand operated pulley tackle and hoists

Tariff quota restrictions on endless chain hand operated pulley tackle and hoists were discontinued as from 6 July 1979.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/147, 12 July 1979.

Dumping inquiries: initiation and termination

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

- vacuum metallized film from the United Kingdom;
- high voltage instrument transformers from the United Kingdom and Sweden;
- power transformers having a MVA rating of 10 or greater from the United Kingdom, Sweden and Finland;
- xanthates from Belgium;
- domestic refrigerators up to 300 litres internal capacity and domestic freezers of the upright type from 200 litres to 300 litres internal capacity from Yugoslavia;
- textured polyamide hosiery yarn, 2.2 tex and under, from Japan and the United States;
- certain carton boards from Finland, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany;
- fluid cracking catalysts from the United Kingdom.

Pending completion of overseas inquiries dumping cash securities were imposed on imports, entered for home consumption, of xanthates, domestic refrigerators up to 300 litres internal capacity and domestic freezers of the upright type from 200 litres to 300 litres internal capacity and certain carton boards from the respective sources referred to above.

Anti-dumping inquiries in respect of vacuum metallized film from the United Kingdom were subsequently terminated, as were the inquiries, initiated earlier, in respect of solar modules sold by an enterprise located in the United States. In neither case was evidence revealed of exports at prices below current normal values.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Imposition of anti-dumping duties

The Australian Government has imposed anti-dumping duties on the following items:

- titanium dioxide pigments exported from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States to Australia after 28 May 1979;
- steel jerricans having a capacity exceeding 15 litres but not exceeding 25 litres exported from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Taiwan to Australia on or after 1 June 1979;
- xanthates exported from the Federal Republic of Germany to Australia.

In addition, the amount of the dumping duty payable on imports of xanthates from Spain has been altered.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 79/107, 1 June 1979; No. 79/109, 1 June 1979, and No. 79/155, 25 July 1979.

Import prohibition: whale products

After considering the report of the Inquiry into Whales and Whaling, the Australian Government has decided that the importation into Australia of all whale products and goods containing them will be prohibited from 1 January 1981, irrespective of their country of origin. Under present arrangements, such commodities from member countries of the International Whaling Commission only are permitted importation.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/89, 4 May 1979.

Lifting of import prohibition: margarine

The Australian Government has announced that it had accepted the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendation on imported margarine, and that item 16 in the Third Schedule to the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations was being repealed to remove the restriction on imported margarine.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/102, 24 May 1979.

Extension of assistance programme: textiles, clothing and footwear

The Australian Government announced on 11 July 1979 that it had decided to extend the current three-year programme of assistance to the textiles, clothing and footwear industries by one year, until 30 June 1981 in the case of footwear and brassières and until 31 August 1981 in the case of textiles
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

and other apparel. Adjustments to tariff and import quota levels would continue to be made in the light of advice from the Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Review Committee.

Men's and boys' industrial overalls would become subject to tariff quota arrangements if and when imports of such goods in any three successive months exceed 75,000 units. The bounty paid on the production of certain polyester/cotton fabrics and yarns would be continued at current levels until 31 August 1981. The import surveillance system on hand knitting yarns would also continue.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/149, 13 July 1979.

Import quotas: footwear and foundation garments

The Australian Government has determined import quota allocations for footwear and foundation garments for the period 1 July 1979 to 31 December 1979 as follows: footwear with leather uppers, 2.1 million pairs; footwear with non-leather uppers, 8.23 million pairs; thong sandals having a value for duty less than $A 0.35 per pair, 1.55 million pairs; thong sandals having a value for duty from $A 0.35 per pair to less than $A 2.00 per pair, 1.868 million pairs; parts for footwear, $A 1.0067 million; brassières, 1.33 million pairs.

The Australian Government has also decided to increase to 15 per cent the proportion of their quota for footwear with leather uppers that importers are authorized to use to import footwear with non-leather uppers.

With effect from 1 July 1979, Chapter 64 of the Australian Customs Tariff has been restructured, with a view to simplifying import licensing procedures for footwear.

The threshold price level for the exemption of high priced footwear from import licensing restrictions was increased from $A 24 per pair to $A 25 per pair as from 1 July 1979. The Australian Government has announced that the threshold level will be further increased, to $A 26 per pair, as from 1 January 1980.


Continuation and increase of import quota: sheets or plates of iron and steel

The Australian Government has decided to continue the import licensing restrictions, introduced on 1 July 1978, on certain sheets or plates of iron or steel for a further twelve months as from 1 July 1979. The import quota applying to these goods has been increased from 162,500 tons in the 1978/79 quota year to 175,000 tons in 1979/80.

AUSTRALIA (cont’d)

Import quota increase: passenger motor vehicles

The Australian Government has decided that the final global import quota for completely built-up passenger motor vehicles for 1979 would be 93,000 units. An interim global quota for 1979 of 90,000 units had been allocated late in 1978.


Termination of import licensing restrictions: fixed resistors

The Australian Government announced on 9 May 1979 that it had decided to terminate forthwith import licensing restrictions on fixed resistors falling within item 85.19.1 of the Australian Customs Tariff.

Source: L/4603/Add.1

Termination of import quotas: domestic chest-type freezers

Import licensing restrictions on domestic chest-type freezers having a gross internal capacity of not more than 350 litres were discontinued on and from 10 August 1979. Imports of these goods have also been relieved of the 12.5 per cent special additional duty applicable to imports of certain goods subject to tariff quota or import licensing restrictions.


Two per cent revenue customs duty

With effect from 1 July 1979, an ad valorem revenue customs duty of 2 per cent has been imposed on goods admitted under items 19 and 25 of Schedule 2 to the Customs Tariff Act (certain new exclusions to item 25 were announced) and, with the exceptions below, on goods substantially free or on which no duty is payable under their normal tariff classification. The exceptions are:

- crude petroleum or bituminous oils to which item 27.09 and enriched or topped crudes to which sub-item 27.10.1 in Schedule 1 to the Customs Tariff Act applies;

- goods of New Zealand, Papua New Guinea or Developing Country Origin;

- items in Schedule 2 to the Customs Tariff Act (other than items 19 or 25);

- goods bound to a free rate under GATT or other international arrangements.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Temporary assistance: sacks, bags and certain polyolefin fabrics

The Australian Government has decided that short-term assistance in respect of sacks, bags and certain polyolefin fabrics should continue to apply until 31 December 1980, but with some reductions in the additional fixed duty rates as of 1 July 1979. However, the fixed rate portion of the duty has been increased on bags and sacks not for use in sizes as imported.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/136, 1 July 1979.

Withdrawal of developing country preference: certain electric motors from Yugoslavia

With effect from 15 June 1979, Yugoslavia has been excluded from the developing country margin of tariff preference on certain electric motors falling within tariff item 85.01.12.


Under arrangements for the issue of quotas for the import of certain goods from developing countries at special quota rates of duty during the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, the Australian Government has made certain alterations designed to help overcome the problem of under-utilization of quotas by some quota holders.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/71, April 1979.

AUSTRIA

Standards: food emulsifiers

Austrian decree No. 308/1979 of 14 May 1979 (published in Bundesgesetzblatt No. 106 of 17 July 1979) fixes standards for the use and incorporation of emulsifying, stabilizing, thickening and gelling agents in foodstuffs. The decree will come into effect on 1 January 1981. However foodstuffs incorporating such agents in conformity with previous legislation but not with the new decree can continue to be traded until 31 December 1981.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 September 1979.
AUSTRIA (cont'd)

Standards: mushrooms

Austrian decree of 14 May 1979 (published in Bundesgesetzblatt No. 85 of 12 June 1979) bans the trade of edible mushrooms, fresh or dehydrated, other than those specified in an annex to the decree. The decree comes into effect 1 July 1979. In some cases only certain of these authorized mushrooms can be traded in dehydrated form. In addition it is not allowed to trade in mixed species or in mushroom parts wherein the species cannot be determined. This ban however only applies to trade in fresh or dehydrated mushrooms and not to mushrooms otherwise processed.


Standards: plastic pipes

Austrian decree No. 337/1979 of 11 July 1979 (published in the Bundesgesetzblatt No. 115 of 30 July 1979) sets marking standards for plastic pipes (CCN No. 39.02) usually used for water supplying installations. The decree which enters into force on 1 August 1979 specifies inter alia that markings must be clearly visible, legible, durable, in German using Roman characters and Arabic numerals, and affixed as shown in an annex.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 September 1979.

Standards: pork

Austrian decree of 29 January 1979 (published in the Bundesgesetzblatt of 9 May 1979) fixes quality standards for pork half-carasses traded in Austria. The decree enters into force on 1 July 1979. Inter alia, each pork half-carass must show in clearly visible and indelible characters of at least 2.5 cm. the origin, quality class, and weight group of the product. Imported merchandise must be accompanied by a control certificate drawn up by the competent authorities of the country of origin based on a model format for quality classification established in the Austrian decree. A control tax of S 4/100 kgs. (minimum S 20) is collected at importation.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6-13 August 1979.

BANGLADESH

Import duty changes

The Government of Bangladesh announced, in its annual budget of 2 June 1979, changes to import duties affecting items falling under 277 CCN four-digit headings. These changes included reductions in duty on: certain iron and steel products from 35 per cent to 25 per cent or from 25 per
BANGLADESH (cont'd)

cent to 12.5 per cent; industrial chemicals from 115 per cent to between 65 per cent and 50 per cent; bitumen from 100 per cent to 75 per cent; cement from 20 per cent to 5 per cent; buses from 25 per cent to 10 per cent; and motor cycles up to 75 c.c. from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. Duties were increased on motor cars having an engine capacity of 1,000-1,650 c.c. by margins of between 15 per cent and 50 per cent; the duty on motor cars with larger engines was raised from 200 per cent to 300 per cent.


BARBADOS

Import licensing for certain vegetables

The Barbados authorities have introduced import licensing for tariff number 07.04 (dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables) and ex 21.07.9 (frozen French fries, frozen potato chips).


BELIZE

Import licensing

The Belize authorities announced that imports of construction steel and cement no longer require an import licence.

Import licences are, however, now required for imports of toilet soap of all kinds.


BENIN

Certain goods placed under quota

Under Decree No. 79.124 of 25 May 1979, imports into Benin of the following goods and sub-products thereof have been brought under quota; the quota is set at 50 per cent of the volume of the corresponding imports in the preceding year: sugar; biscuits and confectionery; spaghetti, macaroni and the like and preserved foodstuffs; mineral waters and non-alcoholic beverages; beer; wadding, gauze and similar articles; perfumery and toilet preparations; candles; printed woven fabrics; knitted and crocheted goods; household and
BENIN (cont'd)

Table linen, undergarments, ready-made clothing; footwear; ceramic articles; kitchen utensils of aluminium; motor bicycles; articles of plastic material; mirrors and glassware; cement; vegetable and animal oils; tomato concentrates; fruit juices; yam flakes; unbleached woven fabric; petroleum products; marble; phosphates; iron; wrapping paper; matches; sawn wood; soap and fertilizers and phytosanitary products.

In exceptional cases, derogations may be granted under Joint Order by the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Industry.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6-13 August 1979.

Special import charge established

Under Order No. 79-30 of 15 May 1979, a customs charge designated "special charge for customs equipment" has been established as from 1 May 1979. Under Decree No. 79-107 of 15 May 1979, the rate of this charge was set at 0.75 per cent of the C.I.F. value of goods imported into the customs territory of Benin.

The following products are exempt from the above-mentioned charge:

04.01 and 04.02: Milk
ex 07.01: Potatoes, other than seed potatoes
10.06: Rice
ex 11.01: Flour of wheat or of meslin
ex 15.07: Crude groundnut oil
ex 16.02: Corned beef
ex 16.04: Preserved sardines and pilchards
17.01: Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid
ex 25.01: Salt
ex chapters 27 and 29: Hydrocarbons
30.03: Pharmaceutical specialities
55.06: Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale
ex 55.09: Woven fabrics of cotton containing at least 85 per cent by weight of cotton, unbleached, bleached, dyed, manufactured from yarns of several colours, printed.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6-13 August 1979.
BOLIVIA

Import tariff increases

The Bolivian Government decided to increase import tariff rates for a number of products which are to be produced domestically. The increases affect tariff chapters 37 (photographic products), 38 (chemicals), 76 (aluminium articles) and 84 (ovens for industry and laboratories).

The Bolivian Government furthermore abolished the import prohibition for vans and trucks and, at the same time, it imposed new tariff rates on these vehicles in order to protect domestic production. Tariff rates for "similar" vehicles were increased by 60 per cent. Vans are now subject to a new rate of 68 per cent and trucks with a gross weight of up to 17 tons to a rate of 143 per cent. In addition the importer has to pay three types of levies of 3, 8 and 1 per cent (a total of 12 per cent).


Import tariff decreases

The Government of Bolivia decreased the import tariff rates for a number of products required by agriculture. Furthermore, imports of parts for vans and trucks to be assembled in Bolivia are subject to lower tariff rates. Parts for vans are subject to tariff rates of 25 per cent, parts for trucks are, according to their weight, subject to rates of 8 to 16 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 July and 17 August 1978.

BRAZIL

Exemptions from deposit requirement

Banco Central Resolution 555 of 27 June exempts imports of printing equipment and machinery from the deposit requirement of Resolution 354 of 2 December 1975 as altered by Resolution 443 of 14 September 1977, provided there are no nationally produced similar goods and the import is made by either a newspaper or book-printing company with the approval of the Council for Industrial Development (CDI).


Extension of import duty surcharge

Decree-Law No. 1685 of 25 June extends up to 30 June 1980 the import duty surcharge on some 3,500 "superfluous" items established by Decree-Laws Nos. 1334 of 25 June and 1364 of 28 November 1974. The duty rates were increased by 30 to 100 percentage points by these Decree-Laws.

Termination of investigation

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

- single use syringes from the United States on 21 June 1979.

Source: Notice of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 16 August 1979.

Preliminary determination of dumping

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

- 12 gauge shotshells (ammunition) from the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary on 29 June 1979;
- stainless steel, screwed end, cast pipe fittings from South Africa on 5 July 1979;
- high school and college yearbooks from the United States on 29 August 1979.

Source: Notices of the Anti-dumping Tribunal, 3 and 5 July 1979.
Notice of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 29 August 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:

- waterproof rubber footwear and snowmobile boots from Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Republic of Korea, on 25 May 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:

- steam traps and pipeline strainers from the United States, on 31 August 1979.


Rescission of findings

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

- tetanus immune globulin (human) from the United States, on 18 July 1979;
- frozen, prepared, precooked dinners from the United States, on 18 July 1979.

CHILE

Easing of non-tariff barriers

Ministry of Interior Decree 2,345, published in the Official Gazette, 6 April, gives details of administrative procedures about imports which can now be completed after clearance of the goods through customs.

This Decree, although issued as a result of derestricion policies, has a direct connexion with foreign trade operations as it removes or eases a series of non-tariff barriers to trade which demanded the completion of formalities such as approval certificates, sanitation documents (in the case of food products and live animals) etc.


Decree Law 2563 stipulates that the payment of import duties and other supplementary charges on imports of machinery or motor vehicles and their components or spares (up to 20 per cent of their value) may be paid in semi-annual instalments over a period of seven years, provided that the value of each instalment is not less than US$2,500.


COLOMBIA

Import duty reductions from Andean Group

Under agreements made during the Cartagena meeting of the Heads of State, on 26-28 May, of the five countries' members of the Andean Group, the Government has reduced import duties on 2,400 tariff items concerning goods imported from these countries.


DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Import prohibitions

The Government of the Dominican Republic has prohibited imports of various clothing, food and soap products in order to offset the cost of the country's oil imports, which had risen by an estimated US$56 million as a result of the recent OPEC price increases.


ECUADOR

Temporary tariff exemption for generators

On 8 May 1979 the Government of Ecuador published Decree 3427 which exempts electricity generating equipment and related spare parts from all import duties during 1979. The Decree also permits the setting up of special lines of credit to finance the purchase of such equipment.

EGYPT

Easing of customs clearance procedures for goods exempted from import licensing

Law 43 companies, which operate under the open-door policy, will be able to clear goods exempted from licensing (goods bought through banks which do not need import licences) through customs without prior permission. A letter of contents from the "General Authority for Investment and Free Zones" will constitute sufficient documentation. Exemption will cover raw materials and products such as spare parts and necessary equipment.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 June 1979.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Tariff quota

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1029/79 opened, for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, a duty-free Community tariff quota of 6,700 tonnes for fresh eels (live or dead), chilled or frozen, falling within sub-heading ex 03.01 A II of the Common Customs Tariff, intended for processing by curing or skinning enterprises or for use in the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No.16.04 of the Common Customs Tariff. (The tariff quota is 600 tonnes higher than the quota established for 1978/79. See Survey No. 3.)


Temporary suspension of customs duties on aircraft

Council Regulation (EEC) No.992/79 totally suspended, for the period 1 July to 31 December 1979, the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty for mechanically propelled aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kilograms.


Suspension of imports

Commission Regulation (EEC) No.1629/79 suspended all Community imports of frozen hake, whole, headless or in pieces, as well as frozen fillets of hake.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

The suspension does not apply to imports of products which comply with the reference prices set out in an Annex to the Regulation. The items to be taken into account in determining whether an import complies with the reference prices are:

(a) the free-at-Community frontier price, before customs clearance;
(b) unloading costs.


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:

- Fibre building board originating in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Spain, on 9 May 1979.
- Lithium hydroxide originating in the USSR and the United States, on 19 May 1979.
- Certain acrylic fibres originating in Greece, Japan, Spain, Turkey and the United States, on 12 June 1979.
- Certain angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished from coils for re-rolling, universal plates, hoop, strip, sheets or plates, originating in Romania, on 12 June 1979.
- Cotton yarn (NIMEXE code 55.05-21 to 98) from Turkey, on 3 August 1979.
- Saccharin and its salts originating in China, Japan and the United States, on 17 August 1979.
- Stereo cassette tape heads originating in Japan, on 17 August 1979.
- Canned peaches originating in Greece, on 24 August 1979.
- Mechanical alarm clocks originating in China, Hong Kong, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and the USSR, on 24 August 1979.
- Mounted piezo-electric quartz crystal units originating in Japan, South Korea and the United States, on 29 August 1979.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

The Commission of the European Communities terminated anti-dumping/anti-subsidy investigations on imports of the following products:

1. Certain tubes of iron or steel originating in Spain. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 18 November 1977.) In the course of these investigations an undertaking was given on the exports concerned that satisfied the Commission that the introduction of protective measures was unnecessary.

2. Certain fishing nets and netting of polyamides originating in Norway. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 20 April 1979.) In the course of these investigations an undertaking was given on the exports concerned that satisfied the Commission that the introduction of protective measures was unnecessary at present.

3. Unalloyed wrought titanium originating in Japan. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 17 December 1977.) On 17 August 1979, the Commission announced that having regard to the development of the situation it was not considered necessary at present to introduce defensive measures. The procedure was accordingly terminated.

4. Certain galvanized steel sheets and plates originating in Canada. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 24 January 1978.) On 29 August 1979, the Commission announced that having regard to the development of the situation, it was not considered necessary at present to introduce defensive measures. The procedure was accordingly closed.

5. Vinyl acetate originating in the United States of America. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 22 August 1978.) On 2 May 1979, the Commission announced that the information obtained contained evidence of dumping during the investigation period. However, having regard to all circumstances and in particular to the sharp decline of exports to the Community since July 1978, the institution of protective measures was not warranted at present. The procedure was accordingly terminated.


Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

On 17 May 1979, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty of 40 per cent on imports of DNBP (Dinoseb) herbicide from Romania.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Extension of GSP scheme with regard to textile items

By Regulation No. 1195/79, the Council of Ministers extended the existing GSP scheme in the textile sector for a further six-month period ending 31 December 1979, with an increase of 5 per cent in the quantitative levels.


Quantitative limits under textile bilateral agreements

Quantitative limits for the period January 1978 to December 1982, of textile imports from countries with which the EEC has concluded bilateral agreements, is contained in Council Regulation No. 1176/79. The Regulation gives the total Community levels by country of origin, as well as the regional breakdown. Regional breakdown between member States is definitive for the years 1978 and 1979. The breakdown relevant to each of 1980, 1981 and 1982 is indicative and is published for information. The definitive version for each of these years shall be subject to Council Regulations.


Bilateral textile agreement with China

The secretariat has been informed by the Commission that the Community has initialled a textile agreement with the Peoples' Republic of China.

Bilateral textile agreement with Bulgaria

An agreement was initialled by the EEC and Bulgaria with regard to imports of textile items during the calendar years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982. The agreement is being applied de facto, pending Community legislation.


Supplementary textile quotas for participants in Berlin Trade Fair

Participating countries, in the Berlin Trade Fair in September 1979, which have concluded bilateral textile agreements with the EEC, have been allocated supplementary quotas over the agreed quotas in the agreements, in respect of such contracts as signed during the Fair. These quotas have been allocated to the Federal Republic of Germany. The validity of import authorizations for such contracts shall be for the period October 1979 to 31 December 1980. The beneficiary countries are Brazil, India, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Agreement on imports of wool tops

The EEC has negotiated an agreement with Argentina with respect to imports of wool tops, for the period of 1979 to 1982. Pending Community legislation this arrangement is being applied on a de facto basis.


Amendments to rules of origin with respect to certain textile items

Two Commission Regulations have amended the determination of origin with respect to sails and tents, and certain gloves, mittens and mitts.


Quotas on exports of woven fabrics of regenerated discontinuous textile fibres from Thailand

Under the provisions of its bilateral agreement with Thailand, the Commission has introduced quotas on imports into Italy, of woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste) other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics (including terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics. Quotas have been fixed for agreement years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982.


Imports of certain textile items from Hong Kong

Under the consultation provisions of its bilateral agreement with Hong Kong, the EEC has negotiated, a restriction with regard to exports of woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (ex 58.04) from Hong Kong to the United Kingdom.


FRANCE

Imports of sweaters from OECD countries


UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of hand-made carpets

Certain hand-made carpets falling within tariff heading No. 58.01, originating in Romania, are being licensed freely with effect from 3 August 1979, provided they are certified by the Romanian authorities as hand made. As a consequence of this liberalization, the quota for industrially-made carpets from Romania has been reduced for 1979.


Imports of twine and cordage

Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not (CCCN 59.04), originating in Portugal have been added to the list of products subject to the existing double control system. Hence, the above-mentioned goods require a "Boletin de Registro de Exportacao" or a "Boletin global de Exportacao", certified by the Portuguese Instituto dos Texteis, before a surveillance licence is issued for their imports.


Imports of wool tops from Brazil

The EEC has negotiated an agreement with Brazil with regard to exports of carded or combed wool (wool tops) to the United Kingdom. The quantity fixed for the period 1 August 1979 to 31 December 1979 is 10,000 tonnes.


GABON

New import license procedures

According to a decree providing for new import licensing procedures, licenses are now required for all imports from outside of the UDEAC zone valued in excess of CFAF 50,000 ($227). Member States of the "Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique central" are Chad, Gabon, Central African Empire, Congo and Cameroon.


GREECE

Duty-free imports of scientific equipment

The Greek Ministry for Industry and Energy Decree E6/2722 of 23 May 1979 permits research institutes to import duty-free scientific instruments and literature up to a value of Dr 10 million (c.i.f.) annually.

Hungary

Regulations concerning mixed enterprises with foreign participation

The Minister of Finance in his direction No. 5/1979./PK 10./PM regulated in detail the procedures and material questions establishing, internal structure, credit conditions, taxation, profit transfer, bank guarantee, etc., concerning mixed enterprises with foreign participation. At the same time this decree covers the previous basic directions (Decree No. 28/1972/X.3./PM with amendments in Decrees No. 7/1977./V.6./PM and No. 35/1978./XII.22./PM and thus it establishes a uniform system of rules of financial character, valid for mixed enterprises existing in Hungary.


Comprehensive publication of provisions and directives in force, issued by the Minister of Foreign Trade

With the purpose of ensuring transparency and facilitating application of legal provisions and directives issued by the Minister of Foreign Trade, the legal department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade summed up and published in chronological order - the effective list of the above-mentioned legal provisions. With a title and number index, the list includes all provisions and directives issued by the Minister of Foreign Trade that were in force on 1 July 1979.


India

Import policy 1979/80

The Indian revised import policy for the period April 1979-March 1980 follows broadly the same lines as that applicable in the previous year, the measures of liberalization then introduced being retained. Changes under the 1979/80 policy are summarized below.

- More capital goods have been placed under Open General Licence and the number of items under the import banned list has been reduced.

- Canalization of certain imports like aluminium, natural rubber, cement, some chemicals and drugs has been brought about.

- The automatic issue of licences for raw materials and components by actual users is continued with the proviso that the additional 10 per cent of imports over actual consumption will now be available only to small-scale industry having a consumption of not more than Rs 0.75 million a year and also to units having an annual export turnover of at least 5 per cent of their total production.
Provisions have been introduced for restricting imports of scientific and measuring instruments, since these are being produced by the small-scale sector in India.

Jigs, fixtures, moulds and press tools have been allowed to be imported under Open General Licence.

Essential spare parts required by manufacturers for meeting after sales service to customers for their final products would be allowed to be imported up to a maximum limit of Rs 0.5 million.

The import of samples has been liberalized. Registered exporters can import against REP licences samples valued up to Rs 50,000 (earlier limit Rs 10,000). Likewise, manufacturer-exporters can also import samples by post or air freight up to a limit of Rs 5,000.

Imports of certain items of drugs and medicines etc. have been liberalized. Free samples of drugs and medicines for clinical trials, and trade samples supplied free of charge to sole agents in India up to a value of Rs 10,000 would be allowed under Open General Licence. Likewise, human vaccines and sera, animal and poultry vaccines, technical and trade samples can be imported under Open General Licence.

A more liberal policy would be followed for allowing import of machinery purchased out of foreign exchange savings abroad for setting up industry in India by non-resident Indians returning home for settlement.

Licensed photographic studios in India would be permitted to import one camera of value not less than Rs 2,000 provided they have not imported a camera in the past five years and have been in business for at least three years.

A Committee has been appointed by the Government to review the import policy for Export Houses. In the meantime, some modifications have been made:

(a) additional licences allowed to Export Houses will not apply to exports of products having import replenishment entitlements of more than 50 per cent;

(b) the value limit for additional import licences may be raised to Rs 0.5 million as against the present Rs 0.2 million on the request of an Export House provided the item is required for manufacture of its export product;

(c) the criterion for issuing export house certification would continue to be on the basis of product diversification, which is now liberalized to include diversification even within the same product group.
INDIA (cont'd)

- Various types of project exports have been brought within the scope of import policy and administrative procedures. For imports from a third country into the project country for executing an approved project, no separate import licence would be required. After completion of the project, equipment used in the project abroad could be imported into India under Customs Clearance Permit which would be issued without calling for indigenous clearance. Consultancy, designing and engineering firms executing projects abroad may also apply for import of required raw materials, components, samples and capital goods on the recommendation of the project authorities concerned.

- The coverage of the scheme for the grant of Advance Licences with duty exemption benefit for the import of raw materials and components required for export production has been expanded and the list of materials eligible for duty exemption has been made more comprehensive.


INDONESIA

Tariff modifications: certain consumption goods

By Decree No. 185/KMK-05/1979 of 20 April 1979, the Indonesian Government has modified the customs duty régime applicable to a range of consumption goods, including certain foodstuffs and articles of clothing, footwear, porcelain, ceramic and glass. The changes made involve the replacement of ad valorem duties by specific duties.


Duty exemptions

The Indonesian Government has announced the partial exemption from import duty of: glass fibre materials under tariff heading 70.20B (from 23 March 1979); polyurethane in emulsion under tariff heading 39.01.10 (retroactive from 1 October 1977); raw auxiliary materials for the agrochemical industry, under tariff heading 38.11.69 (from 9 April 1979); billets of iron or steel under tariff heading 73.07.00 (from 22 March 1979); veterinary medicines under tariff heading 30.03.40 (from 5 April 1979); and electric wires and cables under tariff heading 85.23.33 (retroactive from 14 June 1977). Temporary reductions in import duties applicable to onions, green peas, coriander seed, peanuts and soyabeanes have also been announced. The reductions are effective for one year as from 28 April 1979.
INDONESIA (cont'd)

The total exemption from import duty of the following products has been announced by the Indonesian Government: polyester chips under tariff heading 39.01.39 (from 6 April 1979); milk replacer under tariff heading 23.07.00 (from 5 May 1979); fish meal and soya bean meal under tariff headings 23.01.00 and 23.02.50 respectively, (from 6 April 1979); vinyl-chloride monomer under tariff heading 29.02.20 (from 15 May 1979) and spun silk yarn under tariff heading 50.05.00 (from 23 July 1979). The Indonesian Government has also announced, with effect from 4 April 1979, an exemption from import duty for 41,000 tons of wood pulp and 500 tons of raw flax, under tariff headings 47.01 and 54.01 respectively, when imported into Indonesia by five companies to produce paper until the end of 1979.


IRAN

Tariff changes

The Iranian Ministry for Trade has published a series of changes to the rates of the tax on commercial profits applicable to goods imported into Iran. The changes concern certain products falling within the following headings:

- Ex 04.02 - Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened;
- 15.12 - Animal or vegetable oils and fats, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared;
- Ex 29.15 - Polycarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitratated or nitrosated derivatives;
- Ex 41.02; 41.03; 41.04; 41.06 - Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather; sheep and lamb-skin leather; goat and kid-skin leather (for all three categories "except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08"); chamois-dressed leather;
- 44.11; 44.13; 44.14; 44.18 and 44.23 - certain wood and articles of wood;
- Ex 48.14 - Writing blocks, envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards, correspondence cards; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing only an assortment of paper stationery;
IRAN (cont'd)

Ex 59.04 - Twine, cordage, rope and cables, plaited or not;

78.02 - Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of lead; lead wire;

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

Ex 85.23 - Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable), whether or not fitted with connectors;

85.24 - Carbon brushes, arc-lamp carbons, battery carbons, carbon electrodes and other carbon articles of a kind used for electrical purposes;

87.02 - Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09);

87.09 - Motorcycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without sidecars; sidecars of all kinds.


Certain imports permitted

With effect from 3 August 1979 the Iranian Minister for Trade has authorized the importation of the following goods:

- commercial vehicles of between 1,600 and 2,200 cc (limited in number to the same type imported between 21 March 1977 and 20 March 1978);

- batteries from 6 to 24 volts;

- calculating machines;

- water filters;

- water meters;

- cloth (limited to 100 million metres).

ISRAEL

The Israeli authorities introduced a 20 per cent tariff reduction as of 12 June 1979.


IVORY COAST

Tariff changes

The provisions of Law No. 79.401 of 21 May 1979 have made the following changes in the customs régime applicable to the following goods upon import into the Ivory Coast:

Ex 73.18: Tubes and pipes, straight and of uniform wall thickness, of circular cross-section, unworked, welded:
- revenue duty raised from 5 per cent to 15 per cent.

Ex 84.06: Spark-ignition engines for propelling vehicles of Chapter 87, having a cylinder capacity of 125 cc or less, for the industrial assembly of vehicles of heading No. 87.09:
- revenue duty (10 per cent) suspended;
- customs duty provisionally reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent.

Ex 98.10: Mechanical lighters and similar lighters:
- minimum revenue duty (whose rate is 90 per cent) raised from CFAF 100 to 300 each.


Exemption from pre-shipment inspection for certain goods

On 23 March, as part of its trade liberalization programme, the Government of the Ivory Coast advised that a wide range of imported goods will be exempt from pre-shipment inspection. The goods concerned fall under the following headings:

- live animals;
- meat and edible meat offals;
- fish, crustaceans and molluscs;

1 This heading relates to motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without sidecars.
milk and cream, fresh and preserved, concentrated or sweetened, and butter;
live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and
ornamental foliage;
edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers;
edible fruit and nuts; peel of melons or citrus fruit;
rice;
sausages and the like;
beet sugar and cane sugar, solid;
residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder;
certain cements;
certain petroleum and shale oils;
certain pharmaceutical products;
explosives and pyrotechnic products;
cinematographic film;
anti-knock preparations, etc;
certain artificial resins and plastic materials;
certain articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber;
certain articles of leather;
printed books, newspapers, stamps, etc.;
certain textile articles suitable for industrial use;
certain friction material suitable for brakes, clutches, etc.;
certain safety glass;
precious stones, precious metals, jewellery, coin;
certain articles of iron or steel; of copper; of nickel; of aluminium;
of magnesium; of lead; of zinc; of tin;
boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof;
certain electrical machinery and equipment; parts thereof;
parts of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock;
parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading
No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03;
certain lenses, spectacles, microscopes, etc.

JAPAN

Import prohibition: whale products

In line with the Resolution adopted by the International Whaling Commission the Government of Japan has prohibited, with effect from 5 July 1979, the importation of whales or any products thereof from any country not party to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

Source: L/4814.

JORDAN

Imports of food products controlled

In accordance with a decision which came into effect on 1 August 1979, the import of food products will be allowed by the Jordanian authorities under the following conditions:

- Obtainment of previous authorization from the Jordanian Department of Weights and Measures;

- Presentation of an affidavit by the manufacturer, certified by an approved laboratory in the exporting country mentioning amongst others:
  
  (a) the serial number of the exported product,

  (b) the key to the code which must indicate the date of production (month and year) and the date limit for consumption of the product,

  (c) the results of analysis of the food product as well as the list of additives used (nature and quantity);

- Presentation of an affidavit by an approved laboratory in the country of origin certifying that the exported product is suitable for human consumption.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 20-27 August 1979
Trade and Industry, 7 September 1979
KENYA

Changes in customs duty and sales tax rates

When publishing the new budget, the Kenyan authorities changed the rate of customs duty on many products.

- Increase in the rate of customs duty on certain products falling within the following tariff headings: 03.01/03; 04.01/04; 10.05; 11.01 and 02; 16.03/05; 20.07; 21.07; 22.01/10; 24.02; 28.08; 32.04/08; 32.10. 33.01 and 06; 34.04; 36.08; 38.14; 38.19; 39.01; 40.06; 41.01; 42.04; 44.22; 46.02 and 03; 51.04; 55.08 and 09; 56.07; 60.01; 60.03/06; 61.03/04; 61.06/07; 61.09/11; 62.02; 63.01; 67.04; 73.27 and 40; 87.01 and 10; 90.26.

- Decrease in rate of customs duty for certain products falling within tariff heading 85.15 when they are imported as spare parts.

The rates of sales tax have also been changed:

- normal rate: 15 per cent instead of 10 per cent:

- increased rate: 25 per cent, 30 per cent or 35 per cent instead of 20 per cent.

These new duty and tax rates have been in effect since 7 June 1979.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6-13 August 1979.

Reduction in import deposits

The amount of import deposit payable on imports of medical pharmaceuticals has been reduced to 25 per cent by the Central Bank of Kenya (see Survey No. 5, January-April 1979).


KOREA

Extension of tariff quota system

The Korean Government has extended the system of tariff quotas providing for entry of certain goods at lower duty rates to an additional forty-two items. The items affected include palm oil, clay for paper-making, Portland cement, bunker C oil, soda ash, certain petrochemicals, certain glass bottles, certain iron, steel and copper items, and steel vessels for breaking-up of 2,000 deadweight tons or more.

Subsequently, the Government increased elastic tariff quotas on eleven items and extended tariff quota application deadlines for five items.

KOREA (cont'd)

Import quota reduction: beef

The Government of the Republic of Korea has announced that the beef import quota for 1979 had been reduced from the figure of 65,000 tons originally set, to 38,900 tons on a dressed meat basis.


Import liberalization

The Government of the Republic of Korea announced that, as from 1 July 1979, the following goods would be automatic approval items, when imported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05.15</td>
<td>Sinews and waste of raw hides</td>
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<tr>
<td>06.01</td>
<td>Bulbs, cactus in flower</td>
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<tr>
<td>06.02</td>
<td>Fruit saplings, tubers, cutting and parent stocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>Mustard seeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.03</td>
<td>Horticultural plant seeds</td>
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<td>12.08</td>
<td>Roasted chicory root, tuber of konyaku</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>Raw vegetable materials of a kind suitable for use in dyeing or in tanning. Hard seeds, pips, hulls and nuts of a kind used for carving (i.e. corozo and dom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.02</td>
<td>Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essences and concentrates thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.07</td>
<td>Non-dairy cream; instant noodles</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.13</td>
<td>Slack wax, scale wax</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.17</td>
<td>Caustic soda</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.01</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.05</td>
<td>Menthol</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.02</td>
<td>Organic surface-active agents; prepared detergent; synthetic detergents (hard); prepared surface-active agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.01</td>
<td>Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials for all uses, whether or not assembled into strips</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KOREA (cont'd)

48.01 Kraft paper (more than 45g/m²), paperboard (machine-made); Gampi paper
48.05 Corrugated paper, creped paper, creped paperboard
48.07 Clay-coated paperboard
53.12 Woven fabrics of horse hair
55.07 Cotton gauze
55.08 Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton
73.12 Hoop and strip of iron or steel, hot rolled or cold rolled
73.13 Galvanized steel sheet
73.15 High-carbon steel wire
74.13 Brass ball chain
76.01 All items of 76.01 excluding virgin ingot and alloy aluminium ingot
82.13 Articles of cutlery
84.10 Agricultural water pumps
84.22 Tower jib crane
85.15 Radios of automobiles (except radio-recorder)
87.12 Parts and accessories of bicycles and invalid carriages
90.26 Meters, current, electricity supply
95.08 Corozo, and other vegetable carving materials and articles thereof
98.03 Ball point metal marker

Source: Trade and Industry, 29 June 1979

Import prohibition: certain petrochemicals

The Korean Government has decided, in principle, to ban the import of petrochemical residues, waste and scrap which are not specified under CCCN headings in the terminal trade plan.

KOOREA (cont'd)

Import regulations: pharmaceuticals, medical instruments, equipment and machinery

Under regulations, announced by the Government of the Republic of Korea and applicable for the second half of 1979, import restrictions on pharmaceuticals, medical instruments and crude drugs are eased, imports of pharmaceuticals available domestically are banned, and imports of luxury medical instruments are restrained.

Under rules announced by the Government to govern imports of various types of equipment and machinery, certain items of printing, motor-cycle making, watch making and squash racket making machinery and equipment are made importable, even if used. In addition, machinery and equipment falling under CCCN headings 84.22 and 84.23 which have been used in reclamation projects overseas for more than three years, and equipment and machinery made in Korea and used for overseas projects may be imported.


Export controls

The Government of the Republic of Korea has announced that, with effect from 1 July 1979, the following items would be switched from the automatic approval export list to the category of those subject to recommendations by the competent Ministry or organization: barium sulphate, barium carbonate, dolomite, limestone, asbestos, mica, natural steatite, feldspar, fluospar, silver, textiles made from synthetic resin, projectors, machine tools and containers.


Export requirements

The Government of the Republic of Korea has ordered industrial firms producing machinery which obtain foreign technology and know-how to export finished machinery and equipment equivalent to certain proportions of the components and parts imported by them.


Tariff concessions under Bangkok Agreement: deletion of six items

With effect from 9 July 1979, six items have been deleted from the list of items on which tariff concessions have been made under the First Agreement on Trade Negotiations Among Developing Member Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok Agreement). The six
KOREA (cont'd)

items are: coconuts (ex 08.01); dried chilly (ex 09.04); tobacco refuse (ex 24.01); rubber tyres and inner tubes (ex 40.11); spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives and similar kitchen or tableware (82.14); and other furniture and parts thereof.


KUWAIT

Customs exemption treaty with Bahrain

Kuwait has signed a customs exemption treaty with Bahrain covering 112 categories of goods. The treaty entered into effect on 15 July. Exempt from each other's import duties are goods whose local value added is not less than 40 per cent of their total cost.


LEBANON

Import duty amended

The Official Gazette of Lebanon No. 23, of 7 June published details of amendment 357 to the customs tariff which amended sub-section a. of CCCN 85.23 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN/Description of goods</th>
<th>Basis for collection</th>
<th>Normal tariff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85.23 Insulated (including enamelled or anodized) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable), whether or not fitted with connectors:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Cables comprising three conductors or more, each having a diameter of not less than 2 mm. intended for power supply:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Intended for nominal tension of more than 30,000 volts</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Insulated by a process other than the thermoplastic process and intended for a nominal tension of more than 4,500 volts and not exceeding 30,000 volts</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Other</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEBANON (cont'd)

Duty reduced on wooden poles

The Official Gazette of Lebanon, 21, of 24 May 1979 published details of amendment 358 to the customs tariff whereby the rate of duty on wooden poles for electric power lines falling under CCCN 44.03 21b has been reduced from 18 per cent to 8 per cent ad valorem.


LIBYA

Private sector imports cancelled

It has been reported that the Libyan Secretariat for Trade has suspended the granting of import licences for transactions carried out by private sector importers. (This annuls the information contained in Survey No. 5, January-April 1979.)


MALAYSIA

Import liberalization: butter

The Malaysian Government has removed, with effect from 29 March 1979, the requirement for an import licence in order to import butter falling under tariff lines 04.03.910 and 04.03.990.


MALTA

Changes in the import licensing system

The Maltese authorities, through legal notice 56 of 1979, introduced a number of changes to import licensing by deleting a number of goods from the list of goods requiring import licences and by adding other goods to the list. Deletions from the system concerned chalk, fungicides and pesticides for agricultural use in wettable powder and dry form, hair pins, paper clips and paper pins, tyres (other than new), water taps. Additions to the import licensing systems are certain clay flowerpots, crash helmets, vermouth and spirits in bulk.

Source: Trade and Industry, 8 June 1979.
MALTA (cont'd)

Import ban on textiles and clothing from the United Kingdom abolished

On 5 July 1979, Malta lifted its ban on imports of textile products from the United Kingdom. The ban had been in operation since 9 November 1978. The ban was lifted following an arrangement reached with the EEC with regard to exports of textile items from Malta.


MAURITIUS

Credit restrictions on "lower priority" imports

With immediate effect the Government of Mauritius has decreed that commercial banks in Mauritius will no longer be allowed to extend credit to their customers for the import of items of "lower priority". Furthermore, importers will not be permitted to make use of any credit facilities offered by their foreign suppliers. As regards credits which are in existence, they will have to be extinguished by 30 June.

Traders will have to make a cash payment for all "lower priority" imports out of their own funds equivalent to 100 per cent of the value of the goods at the time of opening of a credit, and in the case of bills for collection a similar payment will have to be made before documents are released or any transfer of funds is made.

A "lower priority" import item is, as a rule, one for which the general plus fiscal duty exceeds 20 per cent. An item is considered to be of lower priority if the general plus fiscal duty exceeds 20 per cent even though the preferential plus fiscal duty may be below 20 per cent (in other words, in the context of these credit restrictions preferential rates should be ignored although, when duty is actually levied, they will apply).

On import items bearing specific duties, the banks are given the responsibility for assessing whether, in each particular case, such duties amount to more or less than the equivalent of 20 per cent general plus fiscal.


MEXICO

Customs valuation

A new customs valuation system is in effect from 1 July, whereby the normal value of imported goods for tax purposes is to be considered as the value on the date of entry, rather than that of order or shipment. Full duty must be paid on goods damaged in transit, but a retrospective refund may be claimed. Air-freighted goods are granted preferential treatment as regards
MEXICO (cont'd)

inspection of customs declarations. Temporary imports for in-bond industries and free zones are exempted from these regulations.


Duty exemptions

Gifts valued at less than 2,500 pesos (previously 1,500) are to be exempted from import duties and, provided they are not classified as luxury items, gifts valued at up to 5,000 pesos pay no duty on the first 2,500 pesos. Portable tools and other professional instruments weighing less than 20 kgs., may also be imported duty free.


MONTSERRAT

Duty-free imports

The Montserrat authorities announced that the following goods can be imported free of duty:

- Natural asphalt, paints, varnishes, etc., builder's woodwork, building materials of asbestos cement, etc., tiles, pipes and other clay construction materials, joists, girders, angles, etc., of iron and steel, sheets, tubes and builder's hardware of aluminium, structural parts of aluminium and other non-ferrous based metals, hardware of metal, insulated wires and cables for electricity, sinks, basins, baths, etc., of all materials and lighting fixtures and parts of all materials.


Import prohibitions

The Montserrat authorities announced that the following products are prohibited from imports:

- Motor vehicles exceeding 16 ft. 6 ins. in length and 6 ft. in width, not being a motor omnibus, motor lorry or tractor.


Import licensing

The Montserrat authorities imposed import licensing on the following items:

- Fish, salted, dried or smoked.

MOROCCO

Amendment to 1979 import régime

According to a circular from the "Office des changes", No. 1348 of 30 May 1979, with effect from 1 June 1979, paper for printing periodicals (including newspapers) (item 48.01.82 of the Moroccan tariff) has been transferred from List A - imports not subject to administrative permit - to List B - imports subject to administrative permit. (Survey No. 5, January-April 1979 refers.)


Reduction of certain customs duties

According to Order No. 237 of 20 March 1979, (published in the Official Journal of Morocco of 2 May 1979), which entered into effect on 7 May 1979, the rate of customs duty has been reduced to 10 per cent for bolts and screws and similar articles, falling under the following headings, used for fastening orthopaedic appliances and for medical or surgical use when imported by order of the professionals concerned or for their account (upon proof of use):

Ex 74.15 (copper); Ex 75.06 (nickel); Ex 76.16 (aluminium);
Ex 77.03 (magnesium); Ex 77.04 (beryllium); Ex 81.01 (tungsten);
Ex 81.02 (molybdenum); Ex 81.03 (tantalum); Ex 81.04 (other base metals).


Customs duty for all-purpose vehicles

By Order No. 216 of 2 January 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco dated 14 March 1979, the customs duty was set at 12 per cent with effect from 2 January 1979 in respect of the following motor vehicles:

Ex 87.02: All purpose vehicles with four-wheel drive (with power divider), ultimately suitable for the transport of persons, goods or materials, imported CKD for approved assembly lines.


Tariff changes for certain chemical products

Under Order No. 772 of 29 June 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 30 June 1979, the following changes have been made in the customs duties on imports into Morocco of the following products, effective 1 July 1979:
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Duty rate reduced from 5 per cent to 2 per cent

Ex 29.02 Halogenated derivatives of cyclanes, cyclenes and cycloterpenes.
   - Halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons:
     - trichlorodi (chlorophenyl) ethane (DDT)
     - dichloronaphthalene and octachloronaphthalene

Ex 29.14 Ethyl acetate, butyl and isobutyl acetates

Ex 29.15 Dibutyl and dioctyl phthalates

Ex 29.16 Di- and tri-chlorophenoxyacetic acids

Ex 29.19 Tricreylphosphate (ortho-, meta- and para-)

Ex 29.22 Methylamine and di- and trimethylamine, and their salts,
   ethylenediamine (diaminoethene) and its salts

Ex 29.31 Xanthates

Ex 29.35 Dibenzothiazolyl disulphide; mercaptobenzothiazole and its salts

29.36 Sulphonamides

29.28, 29.39, 29.41, 29.42 and 29.44: all products falling within these
   headings.

Duty rates reduced or increased

For most of the pharmaceutical products falling within Chapter 30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subheading</th>
<th>New rate</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30.01 Glands or other organs, dried</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- other</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.02 and 30.03</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 30.04 Products falling within this heading,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substances, and wadding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.05 Opacifying preparations; diagnostic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reagents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other products falling within heading 30.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hydraulic cement duty reduced

According to Decree No. 773 of 29 June 1979 published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 30 June 1979 and which entered into effect on 1 July 1979, the rate of customs duty applicable to hydraulic cement (tariff heading No. 25.23) has been reduced from 15 per cent to 12 per cent.


Tax increases on wines

The following increases have recently been made in the rates of the special import tax and the internal consumption tax on wines:

- Special tax, which is additional to customs duty and is calculated on the customs value of goods: rate increased to 15 per cent (instead of 12 per cent) with effect from 1 July 1979.

- Internal consumption tax, fixed at the rate of DH 260 per hectolitre (instead of DH 130) for ordinary wines, and at DH 300 (instead of DH 150) for other wines, with effect from 29 June 1979.


Tax increased on certain wines

In accordance with Decree No. 2-78-343 of 25 May 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 6 June 1979, the following goods will henceforth be liable to the increased rate of tax of 30 per cent. Previously these products had been liable to pay the rate of 15 per cent.

- Wine (other than liqueur wine and mistelles), sparkling wine and all fermented beverages derived from plants other than grapes, in bottles or otherwise put up.

NEW ZEALAND

Import levy: certain steel

Under the Heavy Engineering Research Levy Act 1978, which came into force on 1 April 1979, a levy of $NZ 1.50 per tonne has been placed on certain steel imported into New Zealand. The items affected are certain angles, shapes and sections (tariff items 73.11.011, 73.11.021, 73.11.031), certain sheets and plates (73.13.009) and certain tubes and pipes and blanks therefor (73.18.009).


Import licensing schedule 1979/80

Under the import licensing schedule for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980 in respect of those items covered by import licensing, the basic allocation has been set at 110 per cent by value of the 1978-79 qualifying licences for consumer goods and 115 per cent by value for other goods with a basic entitlement.

The following are the main goods newly exempted from import licensing:
- children's footwear sizes 0-8½ inclusive (excluding gumboots);
- gloves, mittens and mitts of plastic, leather or composition leather, and textile fabric (except for ski-gloves and work/industrial gloves);
- molluscs and crustaceans: wool-packs;
- pewterware: electric shavers and hair clippers.

Changes in allocation include the following:
- leather used in the manufacture of footwear has reverted to the full basic allocation for raw materials of 115 per cent. Adult footwear has been held at 100 per cent of the 1978/79 licence. A separate allocation has been made for hairdressing appliances (other than pedestal-type electric hair driers), at 75 per cent of 1978 imports. Converters and ladles used in metallurgy etc. and transmissions have changed from a 'C' allocation (where each allocation is considered on its merits) to the basic allocation of 115 per cent.
- For dolls, toys etc. the basic allocation of 110 per cent for consumer goods is based on the previous year's imports rather than licences. Tubes, pipes, plates, strips etc. of aluminium have a C + 50 per cent allocation; it has been announced that, if in examining how licensed imports were being used compared with purchases from domestic production no problems were found, licence holders would be allocated additional qualifying licences up to the basic amount of 115 per cent.

The New Zealand Government also announced that a further ten item codes would be investigated during the 1979/80 licensing period, with a view to checking on whether licence holders were established manufacturers or distributors, on the use being made of the licences, on whether there was an equitable spread of licences and on what anomalies might exist. The initial allocation for these "review" items would be set at 50 per cent with licence holders receiving the balance of their entitlement if officials were satisfied as to the legitimacy of their licence usage.

For spare and service parts for motor vehicles, licence holders will be issued with 50 per cent of their previous period's basic licences and additional licences on evidence of stocks, sales performance and licence usage.

Source: Office of the Minister of Trade and Industry, New Zealand; Press statement, 4 April 1979.
NIGERIA

Import régime for 1979/80

The following measures regarding the 1979/80 import régime are described below as an addition to the information contained in Survey No. 5, January-April 1979.

In order to promote local employment and to save foreign exchange, the Nigerian Government have placed under import licence certain goods which can be produced locally. To protect locally produced goods from cheap import competition, tariff rates have been fixed which ensure that required raw materials are admitted at rates which will allow moderate prices for finished products.

To promote investment in agriculture, irrigation machinery can be imported duty free by approved users engaged in agriculture. Previously only agricultural equipment and machinery were exempt.

Fresh fish and shrimps (alive or dead) may be landed and cleared free of duty if they are caught and landed in Nigeria by Nigerian-owned and registered vessels flying the national flag. A duty of 2 kobo per kg. will be paid on catches landed by foreign vessels chartered by Nigerians and the charter fee, for foreign exchange purposes, will be deemed to be not more than 60 per cent of the value of the landed fish. An import duty of 4 kobo per kg. will be charged for fish landed by any other type of vessel.

To protect and encourage local manufacturing the following measures have been taken:

Refrigerators: completely knocked down components will be subject to 20 per cent duty instead of 5 per cent but raw materials required for local manufacture of the parts will be subject only to a 5 per cent duty.

Plastic pipes: import duty increased from 20 per cent to 33 per cent.

Tubes and pipes (cast iron or steel): import duty increased from 20 per cent to 33.3 per cent.

Flat galvanized iron sheets: import duty increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

Fabricated steel/aluminium structures: import duty increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

Recorded tapes (excluding master tapes): import duty increased from 20 per cent to 50 kobo each or 66 2/3 per cent in order to discourage imports and match the rate with that for records.

Refuse disposal vehicles: import duty reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent for approved users to encourage environmental sanitation.

Mobile clinics: import duty reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent when imported by recognized hospitals and clinics.
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Some locally-produced goods will be subject to a 5 per cent nominal excise
duty in order to recoup revenue losses due to generous tariff incentives and
protection of local industries and to channel resources to needy sectors.
Included amongst these are sound recorders, reproducers and record players,
kerosene cookers, gas cookers, clocks and watches, socks and stockings,
mattresses and pillows, glassware, calendars, greeting cards.

Because contractors executing Government projects often imported
restricted items in preference to local goods without prior authorization,
they will now have to ensure that local supplies are exhausted before importing
such supplies. Licences will only be granted after confirmation by local
manufacturers that they cannot supply such items.

Hides and skins have been placed under export licence to ensure that
only those which are a surplus to local requirements are exported.


NORWAY

Duty suspension: potato flour for feed

Norway has suspended the customs duty on potato flour for feed
(CCCN No. 11.05.00) for the period 1 June to 31 December 1979.

Source: UT sidste Nyt of 13 June 1979.

Import levy increase: snacks

Effective 1 June 1979 Norway increased the import levy on snacks
(CCCN No. 19.08.300) from NKr 2.00/kg. to NKr 2.45/kg. The levy on other
snacks (CCCN Nos. 19.08.900 and 19.02.909) remains at the same previous
level of NKr 3.20/kg.


PANAMA

Quota restrictions for soap

The Panamanian Price Control Office introduced a quota of 10 gross kgs.
annually on toilet soap whose value is less than US$1.50 (f.o.b.) per net kg.
(Tariff No. 552.02.01) and it limited the amount to be imported to the amounts
which had been imported by each company during 1977 for toilet soap whose
f.o.b. value is between US$1.50 and US$3.00 per net kg. (Tariff No. 552.02.01).

PARAGUAY

Tariff reduction in border traffic

Certain electrical and luxury goods imported into Paraguay may now be sold in Pte. Strossner (at the border with Brazil and close to the border with Argentina) at much lower rates of tax and duty than would apply throughout the rest of the country provided that they are imported into Pte. Strossner and sold for immediate re-export.

This move, aimed chiefly at Brazilian and Argentine tourists, will, it is hoped, stimulate the economic activities of that town and its immediately surrounding area.

Taxes and duties amounting to 20 per cent ad valorem, will apply to electro-domestic articles, electronic equipment, clocks and wristwatches, cigarette lighters, playing cards, vacuum flasks, fountain and ballpoint pens, photographic equipment, etc.

At present, taxes and duties on many of these items amount to between 100 per cent and 200 per cent ad valorem.


PERU

Import financing and deposit requirement

In continuation of the recent financial and economic trends, a number of regulations tending to facilitate imports have been issued recently. In chronological order these are:

1. Central Reserve Bank Exchange Resolution 015-79-EF/90: from 2 July all Peruvian imports of raw materials or capital goods can be paid for in cash; there is no longer any need to finance them.

2. Exchange Resolution 016-79-EF/90: payments due on imports made before 30 June with the exception of capital goods imports may be met before due date.

3. Exchange Resolution 018-79-EF/390: from 2 July any new import financed from abroad, with certain exceptions, is subject to a 10 per cent of c.i.f. deposit in Peruvian currency. The deposit will be retained for the full term of the credit.

PERU (cont'd)

Permitted import list expanded

Supreme Resolutions Nos. 068-79-ICTI/CO/CE, published on 31 May and 080-79-ICTI/CO/CE, published on 7 June 1979, amended and expanded the Peruvian permitted import list. The new list includes a number of luxury items that were previously prohibited, such as chocolates, biscuits, wines, vermouth, whisky, furs and some metallurgical items and mineral fuels.


PHILIPPINES

Tariff reductions

With effect from 12 August 1979, the Philippines Government has reduced customs duties on imports of products falling under the following CCCN headings: 02.01, 02.02, 02.03, 02.04, 02.06, 04.01, 05.04, 07.04, 07.05, 09.02, 09.04, 11.08, 15.07, 73.13, 76.04.


Import guidelines: used trucks and truck engines

The Philippines Government has approved guidelines limiting the import of reconditioned used trucks and truck engines to trucks with a gross weight of over 40,000 lbs., special purpose vehicles as determined by the Inter-Agency Committee on used trucks, and diesel truck engines of over 40 horsepower. The guidelines also specify the types of importers allowed to import these items.


Export control: cement

The Philippines Government has limited exports of cement to those made by construction companies with overseas contracts and those under pre-existing contracts.

PORTUGAL

Import duty exemption: rifles

Portuguese decree law 130/79 (published in Diario da Republica of 8 June 1979) extends for a further period of one year the duty exemption on spare parts and pieces of hunting rifles and sports guns (CCCN Nos. 93.06.02 and 93.06.03). The duty exemption applies to imports by national manufacturers for incorporating in rifles of their own manufacture.


Import duty increase: coffee

Portuguese decreed law no. 253/79 of 27 July 1979 provides for additional import duty of Esc 90/kg. on coffee (CCCN No. 09.01).


Import duty increases: EEC and EFTA

Portuguese decree law 109/79 (published in Diario da Republica of 3 May 1979) provides for increases in certain basic import duties as permitted under the agreements with EFTA and the EEC. The revised rates are ad valorem and are generally fixed at 20 per cent. Most of the rates previously in effect were expressed in escudos/kg. The revised rates for products originating in the EEC and EFTA are to be reduced by 10 per cent on 3 May 1979, the date of entry into force of the decree law. Thereafter the rates will be reduced by 30 per cent on 1 January 1980, by 60 per cent on 1 January 1983 and completely eliminated on 1 January 1985. Goods within the following CCCN tariff positions are affected: 29.01, 39.01, 39.02, 39.03, 40.0.1, 44.14, 55.06, 56.01, 56.02, 56.03, 56.04, 68.06, 69.02, 70.14, 73.25, 73.35, 74.07, 74.19, 76.04, 82.01, 82.02, 82.04, 82.05, 83.01, 83.02, 83.03, 83.13, 83.15, 84.06, 84.15, 84.20, 84.22, 84.45, 84.47, 84.51, 84.59, 84.60, 84.61, 84.62, 85.13, 90.24, 90.28 and 98.01.


Trade and Industry, 8 June 1979.

Import quotas: consumer goods

Portuguese Portaria 143-c/79 maintains for a further one-year period until 31 March 1980 import quotas on non-essential consumer goods introduced on 1 April 1978 by Portaria 331/78 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 3). The only amendments to the previous list are the removal of coffee (CCCN No. 09.01) and goods under CCCN No. 39.07.

QATAR

Certain foodstuffs banned; new labelling regulations

The Qatar Government is to ban meat, fat and products of pigs (e.g. ham, sausages and bacon) and soft drinks containing more than 5 per cent alcohol.

A labelling regulation is to be implemented by the Qatar Government whereby imported foodstuffs will have to be described in Arabic in addition to any other foreign language used. All foodstuffs will be required to show the date of production and all baby foods will also be required to show the date of expiry.


SAUDI ARABIA

Imports of non-alcoholic beer prohibited

Under Decree 466/8, dated 23 July 1979, the Minister of Finance has prohibited the import of non-alcoholic beer. This prohibition does not apply to imports covered by letters of credit opened before 20 July 1979.


SENEGAL

Tariff system revised

The authorities of Senegal have voted broad changes in the customs law. The main focus of the law is on lowering of tariffs to reduce their rôle as a source of revenue.

An entry duty of 5 per cent is charged on all goods regardless of origin. Formerly, EEC goods entered at 5 per cent and goods of other industrialized countries at 10 per cent. Capital goods and raw materials are exonerated from entry duty, but a 10 per cent fiscal duty will be levied.

Most imports will be charged with a 35 per cent duty, but imports directly competing with locally manufactured goods will enter at 45 per cent. Several products, including tobacco products, will be charged at 70 per cent. A 5 per cent entry duty is added, making effective duty categories of 40, 50 and 75 per cent.

SEYCHELLES

Increased duties on certain alcoholic beverages

In accordance with Statutory Instrument 52 of 1979, the Government of the Seychelles has increased the rates of duties on some alcoholic beverages and preparations containing potable alcohol. The changes became effective on 1 June 1979.


SIERRA LEONE

Import deposit required

In its budget of 1 May, Sierra Leone imposed a 2½ per cent charge on foreign exchange allocation. 2½ per cent of the face value of import licences issued has to be deposited by the importers in local currency in the Ministry of Trade and Industry's special account at Sierra Leone Commercial Bank, before the issue of import licences.


SINGAPORE

Import licensing: knocked down cars and motor scooters

The Singapore Government has issued I and E Notice 3/79 dated 23 July 1979 which provides for imports of completely knocked down, or semi or medium knocked down, motor vehicles for the transport of persons and motor scooters to be subject to licensing. Licences would be issued only to approved assemblers.


SOUTH AFRICA

Import permits

On 14 June the Minister of Economic Affairs authorized a second round of import permits for:

1. Consumer goods, clothing and confectionery equal to 40 per cent of the total value issued in 1978, bringing this year's total for these categories to 80 per cent of last year's, and
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

2. Alcoholic beverages, including whisky, equal to 25 per cent of last year's value, bringing this year's total to 65 per cent of the total value issued in 1978.


Customs tariff changes

The following three amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 29 March 1979: CCCN 22.05 and 22.07: the duty on champagne and certain other fermented beverages is reduced by 100 c per 100 litres. A further amendment is that 1. the rate of duty on unfortified, fortified and sparkling wines and fermented apple, pear and orange beverages, is reduced by 100 c per 100 litres; 2. the rates of ordinary excise duty and suspended duty on spirits manufactured in the Republic by the distillation of any sugar cane product are combined and; 3. specific provision is made for spirits manufactured in the Republic by the distillation of any grain product and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 74,579 c per 100 litres of absolute alcohol to 80,612 c per 100 litres of absolute alcohol. CCCN 87.02 and 87.09: the ad valorem excise and customs duties on assembled passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of not less than 10 seats and not exceeding 20 seats and motor cars, driven by compression ignition engines, are increased by 10 per cent; ad valorem excise and customs duties of 10 per cent are imposed on certain assembled vehicles designed to negotiate unusual terrain and assembled light goods vehicles (including closed panel vans), driven by compression ignition engines; the ad valorem excise and customs duties on motor cycles, autocycles and cycles fitted with auxiliary motors, of an engine capacity of less than 200 cm³ are withdrawn.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 April 1979: CCCN 84.40: specific provision is made for laundry-drying machines, tumbler type, with a wet mass loading capacity not exceeding 7.5 kgs., and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 3 per cent (general) and free (preferential) to 25 per cent (general) and 22 per cent (preferential).

The following four amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 4 May 1979: CCCN 38.17: specific provision is made for preparations for fire extinguishers, in liquid form, containing fluorine compounds, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 25 per cent. CCCN 40.12: the rate of duty on sheath contraceptives of unhardened vulcanised rubber is amended from 50 per cent or 125 c per 100 (general) and 25 per cent or 100 c per 100 (m.f.n.) to 25 per cent or 4 c each less 75 per cent (general). CCCN 59.08: the rate of duty on certain textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane is amended from 50 per cent (general) and 30 per cent (m.f.n.) to 30 per cent (general). CCCN 73.40: specific provision is made for shackles and wire rope, clamps, of iron and steel, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 20 per cent.
The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 May 1979: CCCN 56.07 and 59.08: 1. The rate of duty on fabrics commonly known as haircloth and fabrics stiffened with size or the like, and commonly used for interlinings, containing more than 50 per cent cellulosic fibres (discontinuous or waste) and of a value-for-duty exceeding 35 c per m², is amended from 40 per cent (general) and 8.9 c per m² plus 5 per cent (mfn) to 25 per cent or 55 c per m² less 75 per cent (general) and 8.9 c per m² plus 5 per cent (mfn). 2. Specific provision is made for buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses, woven, containing more than 50 per cent cellulosic fibres, and the rate of duty thereon is amended from 50 per cent (general) and 15 per cent (mfn) to 25 per cent or 55 c per m² less 75 per cent (general). 3. The rate of duty on textile fabrics, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials, of a kind commonly used for interlining, is amended from 40 per cent or 20 c per m² (general) and 20 per cent or 10 c per m² (mfn) to 25 per cent or 55 c per m² less 75 per cent (general).

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 18 May 1979: CCCN 90.09: The effect of this amendment is that microfilm readers are no longer liable to ad valorem excise and customs duties. This amendment has retrospective effect to 3 July 1978.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 25 May 1979: CCCN 39.01 and 84.11: 1. Specific provisions, at the existing rate of duty, are made for urea formaldehyde moulding powders and melamine formaldehyde moulding powders. 2. The rate of duty on hermetically sealed refrigerating compressors not exceeding 0.125 kW is reduced from 25 per cent to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 1 June 1979: CCCN 29.14: Specific provision is made for ethylene glycolmonomethyl ether acetate and ethylene glycol monopropyl ether acetate and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. The excise duty and corresponding customs duty on vinegar substitutes and acetic acid are abolished.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 June 1979: CCCN 84.62: The rate of duty on journal roller bearings of the rotating end-cover type, commonly used on the axles of railway rolling stock and locomotives, with an outside diameter of not less than 170 mm but not exceeding 210 mm is increased from 3 per cent (general) and free (preferential) to 20 per cent (general). CCCN 87.02, 87.04 and 87.06: The effect of this notice is that: (a) the rate of duty on clutch cover assemblies incorporating pressure plates with an outside diameter not exceeding 310 mm and on clutch driven plates with an outside diameter not exceeding 310 mm is increased from 75 c per kg to various rates of duty; and (b) the clutch cover assemblies and clutch driven plates mentioned in paragraph (a) above need no longer be entered as specified components when they are imported as original equipment with unassembled motor vehicles.

SPAIN

Import duty reductions: general

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1783/1979 (published in State Gazette of 4 July 1979) extends for a further three month period until 26 October 1979 general import duty reductions that were introduced on 28 April 1979 by Royal Decree No. 921/1979 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 5).

Trade and Industry, 10 August 1979.

Import duty suspension: ammonia

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1904/1979 (published in State Gazette of 3 August 1979) suspends for the period 5 July-4 October 1979 import duties on anhydrous ammonia (CCCN No. 28.16 A).


Import duty suspension: cocoa beans

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1539/1979 (published in State Gazette of 29 June 1979) suspends for the period 21 June-20 September 1979 the import duties on raw cocoa beans (CCCN No. 18.01 A). (See Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy Nos. 2, 3 and 4 for details on previous suspensions.)


Import duty suspension: ethyl alcohol

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1099/1979 (published in State Gazette of 12 May 1979) suspends for the period 11 April-10 July 1979 the import duties on undenatured ethyl alcohol of a strength of 90 degrees or more (CCCN No. 22.08 A) (See Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy Nos. 4 and 5 for details on previous suspensions.)

Source: Trade and Industry, 8 June 1979.

Duty-free import quotas and duty suspension: steel

The following duty-free quotas have been fixed for certain steel products imported into Spain according to Royal Decree No. 1346/1979 (published in State Gazette of 11 June 1979). They are in effect until 31 December 1979.
In addition, Royal Decree No. 1337 suspends the duty applicable on iron and steel sponges (CCCN No. 73.05 B) heretofore fixed at 8 per cent.


Import liberalization

Spanish State Gazette of 3 May 1979 published a resolution of the Ministry of Commerce which had the effect of liberalizing temporarily and for an unspecified period as of 4 May the import of certain goods falling within the following CCCN chapter headings: 12, 15, 17, 21, 22, 26, 28, 32, 34, 38, 39, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 69, 70, 71, 74, 76, 78, 82, 85, 87, 89, 92 and 97.


Import monopoly: gambling machines

Spanish State Gazette of 21 April 1979 published provisional regulations covering gambling machines and amusement machines. The regulations provide inter alia that the importation of these machines as well as their manufacture and operation will be subject to monopoly by the Spanish Government, but this faculty could be delegated at the government’s discretion to a public company. Also, it will not be possible to import, manufacture, sell or install any machine whose prototype has not previously been registered with the "Comision Nacional del Juego".


Import régime: automobiles

The Spanish Government has amended the regulations applicable to automobiles and their components imported by manufacturers located in Spain (as published in Spanish State Gazettes of 12 May and 7 August 1979). Royal
SPAIN (cont'd)

Decree No. 1096/1979 abolishes the preferential system enjoyed by automobile manufacturers since 1973 for importing certain components included in CCCN chapter headings 84, 85, 87 and 90. Royal Decree No. 1097/1979 creates three duty-free quotas for automobiles (finished), engines, and gear-boxes or chassis components and sub-assemblies. By order of 2 August these quotas are fixed as follows for the period 12 May-31 December 1979:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quota value in pesetas (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.06 B 2</td>
<td>Spark ignition engines (incomplete)</td>
<td>3,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.06 C 1</td>
<td>Compression ignition engines (incomplete)</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06</td>
<td>Gear-boxes</td>
<td>3,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06</td>
<td>Metal components and sub-assemblies for bodies</td>
<td>6,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Royal Decree No. 1098/1979 reduced import duties for certain automobile components falling under the following CCCN tariff headings. New duty rates vary from 24 to 26 per cent on: 84.06 B 2, 84.06 D 2, 84.10 D 2, 84.10 H 2, 84.62 A 1, 84.63 A 1 b, 84.63 B, 84.84, 85.04 B 1, 85.08 A 2 and 3, 85.08 B 2, 3 and 4, 85.20 A 2, 3 and 5, 87.06 and 90.27.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 June and 3 September 1979, Trade and Industry, 8 June and 31 August 1979.

Import régime changes: coffee

The Spanish State Gazette of 20 July 1979 published two royal decrees which change the import régime applied to coffee. Spanish Royal Decree No. 1764/1979 amends the sub-tariff classifications for coffee (CCCN No. 0901) and reduces the duty rates for coffee and coffee preparations (CCCN No. 0901 and 21.02A) as follows, effective 20 July 1979:
SPAIN (cont'd)

New sub-tariff classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old</th>
<th>New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0901A. Coffee:

1. Not roasted

(a) Non-decaffeinated

(i) mild, Colombian 22.5% free
(ii) other mild 22.5% free
(iii) unwashed arabica 22.5% 7%
(iv) robusta 22.5% 7%
(v) other 22.5% 7%

(b) Decaffeinated 36% 18%

2. Roasted

(a) Non-decaffeinated 36% 27%
(b) Decaffeinated 36% 31%

B. Coffee husks and skins

22.5% 18%

C. Coffee substitutes, containing coffee in any proportion of the mixture

special special

provision provision

2102A. Extracts, essences, concentrates and preparations:

1. Of coffee 40.5% 30%

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1765/1979 provides that as of 1 February 1980 imports of coffee and coffee preparations (CCCN Nos. 09.01A1, 09.01A2a, ex 09.01 A2b and 21.02A1) will be conducted under a régime which is neither liberalized nor global (i.e. subject to bilateral trade arrangements).


SWITZERLAND

Duty increases: grapes

The Swiss Federal Council has increased the customs duty on dessert grapes to Sw F 40/100 kgs. gross for the period 19 September-10 October 1979.

Source: L/4835.
The Swiss Federal Council has increased the customs duty on peaches to Sw F 25/100 kgs. gross for the period 26 August-10 September 1979.

Source: L/4826.

As of 30 July 1979, the Swiss scheme of tariff preferences applies to China. The following exports from China however are subject to exceptions from the preferences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Preference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.04.10 and</td>
<td>Mushrooms, garlic,</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.04.12</td>
<td>tomatoes, onions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.05.01</td>
<td>Pyrotechnic articles</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapters 50-64</td>
<td>Textiles and footwear</td>
<td>No preference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: L/4818

The Federal Council of Switzerland has made certain amendments to the rules of origin regulating the granting of tariffs preferences to developing countries in conformity with decisions taken at the international (EFTA) level. In addition, Switzerland has made a national decision to delete heading 1604 in list A. Thus an originating product henceforth covers products falling within heading 1604 after manufacturing or adequate processing.

Source: L/4020/Add.3.

Swiss ordinance of 18 June 1979 (published in the compilation of federal laws of 26 June 1979) increases the price supplements on imported cheese as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Price Supplements</th>
<th>Sw F/100 kgs. gross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>old</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.14</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.28</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

In addition, the Swiss authorities have increased the supplementary duty from Sw Fr 80 to Sw Fr 110 on imports of cheese that are above the level of quantity imported in 1974. This measure concerns cheese falling under CCCN No. 04.24 in particular Saint-Paulin and Saint-Nectaire.


SYRIA

Duty-free imports of certain toys

According to a decree issued by the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, no customs duty is payable on imports of children's wheeled toys, dolls or educational toys.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 17 August 1979.

Change of import policy for thinners for varnishes

In pursuance of Order No. 98 of 7 February 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 14 March 1979, imports have been authorized of the thinners known as "tenner" covered by customs heading 38.18B (for other than industrial use).

A prior authorization must, however, be delivered by the "Société publique des peintures et des industries chimiques" (Paints and Chemical Industries Company, its issue being subject to various conditions relating inter alia to quantities, size of containers used and qualities of the imported product.


Prohibition of imports of beer and refrigerators

By Orders No. 356 and 357 published in the Official Gazette of 27 June 1979, the Syrian authorities have prohibited the import of beer (heading No. 22.03) originating in and coming from all countries, as well as refrigerator cabinets and doors and other refrigerating machinery, other than for industrial use (heading No. 84.15).

Potato imports prohibited

In accordance with Decree No. 283 of 7 May 1979, published in the Official Gazette No. 22 of 30 May 1979, the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade has prohibited the importation of potatoes falling under heading 07.01 of the Syrian customs tariff.


Prohibition of imports of ballpoint pen refills by private sector

By Decree No. 133 of 20 February 1979 the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade has prohibited the importation by the private sector of all types of ballpoint pen refills (CCCN No. 98.03) and restricted importation to the General Consumption Institution.

Source: Trade and Industry, 8 June 1979.

Import prohibition regarding cement

Decree 184 of 18 March 1979, which has been passed by the Syrian Government, prohibits the importation by sea of white cement and Portland cement unless certain packing and documentary conditions are fulfilled.


Labelling of certain foods in Arabic

Decree No. 3 of 18 January 1979, issued by the Ministry of Industry (Industrial Testing and Research Centre), requires the marking and labelling in Arabic of the following foodstuffs, whether imported or locally produced, with effect from 31 December 1979:

- Edible oils and butter ghee
- Milk of all types
- Cream of all types
- Juice of all types
- Tea
- Coffee and its derivatives
- Canned beans

TANZANIA

Import insurance

In order to conserve foreign exchange, the Bank of Tanzania has instructed importers that insurance on all consignments must be placed with the National Insurance Corporation of Tanzania. All new import transactions will henceforth be on a c.&f. basis only.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 June 1979.

THAILAND

Special import fees

Notice 12/2522 of the Thai Board of Investment places a special fee of 30 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of fishing nets made of yarns of polyamide fibre, generally known as nylon, size 110 denier, and fishing nets of monofilament yarns which were made mainly from nylon, coming under CCCN 59.05.

Notice 13/2522 places a special fee of 20 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of taps of the type usually used in the house or with sanitary ware, coming under CCCN 84.61.

Notice 14/2522 places a special fee of 5 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of pig iron coming under CCCN 73.01A.

The three Notices came into effect on 3 April 1979 and remain in force until 2 April 1980.

The Thai Board of Investment determines which imports pay the special fee and informs the customs department accordingly.


Prior authorization for exports: canned pineapples

The Thai Government has made exports of canned pineapples to the European Communities subject to prior authorization with effect from 26 April 1979.

THAILAND (cont'd)

Export controls: tapioca

The Thai Government has suspended all exports of tapioca pellets having a moisture content of over 14 per cent.


Lifting of export control: compound feedstuffs

The Thai Government has removed the restriction under which producers of compound feedstuffs were permitted to export not more than 10 per cent of their monthly output. However, under the new system, exporters must be also producers of the product and a monthly report on product volume and prices must be submitted to the Department of Foreign Trade.


TUNISIA

Customs and fiscal changes in respect of imports of certain live animals and meat

Decree No. 79.412 of 7 May 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 11 May 1979, has suspended, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979, the collection of customs duty and production tax applicable to imports of the following products:

- Ex 01.02: Live animals of the bovine species (other than milch cows and pure-bred breeding animals);
- Ex 01.04: Live sheep and goats (other than pure-bred breeding animals);
- Ex 02.01: Meat of bovine animals and of sheep and goats.


Customs and fiscal changes in respect of certain products used in the treatment of citrus and other fruits

Decree No. 79.433 of 9 May 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 22 May 1979 and applicable as from 1 January 1978, has suspended the collection of customs duty and production tax on imports of the following products used
TUNISIA (cont'd)

in the treatment of citrus and other fruits destined for export:

- **Ex 32.09**: Varnishes used for the preservation and glossing of citrus and other fruits;
- **Ex 38.11**: Fungicides.

The benefit of this exemption is accorded to the "Groupement inter-professionnel des agrumes et des fruits" (GIAF) and to users of the said products, provided that their names appear as consignees on the declarations of sale for consumption.

As regards imports effected by users, invoices submitted in support of customs declarations must bear the certification of the GIAF.


TURKEY

Duty reductions, increase and exemptions

The Turkish authorities reduced the customs duty on phosphoric acid (CCTN 28.10) from 15 per cent to 1 per cent when it is imported by fertilizer manufacturers that are unable to produce their own phosphoric acid.

Furthermore, the import duty on empty glass tubes used in the manufacture of television picture tubes (Tariff No. 70.11) was reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent as from 10 April.

The Turkish authorities increased the import duty on television picture tubes (tariff heading 85.21) from 1 per cent to 35 per cent as from 10 April 1979.

The Turkish authorities decided also that all necessary equipment for the exploration and production of oil in Turkey is exempt from import duty and additional taxes for a further period of fifteen years from 7 March 1979. This measure was first introduced in 1954 under Article 112 of the Petroleum Law.


Extension of multiple exchange rate system

The Turkish authorities announced on 12 June a major extension of the multiple exchange rate system which has been operating in Turkey over the last two months. It amounts, in practice, to a devaluation of the Turkish lira, against the US dollar, of 43 per cent; some twenty other major currencies are also affected.
TURKEY (cont’d)

Two new rates of exchange have been introduced for the Turkish lira against each foreign currency. The higher, standard rate (LT 47.10 = US$1) applies to the majority of imports and exports as well as to workers’ remittances and tourists. The lower rate (LT 35 = US$1) will be used for basic agricultural exports and for imports of crude oil, petroleum products and fertilizers.


UNITED STATES

Anti-Subsidy Proceedings

Initiation of investigation

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

- certain firearms and parts from Brazil, on 5 April 1979;
- certain frozen potato products from Canada, on 25 May 1979;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from Austria, on 18 June 1979;
- certain valves and parts thereof from Italy, on 3 July 1979.

The United States Treasury Department reopened its countervailing duty investigation with respect to chains of iron or steel and parts thereof, on 22 May 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 5 April, 22 and 25 May, 18 June and 3 July 1979.

Termination of countervailing duty investigation

The United States Treasury Department decided to terminate the countervailing duty investigation with respect to grain oriented silicon electrical steel from Italy, on 15 August 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 15 August 1979.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

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:

- pig iron from Brazil, on 4 June 1979;
- certain textiles and textile products from Pakistan, on 20 July 1979;
- Ferro alloys from Spain, on 16 August 1979;
- certain scales and weighing machinery from Japan, on 23 August 1979;
- certain valves and parts thereof from Japan, on 23 August 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 4 June, 20 July, 16 and 23 August 1979.

Final determination of no countervailing duty

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

- certain textiles and textile products from Thailand, on 19 June 1979.


Final countervailing duty determination

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

- viscose rayon staple fibre from Sweden, on 15 May 1979;
- certain fasteners from Japan, on 4 June 1979;
- certain textiles and textile products from Pakistan, on 13 July 1979;
- certain textiles and textile products from Malaysia, on 13 July 1979;
- amoxicillin trihydrate and its salts from Spain, on 27 July 1979;
- tomato products from the European Community, on 22 August 1979.

United States (cont'd)

New rates of countervailing duty

The United States Treasury Department established new rates of countervailing duty for the imports of:

- certain castor oil products, non-rubber footwear, scissors and shears and cotton yarn from Brazil, on 17 May 1979.


Amendment of waiver of countervailing duties

The waiver of countervailing duties issued on 16 November 1978 regarding imports of certain textiles and textile products from Brazil was amended on 1 March 1979 to include the formerly duty-free leather wearing apparel classified under TSUS item number 791.76.

Source: Federal Register, 8 June 1979.

Proceedings under Anti-Dumping Regulations

Initiation of anti-dumping investigations

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

- melamine in crystal form from Austria, Italy and the Netherlands, on 1 May 1979;
- portable electric typewriters from Japan, on 18 May 1979;
- spun acrylic yarn from Italy, on 2 July 1979;
- countertop microwave ovens from Japan, on 29 August 1979.

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

- carbon steel plate from Poland, on 30 April 1979;
- sugar from Canada, on 1 May 1979;
- condenser paper from Finland and France, on 6 June 1979;
- titanium dioxide from Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, on 23 August 1979;
- certain marine radar systems from the United Kingdom, on 27 August 1979;
- countertop microwave ovens from Japan, on 30 August 1979.

Source: United States International Trade Commission News and Notices, 30 April, 1 May, 6 June, 24, 28 and 31 August 1979; Federal Register, 1 and 18 May, 2 July and 29 August 1979.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

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

The United States International Trade Commission notified the Secretary of the Treasury that the pending Treasury Department investigations on the nature and extent of sales at less than fair value of the following products under the Anti-Dumping Act, 1921, should not be terminated:

- steel wire nails from the Republic of Korea, on 17 May 1979;
- sugar from Canada, on 25 May 1979.


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:

- perchlorethylene from France, on 18 May 1979;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from Italy, on 13 June 1979;
- sugar from Belgium, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, on 13 June 1979;
- methyl alcohol from Canada, on 27 July 1979;
- kraft condenser paper from Finland and France, on 31 August 1979.

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

- certain carbon steel plate from Poland, on 20 April 1979;
- marine radar systems from the United Kingdom, on 22 August 1979.

Determination of no dumping

The United States International Trade Commission determined that the following products were not being sold, nor were they likely to be sold, at less than fair value:
- carbon steel plate from Poland, on 18 June 1979.


Tentative negative anti-dumping determination

The United States Treasury Department determined that there was no reason to believe or suspect, based on the information available, that the following products were being sold at less than fair value:
- certain steel I-beams from Belgium on 13 June 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 13 June 1979.

Tentative determination to modify or revoke dumping findings

The United States Treasury Department determined tentatively to modify or revoke dumping findings with respect to the following products:
- elemental sulphur from Mexico, on 13 June 1979;
- Portland cement from Belgium, on 18 June 1979;
- ice cream sandwich wafers from Canada, on 6 July 1979;
- steel bars, reinforcing bars and shapes from Australia, on 27 August 1979.

Source: 13 and 18 June, 6 July and 27 August 1979.

Termination of anti-dumping investigations

The United States Treasury Department terminated the anti-dumping investigations with respect to the following products:
- stainless steel round wire from Japan, on 3 May 1979;
- steel wire coat and garment hangers from Canada, on 19 June 1979;
- carbon steel plate from Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, on 25 June 1979.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Withholding of appraisement

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

- marine radar systems from the United Kingdom, on 17 May 1979;
- spun acrylic yarn from Japan, on 13 July 1979;
- titanium dioxide from Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, on 10 August 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 17 May, 13 July and 10 August 1979.

Proceedings under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974

The United States International Trade Commission initiated investigations under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 about temporary import relief with respect to the following products:

- porcelain-on-steel cooking ware, on 15 May 1979;
- leather wearing apparel, on 3 August 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 plastic-molding apparatus and components thereof, on 4 May 1979;
- certain inclined-field acceleration tubes and components thereof, on 12 June 1979;
- certain anaerobic impregnating compositions and components therefor, on 16 August 1979.

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

- certain swivel hooks and mounting brackets, on 14 June 1979;
- certain apparatus for the continuous production of copper rod, on 22 May 1979;
- certain cattle whips, on 9 August 1979.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

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

- certain thermometer sheath packages, on 10 July 1979;
- certain electric slow cookers, on 26 July 1979.


Proceedings under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974

The United States International Trade Commission initiated investigations under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 about market disruption by imports from countries not currently receiving non-discriminatory treatment with respect to:

- anhydrous ammonia from the USSR, on 18 July 1979.


Gradual termination of action with respect to specialty steel

On 12 June 1979 the President of the United States determined that a gradual phasing out of the Article XIX action with respect to specialty steel was necessary to prevent an immediate disruptive surge in imports and issued a proclamation replacing the existing quota system with a transitional one leading to termination of the action through progressively larger bi-monthly quotas over a period of eight months. The new transitional quota system will expire on 13 February 1980.

Source: L/4368/Add.37

Bilateral agreement with Japan

The secretariat has been informed of the conclusion of a new textile bilateral agreement between the United States and Japan.

Quotas on exports from the People's Republic of China

The United States Government has imposed quantitative limits on exports of certain textile items from the People's Republic of China. Restraints have been imposed on cotton gloves, women's, girls' and infants' cotton knit blouses, cotton trousers, men's, boys' and women's cotton shirts and man-made fibre sweaters. The restraint period is one year, beginning 31 May 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 6 June 1979.
URUGUAY

Abolition of import surcharges and customs duties

By Decree 194/979 of 30 March 1979, the Uruguayan Government has abolished import surcharges and customs duties on the following products:

- Fertilizers and raw materials for their manufacture, jute coarse fabrics, polyolefins for manufacture of synthetic jute coarse fabric, seeds as specified by Ministry of Agriculture Regulations, vaccines, certain wire rods for manufacture of galvanized wire, all products registered at the Animal Health and Plant Health Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, billets for the manufacture of wire.

The Decree came into force on 25 April 1979.


Lowering of import surcharges

By Decree No. 736/973 of 26 December 1978, the Uruguayan Government reduced the levels of import surcharges applied to certain goods, with effect from 1 January 1979. Those levels had been lowered from 150 and 110 per cent to 110 to 90 per cent respectively.


VENEZUELA

Tariff reductions and import licensing

Ministerial directions 2513 and 1148 have reduced to 1 per cent the import duty on items within tariff Nos. 73.10 (bars and rods of iron and steel) and 73.15 (alloy steel, high-carbon steel) and have introduced the requirement for an import licence on these goods as well as on items within tariff Nos. 73.40.03.99 (certain steel and iron forgings).


Tariff increases for certain machinery

Ministerial direction 2535 has increased to 50 per cent the import duty on items within tariff Nos. 84.21 (mechanical appliances) and 8k.24 (agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil conservation).

**VENEZUELA** (cont'd)

**Import prohibition for tiles**

Venezuelan Decree 3094 prohibits the import of hearth and wall tiles, etc., under tariff No. 69.08.00.00.


**Import restrictions for colour television sets**

Venezuela has restricted the import of colour television sets. Only six firms - Zenith, Philips, Hitachi-Mayorca, National, Sylvania and Indelec (RCA) - will be allowed to export television sets to Venezuela.

With this measure the Venezuelan Government wants to protect the investments of these six firms in Venezuela.

Source: Tariffs and Trade.

**YUGOSLAVIA**

**Increase in tariff for luxury goods**

By a decision published on 20 April 1979 in the Official Gazette, 16/79, Yugoslavia increased the duty on the following luxury goods by 50 per cent (the new rates are shown in brackets):

22.05, 22.06, 22.09, wines and spirits (37.5 per cent); 22.07, other fermented beverages (e.g. cider, perry-mead) (33 per cent), 22.04, cigarettes (37.5 per cent); 33.06, cosmetics (22.5 per cent).

For the following goods the new rate of duty is now 30 per cent:

69.13, porcelain products; 70.19, imitation pearls; 71.01, natural pearls; 71.02, diamonds (excluding industrial diamonds); 71.03, other artificial precious stones; 71.12, gold and silver jewellery; 71.13, goldsmiths products; 71.14, other articles of precious metal; 71.15, jewellery from pearls and precious stone; 71.16, imitation jewellery.

The 10 per cent surcharge for these goods was increased to 15 per cent.


**Import restrictions**

It was announced on 31 July that the Republican authorities had agreed on measures to restrict imports over the next five months. These measures had yet to be specified, but it had been agreed that each Republic of
YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)

Yugoslavia will take steps to ensure that no further allocation of foreign currency will be made available where the Republic had not met its agreed targets for exports so far this year.

Existing contracts already accepted by the National Banks would be honoured, but no existing contracts would be approved if the Republic concerned had already spent its current allocation of foreign currency.

The authorities are also reducing investment as part of the programme for the stabilization of their economy and are undertaking a review of most major projects.