GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

September-December 1979

No. 7

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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

British Business
Departments of Industry and Trade, 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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ANGOLA

Customs clearance charges

The Government of Angola has introduced the following charges for customs clearance of imports, temporary or final.

<table>
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<th>Percentage of value</th>
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<td><strong>Consumer goods:</strong></td>
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<td>Medicaments for the Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>Imported for other bodies</td>
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<td>Beverages</td>
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<td>Clothing and footwear</td>
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<td><strong>Industry:</strong></td>
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<td>Raw materials and capital goods:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Up to Kwanzas 1 million</td>
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<td>Over Kwanzas 4 million</td>
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<td>Minimum fee per clearance</td>
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Parcel post is subject to charges of 1 per cent of value with a minimum charge per clearance of Kwanzas 250.00.


Insurance of imported goods

It has been announced by the Angolan Ministry of External Trade that in future insurance of imported goods must be arranged through the National Insurance Company, Ensa. When this is justified by reasons of urgency, import licences on c.i.f. prices may be granted for importation by air or sea. It has been stressed that import licences will not be approved by the Ministry for goods which are not of an urgent or priority nature.


Pre-shipment inspection scheme

It has been indicated by the Angolan authorities that they will introduce at the beginning of 1980 a pre-shipment inspection scheme covering imports into Angola.

ARGENTINA

**Temporary import tariff reductions**

The Ministry of Economy decided to extend the temporary tariff reductions (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 6, page 6) in respect of investment goods and certain semi-finished goods by one year until 31 December 1980 (Resolution No. 1163).


**Import tariff reductions**

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 807 has decreed a tariff reduction for certain tractors and trailers (tariff number 87.01.02.08) from 65 per cent to 55 per cent beginning in January 1980 and to 45 per cent for 1982. Furthermore, Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 809 reduces the tariff rate for several chemicals (ex 2914). These include Chrysanthemin acids and salts whose tariff rates are reduced from 40 per cent to 35 per cent. Finally, Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 834 decreed tariff reductions for certain measuring instruments (tariff number 90.28.03).


AUSTRALIA

**Tariff alterations**

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Ceramic Floor and Wall Tiles, the Australian Government decided that, as from 14 September 1979, tiles having a surface area of less than 5000 sq. mm. would be admitted at minimum rates, other tiles with a thickness in excess of 12 mm. would attract a duty of 15 per cent and the duty on the remaining items would be phased down to 15 per cent over five years.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations, the Australian Government decided that, as from 14 September 1979, the duty on all spanners and wrenches under reference would be reduced to 25 per cent.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Paper Products, the Australian Government decided that, as from 28 September 1979, most goods of paper and paperboard would be dutiable at a rate of 25 per cent, goods of fibre building board falling within tariff items 44.23, 44.27 and 44.28 would attract a rate of 15 per cent, and certain wall coverings would be dutiable at 6 per cent.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Sporting and Recreational Equipment, the Australian Government decided that all goods under reference except fish-hooks, which would remain at minimum rates, would be dutiable at the long-term rate of 25 per cent. For certain goods, the long-term rate would be phased in over four years.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report Furniture, the Australian Government decided that, as from 26 October 1979, aircraft seats, dentists', hairdressers' and opticians' chairs and smoking requisites would be admitted at minimum rates, vehicle seats would be dutiable at 25 per cent, and the remaining goods under reference would attract a rate of 30 per cent.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its reports on Grapes and Wine and on Spirits, Spirituous Beverages, Etc., the Australian Government decided that generally duties on goods under reference would remain unchanged, except that the differentiation between General Tariff rates and Preferential Tariff rates would be removed. The temporary additional duties and tariff quota arrangements applying to grape brandies would be discontinued and the excise rate (including that portion of the Customs duty rate) would be reduced by $A 2.75 per litre of alcohol. The distinction between flavoured and unflavoured spirituous beverages would also be removed from both the Customs Tariff and Excise Tariff, certain unflavoured spirituous beverages becoming dutiable at rates applying to flavoured spirituous beverages. These changes came into effect as from 9 November 1979.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Coated Copying Film, the Australian Government decided that such goods of polyester, propylene or cellulose acetate would be dutiable at 25 per cent.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Ships, Boats and Other Vessels not exceeding 6,000 grt., the Australian Government decided that fishing vessels not exceeding 21 metres in length and other vessels under reference not exceeding 150 gross construction tons would be dutiable at 25 per cent, and that the remaining vessels under reference would be admitted at minimum rates. The Government also announced a new simplified bounty scheme for the development of the shipbuilding industry in Australia.

The Australian Government announced that, as from 26 October 1979, slates and boards falling under tariff item 98.06.000, with writing or drawing surfaces, whether framed or not, would carry a uniform import duty rate of 30 per cent.

Source: L/115/Add.12.


Removal of British preferential margins

The Australian Government announced on 26 September 1979 its decision to remove the preference on some 500 items in the Customs Tariff accorded to goods originating in Britain or Ireland. The decision, announced as part of a series
of initiatives relating to Australia's trade with developing countries, would have the effect of terminating a situation whereby, for certain goods, British suppliers enjoyed a margin of preference over developing countries. The new rates applied as from 1 January 1980, except when forming part of a tariff change, arising from an Industries Assistance Commission report, implemented prior to that date.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/201, 8 October 1979; and No. 79/223, 5 November 1979.

**Two per cent customs revenue duty: exemption**

Following a review of the operation of the 2 per cent ad valorem revenue customs duty on certain goods introduced on 1 July 1979 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 6), the Australian Government decided to exempt from it, retrospective to 1 July 1979, ships and similar vessels temporarily imported on the authority of the Minister of Transport, and certain goods for use in connexion with exploration for petroleum.


**Maintenance of temporary assistance: gearboxes, gears and shaft couplings**

The Australian Government announced on 7 September 1979 that the temporary additional duties on gearboxes, gears and shaft couplings would continue to apply pending receipt and consideration of a report of the Industries Assistance Commission on the long-term assistance needs of the industry.

Source: COM.TD/W/298/Add.4

**Duty reduction and subsidy assistance: penicillin**

The Australian Government has decided to provide assistance by means of subsidy to the two local manufacturers of penicillin used for human consumption in Australia. The subsidy is for the production and sale of phenoxy methyl penicillin (penicillin V), tariff item 29.44.200; and b benzyl-penicillin (penicillin G), tariff item 29.44.100. It is to operate for five years with an initial overall annual limit of $A 900,000, which will be the subject of annual reviews in the light of world prices, the level of cost increases in Australia and domestic usage.

Rates of duty applying to bulk and compound penicillin are being reduced to minimum levels.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Bounty payments: drilling bits

Following consideration of a report by the Industries Assistance Commission on the short-term assistance requirements for the production in Australia of percussive or rotary rock-drilling bits made wholly or partly of cemented carbides, the Australian Government decided that short-term assistance, in the form of a sliding-scale bounty, be provided for down-the-hole hammer button bits exceeding 105 mm. diameter for use with percussive rock drills. Customs duty rates were left unchanged.


Dumping inquiries: initiation and termination

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

- certain carton boards from the United States;
- whisky from Japan and the United Kingdom;
- certain power hacksaws from the Federal Republic of Germany, India and Italy;
- work trucks being battery operated pedestrian controlled and of the forklift or platform type from the United States.

Pending completion of overseas inquiries, dumping cash securities were imposed on imports, entered for home consumption, of the carton boards under inquiry.

Dumping inquiries in respect of textured polyamide hosiery yarn, 2.2 tex and under, from the United States were terminated after overseas inquiries had shown that sales to Australia had not been at prices below current normal values in the United States. Inquiries regarding imports of this product from Japan were also terminated, because it was found that, following price increases in respect of recent sales to Australia, material injury to the Australian industry could not be attributed to such imports, although it was established that export prices had been below the normal values for the yarns in Japan.

Dumping inquiries in respect of Edam and Gouda cheese from Austria, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Norway were terminated. Although inquiries showed that exports had been made to Australia from these countries at prices lower than their normal values on their domestic markets, local manufacturers had not demonstrated that such imports had caused, or threatened, material injury to the Australian industry.

Dumping inquiries in respect of domestic vacuum cleaners from Japan were terminated after price increases by exporters had removed the margins of dumping that had been found, in some instances, to have existed.
Dumping inquiries in respect of woven glass fibre roving fabric from Canada were terminated. Although inquiries confirmed that exports had been made at prices slightly lower than established normal values, examination of the information provided showed that such dumping was not sufficient to cause or threaten material injury to the Australian industry.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 79/203, 10 October 1979; No. 79/207, 11 October 1979; No. 79/209, 11 October 1979; No. 79/216, 24 October 1979; No. 79/219, 30 October 1979; No. 79/226, 7 November 1979; No. 79/232, 13 November 1979; No. 79/235, 14 November 1979; No. 79/242, 27 November 1979; No. 79/248, 5 December 1979; and No. 79/259, 13 December 1979.

Imposition of anti-dumping duties

The Australian Government has imposed anti-dumping duties on the following items when export prices are lower than assessed normal values:

- high grade stearic acid from the Republic of Korea and acetylsalicylic from France and Poland;

- electric motors of the alternating current, three-phase, four pole, squirrel cage, totally enclosed, fan cooled type, being foot or flange mounted and having a power rating not less than 0.746 Kw. but not exceeding 38 Kw., exported to Australia from Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia after 29 August 1979;

- dextrose monolydrate exported to Australia from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan and Malaysia on and after 28 September 1979;

- polypropylene homopolymer and polypropylene copolymer exported to Australia from the United States on and after 15 November 1979.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: 79/184, 30 August 1979; 79/186, 3 September 1979; 79/197, 2 October 1979; and No. 79/245, 4 December 1979.

Continuation and increase of import quota: passenger motor vehicles

The Australian Government announced on 18 October 1979 that it had decided to continue import restrictions in 1980 and 1981 on all new and secondhand completely built-up passenger motor vehicles less than five years old. It determined that the global quota for 1980 would be 95,000 units, 2,000 more than in 1979. Of this global quota, 10,000 units would now be allocated among importers by tender, the remainder being allocated on the basis of past import performance.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Import quotas: footwear and foundation garments

The Australian Government has set the import quota allocations for footwear and foundation garments for the period 1 January 1980 to 30 June 1980 at the same levels as those obtaining in the previous six-month period, except for thong sandals in respect of which the allocation has been increased (from 1.55 million to 1.6 million pairs for thong sandals having a value for duty of less than $A 0.35 per pair and from 1.868 million to 2.242 million for thong sandals having a value for duty from $A 0.35 per pair to less than $A 2.00 per pair).

The Australian Government has also decided to further increase, to 20 per cent, the proportion of their quota for footwear with leather uppers that importers may use to import footwear with non-leather uppers, and to make other arrangements that would facilitate importers adapting their allocations to the changing pattern of demand for footwear.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 79/221, 5 November 1979.

Bounty payments; phasing-out of export controls: tin

Following consideration of a report from the Industries Assistance Commission, the Australian Government has decided to phase out export controls on tin ores and concentrates. During 1980 export permits will be granted to miners on the basis that supplies to the Australian established smelter are maintained at not less than three-quarters of the miners' deliveries in 1978/79, while in 1981 this proportion is to be reduced to one half. Export controls, other than for International Tin Agreement purposes, are to cease at the end of 1981.

In view of the decision to phase out export controls, the government has decided that a bounty would be payable on the production of primary refined tin for three years in respect of any additional concentrate supplies which miners deliver to the established smelter above the specified minimum levels, at a rate of $A 50 per tonne of refined tin produced.


Developing country tariff preference: new or increased margins of preference; increased preference quota levels; and application of preference quota arrangement on certain types of furniture

The Australian Government decided, following a review of its system of tariff preferences for developing countries, that imports of sixty-six items in the Customs Tariff from developing countries would be eligible for new or increased margins of tariff preference. These changes came into effect as from 12 November 1979. In addition, it was decided that the preference quota levels
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

on twenty quota groups would be increased, by a factor of 50 per cent in all but two cases, with effect from the quota period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980.

In response to a suggestion from the Industries Assistance Commission that developing country tariff preferences on certain items of furniture be removed, the Australian Government decided to introduce a preference quota arrangement for imports from developing countries of three categories of furniture, with effect from 26 October 1979.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices, No. 79/208, 26 October 1979; No. 79/210, 16 October 1979; and No. 79/229, 8 November 1979.

BOLIVIA

Surcharge

In July 1979 the Bolivian Government imposed a 2 per cent surcharge on import tariffs. Imports exempt from the surcharge are those that already were subject to a 1 per cent surcharge destined for the development of North-East Bolivia, essential goods, raw materials for industrial use, and machinery. The proceeds of the surcharge are to be used to finance development projects in the department of Cochabamba and Beni.


Prior import deposit

Decree No. 17055 of 18 September 1979 introduced from 1 October 1979 a 500 per cent prior import deposit on 600 headings in the Bolivian customs nomenclature, including clothing, glass, porcelain, household electrical appliances, wines and spirits, paper products and motor cycles.


Decree No. 17113 of 9 November 1979 withdraws the 500 per cent prior deposit imposed by Decree No. 17055.


BRAZIL

New economic measures

On 7 December 1979 the Brazilian Government announced a package of economic measures consisting of three main elements: the first was a 30 per cent devaluation of the cruzeiro in order, among other things, to stimulate exports
BRAZIL (cont'd)

and to curb imports. The crawling peg system of devaluation will in addition be maintained. The second element contained a number of measures to open up the economy to market forces. These included the ending or reduction of subsidies and cheap credit to industry and agriculture, the abolition of export subsidies and import deposits. There could, however, also be tariff changes to compensate for the removal of other controls. Finally, among the measures aimed at avoiding a cut-back in development, the withholding tax on interest payments on foreign loans was reduced from 12½ per cent to 1½ per cent.


CANADA

Anti-dumping investigations

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise decided to initiate an anti-dumping investigation with respect to:

- calcium and zinc stearates from Belgium on 4 October 1979;
- plain hardboard doorskins from Poland on 4 October 1979;
- airless paint spray units from the United States on 16 November 1979;
- customs wheel rims from the United States on 21 November 1979;
- citric acid and sodium citrate from the United States, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom on 19 December 1979;
- methyl ethyl ketone peroxide from the United Kingdom and the United States on 21 December 1979.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 4 October, 16 and 21 November, 19 and 21 December 1979.

Preliminary determination of dumping

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

- certain industrial trucks from Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States on 12 October 1979;
- alternating current electric generators from Japan on 4 December 1979;
- hand held portable electric drills from Japan on 20 December 1979.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 15 October, 6 and 20 December 1979.
CANADA (cont'd)

Final determination of dumping

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise has issued a final determination of dumping with respect to:

- radioactive diagnostic reagents from the United States on 2 October 1979;
- polypropylene homopolymer and copolymer resins from Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom on 26 October 1979.

Source: Notices of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 2 and 26 October 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:

- certain plastic or galvanized steel tank compressed air sprayers from the United States on 20 September 1979.


Finding of likelihood of injury

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

- 12 gauge shotshells (ammunition) from the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary on 24 October 1979.


Termination of action

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise and the Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal terminated the anti-dumping proceedings with respect to the following products:

- 35 mm. theatrical release prints from the United States on 9 November 1979;
- high school and college yearbooks from the United States on 17 December 1979;
- stereo consoles from the United States on 31 December 1979.

Source: Findings of Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 9 November, 17 and 31 December 1979.
CANADA (cont'd)

Rescission of findings

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

- colour television receiving sets from Japan, and Singapore on 20 September 1979;
- double-knit fabrics from the United Kingdom on 17 December 1979.


Global import quota for chicken

On 19 October 1979, the Canadian Government announced a global import quota for chicken, chicken capons and parts and products, effective 22 October, with reference to Article XI, paragraph 2(c) of GATT. The annual quotas are 45 million pounds for 1979, 48.5 million pounds for 1980, 52 million pounds for 1981 and thereafter 6.3 per cent of the previous year's Canadian consumption. The quota is designed to support supply management operations of a recently formed Canadian chicken marketing agency.

Source: L/4868.

Import quota of cheeses

The import quota of cheeses will be maintained at the amount of 45 million pounds. However, due to an agreement concluded between Canada and the European Community as from 1 January 1980, this quota covers a period of nine months (1 April-31 December 1979) and amounts to 33,750,000 pounds.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 October 1979.
**CANADA (cont'd)**

**Termination of Article XIX actions**

In communications dated 28 September 1979, the Government of Canada informed the CONTRACTING PARTIES of the termination on 31 December 1978 of global quotas introduced under Article XIX with regard to imports of clothing items, and work gloves; global quota on worsted spun acrylic yarns below a certain price was gradually phased out starting 30 June 1978 and was terminated by 31 August 1978. In a communication dated 19 October 1979, Canada advised the termination of a global quota on double knit fabrics effective 9 October 1979.

Source: L/4453/Add.4; L/4382/Add.1; L/4450/Add.5, L/4344/Add.2.

**COLOMBIA**

**Import tariff reductions within the Andean Group**

The Colombian Government will reduce, over a period of three years, customs duties on 2,600 products. In cases where the tariff was not over ten points higher than that agreed to in the Andean Group it was to be reduced by five points, whereas if the difference was greater than ten points, it was to be reduced by five points plus 25 per cent of the remaining difference (see also Survey on Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 6, page 20).


**Import tariff reductions**

Decree Nos. 1415, 1417, 2255, 2256 and 2257 introduced tariff changes for about 1,800 tariff positions. Most of the changes were tariff reductions amounting in many cases to more than 30 per cent.


**EGYPT**

**Certain imported products to be paid for in foreign exchange**

Under a decision dated 1 September 1979, the Egyptian authorities have changed the method of collecting customs duties in respect of certain imported products.

Customs duties must henceforth be paid in foreign exchange on imports of the following goods: petrol, raw materials, marble, unwrought gold, electric wire and cables, pneumatic tyres, paving stones, articles of porcelain, gilt paper, wool, raw hides and skins, nails, watches and alarm clocks, sound media, cinematographic and photographic apparatus, electrical equipment, motor vehicles for the transport of persons, motor cycles and bicycles, carpets,
EGYPT (cont'd)

musical instruments, arms and ammunition, photographs, sound and image recording and reproduction apparatus, furniture, water-heaters, cooking stoves, spectacles and spectacle frames, made-up garments, woven fabrics, cigars, alcoholic beverages, fresh and preserved fruit, olives, macaroni, spaghetti and the like, confectionery, cocoa, aerated waters, cosmetics and perfumery products, jewellery, glassware, wallpaper, articles of plastic materials, articles of wood or rubber, artificial hair pieces and domestic animals.


New customs regulations: payment in dollars only for import of luxuries

To deal with a sharp rise in prices of essential consumer items caused by a decision to demand payment in dollars of customs duties on imports, a meeting was held in mid-September by President Sadat and several top ministers at which it was decided that the prices of basic foodstuffs would not be changed. It was also decided to modify the new customs rules. Henceforth customs duties will be levied in dollars only for imports of luxury items such as perfumes, tape recorders and household appliances.


Import quotas introduced

To protect local industry, import quotas came into effect on 13 November in Port Said's free zone on a range of goods including cloth, clothes, watches, tyres, car batteries, spectacles, mineral water, cosmetics, perfume and china.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 November 1979.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Tariff quotas for raw silk and silk yarns

By Regulations 2535/79, 2536/79 and 2537/79 the Council provided for the administration of Community tariff quotas with regard to raw silk (not thrown) falling under heading 50.02; and silk yarns falling under headings 50.04 and 50.05, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1980. The quotas in each case have a first instalment allocated between member States. The remaining second instalments constitute the reserve for each product. Details regarding autonomous duties, the Community tariff quotas and first instalments are as follows:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw silk (not thrown)</td>
<td>suspended</td>
<td>4,400 tonnes</td>
<td>3,395 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk yarn (other than yarn of noil or waste silk)</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>60 tonnes</td>
<td>38 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk yarn from silk waste (other than noil)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>220 tonnes</td>
<td>193 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Tariff quotas on certain handloom and hand-make products

Under two separate Regulations the Council has introduced Community tariff quotas with regional allocation between member States, for the year beginning 1 January 1980. Under Regulation 2727/79 tariff quotas have been introduced with respect to handwoven fabrics of silk, noil or other waste silk (CIT No. ex 50.09), handwoven cotton gauze (CIT No. ex 55.07), other handwoven fabrics of cotton (CIT No. ex 55.09), handwoven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, of cotton (CIT No. ex 58.04). For imports of silk fabrics the duty has been suspended for a quota of 2,200,000 European units of account, and up to 2,000,000 European units accounts as regards imports of cotton fabrics. Certification systems for the products have been reactivated with India, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh, Laos, Sri Lanka, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia, Guatemala and Argentina.

Under Regulation 2728/79 duty has been suspended for total imports equivalent to 10,000,000 European units of account subject to a maximum of 1,200,000 European units of account with respect to the following tariff headings or sub-headings: 42.02, 42.03, 44.24, 44.27, 48.21, ex 55.09, 58.01, 58.10, 59.02, ex 61.01, 61.02, 61.05, 61.06, 61.07, 61.11, 62.01, 62.02, 62.05, 64.05, ex 65.05, 66.02, 68.02, 74.18, 79.19, 83.06, 83.07, ex 83.09, 83.11, 94.03, 95.05, 95.08, 97.02 and 97.03. Certification systems have been agreed with India, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Iran, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Bangladesh, Laos, Equador, Paraguay, Panama, El Salvador, Malaysia, Bolivia, Honduras, Peru, Chili, Guatemala and Argentina.


Tariff quotas on imports of cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and carpets

By Regulation 2801/79 the Council has totally suspended duties with respect to imports during 1980 from Turkey of cotton yarn, other woven fabrics of cotton, and carpets, carpeting and rugs, subject to the following tariff quotas:

- Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: 1,077 tonnes
- Other woven fabrics of cotton: 2,536 tonnes
- Carpets, carpeting, rugs of wool or fine animal hair, not handmade: 194 tonnes

The quotas have been allocated between member States.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

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:

- ball bearings and tapered roller bearings originating in Japan, Poland, Romania and the USSR, on 18 September 1979;

- studded welded link chain originating in Spain and Sweden, on 4 December 1979;

- certain stainless steel bars originating in Brazil, on 18 December 1979.

No. C 303, 4 December 1979.

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties

On 31 October 1979, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of lithium hydroxide originating in the United States and the Soviet Union. This duty does not apply to lithium hydroxide manufactured by Foote Mineral Company, USA.


On 24 November 1979, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain sodium carbonate originating in the Soviet Union.


On 4 December 1979, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain acrylic fibres originating in the United States.

The duty does not apply to acrylic fibres produced and exported by the Badische Corporation, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA, and E.I. Dupont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Delaware, USA.

The rate of the duty is 26.8 per cent on continuous filament two of acrylic fibre and 7.2 per cent on discontinuous acrylic fibre.

Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

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

1. Certain imports of lithium hydroxide originating in the United States. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 19 May 1979). In the course of these investigations an undertaking was given by one of the American producers, Foote Mineral Company, which satisfied the Commission that the introduction of protective measures was unnecessary at present for lithium hydroxide manufactured by this Company.

2. Sodium carbonate originating in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 21 November 1978). In the course of these investigations, undertakings were given by Chimimport, Bulgaria; Aussenhandelsbetrieb Chemie-Export-Import, German Democratic Republic; Centrala Importowa-Eksportowa Chemikali, Poland; and Chimimportexport, Romania, which satisfied the Commission that the introduction of protective measures with respect to sodium carbonate originating in these countries was unnecessary at present.

3. Certain acrylic fibres originating in Greece and Turkey. (Notice of initiation of investigation - 12 June 1979). During investigations carried out by the Commission at the offices of the principal Greek and Turkish exporters of acrylic fibres to the Community, pricing information was obtained concerning exports to the Community and sales on the Greek and Turkish domestic markets during the period 1 June 1978 to 31 May 1979. The comparisons showed that the export sales to the Community of Greek and Turkish producers of certain acrylic fibres were not being made at less than the domestic prices. The Commission therefore decided to terminate the procedure as regards Greece and Turkey.

        No. C 303, 4 December 1979.

Abolition of quantitative restrictions on Romanian oil imports into Italy

Following a request from Italy for amendments to be made to import arrangements applied to Romania, the Council of the European Communities decided on 18 September 1979 to abolish quantitative restrictions on the import into Italy of the following products originating in Romania: light oils, medium oils, heavy oils, propane of a purity not less than 99 per cent, commercial propane and commercial butane, petroleum bitumen, other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals.

Adoption of protective measures against imports of garlic into France from Spain

Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2553/79 suspended the entry into free circulation in France of fresh or chilled garlic originating in Spain from 24 November to 31 December 1979.


Textile quota renewed

By Regulation 1758/79 the Council renewed the Community tariff quotas with respect to added work processing work carried out in Switzerland on yarn and fabrics re-imported into the EEC. The quotas have been renewed for the period 1 September 1979 to 31 December 1980.


Restraints on imports of cotton yarn

The Community imposed a restriction on imports of cotton yarn from Turkey into the United Kingdom, during the period 13 November to 31 December 1979. The quota fixed for the period was 428 tons.


Formal conclusion of bilateral textile agreements

Bilateral textile agreements between the Community on the one hand and each of Argentina, Bangladesh, Korea, Macao, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, concluded under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, which had hitherto been applied de facto, have been formally concluded by the parties concerned.


Imports of other woven fabrics from Spain

By Regulation 2637/79 the Council provided for the administration of a tariff quota for other woven fabrics of cotton from Spain. For the year beginning 1 January 1980, and within a global quota of 1,900 tonnes, the duties shall be suspended at levels as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCT 55.09</th>
<th>Other woven fabrics of cotton -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Containing 85 per cent or more by weight of cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>of width less than 85 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2%
5.6%
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

B. Other

I. of width less than 85 cm. 5.6%
II. other 6%

An initial instalment of 1,300 tonnes has been allocated to member States, and a special procedure has been outlined for the use of the second instalment, or utilized shares.


Rules of origin with regard to certain textile items

The EEC, by Regulation 2747/79, has introduced rules of origin with respect to sheep's or lambs' wool, not carded or combed, degreased; sheep's or lambs' wool, not carded or combed, carbonized; waste of sheep's or lambs' wool or of other animal hair (fine or coarse) not pulled or garnetted, carbonized; cotton not carded or combed, bleached; cotton linters, bleached.


Adjustments of original quotas under bilateral textile agreements

The Community made certain adjustments to the regional distribution of global quotas for the year 1979, as contained in Council Regulation No. 1176/79 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 6). These relate to the quantitative limits contained in the bilateral textile agreements concluded by the EEC. The regional redistribution was made to enable exporting countries to fully exploit the global quotas fixed for 1979. The adjustments concern cotton fabrics, synthetic textile fibre fabrics, artificial fibre fabrics, under garments and outer garments. The exporting countries concerned with one or more of these adjustments are Colombia, Hungary, India, Korea, the Philippines, Poland and Romania.


Regional quotas for textile items

Under the terms of its bilateral agreements concluded with Brazil, Hong Kong, Korea, Macao and Pakistan, the Community introduced regional quotas on certain textile items, as follows:

from Brazil imports of discontinuous synthetic fibres; women's and children's outer garments, blouses and shirts, into the United Kingdom;

from Hong Kong imports into France of woven tarpaulins, sails, awnings and sunblinds;
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

from Korea imports into the United Kingdom of bedlinen; and imports into the Benelux and Denmark of women’s, girls’ and infants’ knitted or crocheted dresses;

from Macao imports into France of brassières, woven, knitted or crocheted;

from Pakistan imports of gloves into France and the United Kingdom.


Imports of textile items from Malta

Regulation 2459/79 amended a previous Regulation (1251/78) with regard to imports of certain textile items from Malta. This amendment is intended to facilitate co-operation between the two parties with regard to the administration of comparable statistics; the import document shall be issued only on presentation of an export licence issued and endorsed by the competent Maltese authorities.


Ceilings on imports of textile products

By Regulation 2645/79 the Community established ceiling on imports from Malta of cotton yarn (CCT 55.05), other woven fabrics of cotton (CCT 55.09), man-made fibres for spinning (CCT 56.04), outer garments (CCT 60.05) and men’s and boys’ outer garments (CCT 61.01). The ceilings have been fixed for a one year period beginning 1 January 1980.


FRANCE

Imports of sweaters from OECD countries

The requirement of a "technical visa" with respect to imports of sweaters and pullovers from OECD countries into France has been repealed as of 15 October 1979, by a notice published in the French Official Journal, 14 October 1979. The requirement had been introduced on 13 August 1979 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 6).

FRANCE (cont'd)

Requirements for country of origin marking on textile products

By decree No. 79-750 of 29 August 1979 the French Government enforced the law of 1 August 1905 against fraud, and listed requirements for country of origin marking on sales of clothing falling under tariff chapters 60 and 61; and travelling rugs and blankets, bed linen, table linen and other household linen, umbrellas and sunshades. Under the decree, to take effect on 1 January 1980, all products listed above must have country of origin marking whether produced in the country or imported for home consumption. For inclusion of this information in catalogues, and offers of sales by correspondence, the decree will take effect on 1 July 1980.


ETHIOPIA

State monopoly

The Ministry of Transport and Communications of the provisional military government of Ethiopia has announced that from 24 September the only licensed and legal operator for shipping agency and transit services in Ethiopia is the Maritime and Transit Services Corporation. The newly established corporation is a State enterprise and all other licences are revoked forthwith. Shipping agents have been ordered to hand to them within three days documents and fees relevant to goods lying in port or in transit by sea and land.


FIJI

Import quota: certain goods vehicles

The Fijian Government announced in its 1980 budget of 16 November 1979 that an import quota of 850 units for goods vehicles of a gross unladen weight of 2 tonnes or less would be imposed.


FINLAND

Minimum import prices: cotton fabrics, towels, metal watch straps

The minimum import prices of Fmk 23 per kg. on printed cotton fabrics (CCCN No. 55.09) and Fmk 20 per kg. on cotton terry towels (CCCN No. 62.02) have been extended for another year from 6 November 1979 to 5 November 1980 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 4).
FINLAND (cont'd)

The minimum import price of Fmk 8 on metal watch straps (CCCN Nos. 71.12.402, 71.16.011 and 71.16.019) has been extended for another year from 25 September 1979 to 24 September 1980 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 4).


GABON

Import restrictions

By Decree No. 411 of 14 August 1979, the Minister of Trade of Gabon has stopped imports into Gabon of toilet paper (tariff item ex 48.15) from all sources and origins, as from 1 September 1979.

As a general rule, entry into Gabon of goods from all sources of an f.o.b. value greater than CFAF 500,000 (that is French francs 10,000) is subject to the obtainment of a prior authorization from the Directorate of External Trade before shipment of the goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 December 1979.

GAMBIA

Tariff changes

The 1979-80 budget of the Gambia introduced the following tariff changes:

- 32.05 and 32.06, dyestuffs: uniform duty of 20 per cent ad valorem;
- duty on radio cassettes (92.11) is reduced to 30 per cent;
- the duty exemption on medicines listed in the BP Codex will be abolished and the current rates will apply;
- duty on second-hand cars is increased, ranging from 55 per cent to 70 per cent. Duty on small cars, not exceeding 1,500 cc, and on new lorries, not exceeding 7 tons, is reduced to 30 per cent.

Amongst the main revenue proposals in the budget were the following:

- an increase in customs duty on fuel oils, petrol, kerosene and diesel oil by 10 bututs a gallon;
- an increase in duty on rice from D5.35 to D7.35 per 100 lb. (This increase will not be passed on to the consumer but will be absorbed by the Gambia Produce Marketing Board and the wholesalers.)
- an increase in duty on flour from D1.35 to D3.35 per 100 lb.

GREECE

Import restrictive measures

In order to avoid a decline in official foreign exchange reserves and pressure on the par value of the national currency the Greek Government decided to take, with effect from 10 December 1979 and until 30 June 1980, the measures mentioned below.

1. Suspension of the validity of all decisions by the Currency Committee of the Bank of Greece concerning financing of imports or of imported products, which after payment are used as collateral security lodged with banks. Basic foodstuffs, raw materials and capital goods intended for agriculture, fishery, mining, handicrafts and industry, are exempt. The financing of foodstuffs used as collateral security and exempt from this measure is valid for two months only. Any contract for financing, collateral security, mortgage pre-registration, etc., inconsistent with this measure is considered void.

2. All imports (except the prescribed exceptions) are subject to an additional, non-interest bearing, prior deposit equivalent to 75 per cent of the value of imported products, which is frozen for six months in the Bank of Greece. The prior deposits already in force for certain products are maintained, and their duration too, is limited to six months. The prior deposits are reimbursed directly by the Bank of Greece to the rightful owners in order to avoid any diversion of this measure by commercial banks.

3. The minimum period for payment of the first instalment on imported products subject to the time-settlement scheme is six months.

4. A special consumption tax at the rate of 25 per cent is charged on the value of imports of luxury products or other articles not considered essential for the production process of agriculture, fishery, mining, handicrafts and industry. This concerns mainly luxury foodstuffs and beverages, perfumery products, soap, construction materials, television sets and other non-essential consumer products.

5. In order to avoid speculation on imported or even domestic products, prices of which would tend to rise because of import restrictions, Order A 33 on price control, establishing maximum profit margins of 33 per cent on wholesale transactions and 100 per cent on all other sales up to the retail stage, will be applied strictly. Similarly, prices of domestic products likely to be the subject of speculation will be fixed by the authorities.

It should be noted that the Government has already adopted a series of restrictive budgetary and monetary measures in order to limit the growth rate of money and credit supply. In parallel, it is applying a restrictive incomes policy.

All the above-mentioned measures have been adopted because a continuing high growth rate of foreign exchange expenditure for imports of goods as recorded over the period January to October 1979 (an increase by 37.3 per cent in comparison to the corresponding period of 1978) could cause a critical situation for the country's foreign transactions.

Source: L/4908.
INDIA

Import policy changes

The Indian Government announced on 10 October 1979 a number of modifications to its import policy for 1979/80. These included the removal from the restricted list for imports of certain steel products and the placing on the banned list of pig-iron, excluding low phosphorous and low sulphur grades, certain acrylic plastic sheets, certain conveyor beltings, centrifugally cast furnace boilers, radiant tubes and burner tubes.


INDONESIA

Import duty and sales tax reductions

The Indonesian Government has announced, with effect from 26 September 1979, reductions in import duty and sales tax on various products, to be used by domestic industry, falling under 232 four-digit CCCN headings.


Partial exemptions from duty

The Indonesian Government has announced, retroactive from 10 November 1978, partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on stretch cloth and shirnk cloth, under headings 55.09.79 and 58.05.90 respectively, to be used as raw materials to produce medicine plaster. The import duty will be 20 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.

The Indonesian Government has announced, retroactive from 19 December 1978, partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on viscose tear-off ribbon, under heading 51.02.40, to be used for the cigarette industry. The import duty will be 30 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.

The Indonesian Government has announced, retroactive from 19 May 1979, partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on polyvinyl chloride, under heading 39.02.44, to be used as raw materials to produce imitation leather. The import duty will be 5 per cent and the sales tax 2½ per cent.

The Indonesian Government has announced, retroactive from 23 April 1979, partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on tomato paste, under heading 20.02.20, to be used for the domestic fish canning industry. The import duty will be 25 per cent and the sales tax 10 per cent.

The Indonesian Government has announced that from 27 July 1979 there will be partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on watch movements under heading 91.07.00. The import duty will be 15 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent. The Indonesian Government has also announced partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on watch glass under heading 70.15.20. The import duty will be 20 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.
The Indonesian Government has announced that from 30 August 1979 there will be a partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on fine paper and duplex paper, under heading 48.01.85 and 48.01.26 respectively, to be used as raw materials to produce fine packing made of paper-lined aluminium foils. The import duty will be 20 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.

The Indonesian Government has announced, retroactive from 22 August 1978, partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on lamp parts and components under heading 85.20.90. The import duty will be 20 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent. The Indonesian Government has also announced partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on lamp caps of all materials, under heading 85.02.80 (previously under heading 85.20.40 and 85.20.90). The import duty and sales tax will both be 10 per cent.

The Indonesian Government has announced, retroactive from 16 November 1978, partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on enamelled copper wire under heading 85.23.10 to be used as raw materials to produce electric transformers. The import duty will be 7½ per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.

The Indonesian Government has announced, retroactive from 9 July 1979, partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on poster ground paper, under heading 48.07.90 to be used as raw materials to produce ceramic articles for the domestic ceramics industry. Both import duty and sales tax will be 2½ per cent.

The Indonesian Government has announced with effect from 24 October 1979 partial exemption of import duty and sales tax chargeable on the basic materials for clock maintenance for wall clock movements in completely knocked down condition, under heading 91.11.00, to be used in the domestic clocks industry. The import duty will be 15 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.


Export ban: raw rattan

The Indonesian Government banned in July 1979 the export of raw rattan. However, the export of unprocessed rattan in respect of which a letter of credit had been opened before the issuance of the ban would be permitted until 31 October 1980.

IRAN

Prior deposit required upon delivery of letters of credit

Via circular No. 27/1272 of 30 October 1979, the Central Bank of Iran informed other Iranian banks of the list of imported products (considered to be essential by the Iranian Government) for which the said banks are henceforth authorized to deliver letters of credit and to require importers to make a maximum prior deposit of 15 per cent of the total amount of the imports.

Previously the amount of the deposit required from the importer upon delivery of a letter of credit had been left to the discretion of the banks and could reach 100 per cent.

This change particularly affects certain goods falling within the following chapters of the customs tariff: 02, 04, 09, 12, 15, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 38, 39, 40, 44, 47, 48, 51, 55, 56, 70, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 84, 85, 87, 90.


Imports of beauty products and cosmetics prohibited

As from 7 November 1979, Iranian banks have been instructed not to deliver letters of credit for imports into Iran of beauty products and cosmetics.


IRAQ

Import duty exemption

Decision 805, published in the Official Gazette 2720 of 9 July, exempts the following products from paying customs duties only when they are used directly within poultry projects:


The national defence tax of 15 per cent of the import duty charged on all imports does not apply to products exempt from import duties.

Amendments to Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law

The Japanese Government promulgated, on 18 December 1979, certain amendments to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law. These amendments, which are due to come into force within one year of their promulgation, include:

(i) simplification of trading procedures, including the abolition of the export certification system, with the effect of significantly reducing the work load of foreign exchange banks and of exporters taking necessary steps at the banks prior to customs clearance;

(ii) removal of government control over all trade cases to be settled by a method other than standard procedures, except from cases that are settled by a special method;

(iii) relaxation of the deferred payment period from six months to one year, and increase of the limit for book entry payments;

(iv) removal of certain obligations connected with credit recovery, unless considerations of international payments deem it otherwise;

(v) certain amendments with regard to exchange control, including changing of the basis of the law from "prohibition in principle" to "freedom in principle", and with respect to the Foreign Investment Law, which is abolished and integrated with the Foreign Exchange Law.


Increase in import quotas: beef

The Japanese Government set the special purpose beef import quota for the first half of fiscal year 1979 at 9,200 tons, an increase from 8,000 tons in the corresponding part of fiscal year 1978 and from 9,000 tons in the preceding six months.

The general quota (beef destined for distribution to the general public) for the second part of fiscal year 1979 has been set at 51,000 tons, bringing the total such quota for fiscal year 1979 to 114,000 tons compared to 95,000 tons in the preceding year.

JAPAN (cont'd)

GSP modifications

Under changes made to the Japanese GSP scheme for fiscal year 1979, Guam, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, the United States Virgin Islands and American Samoa have been added to the list of beneficiaries.

Two items, insect flower (tariff item 12.07-2) and certain preserved chestnuts (ex 20.06-1(2)), have been newly added to the list of agricultural products eligible for preferential treatment.

Certain industrial products previously subject to monthly ceiling control have been made subject to daily control. Four groups of products have been newly placed under flexible application of ceiling control. In addition, the number of industrial products for which tariff reductions of 50 per cent of m.f.n. rates are not applied has been increased by one, to a total of 123.

Source: COM.TD/W/298/Add.1.

JORDAN

Import duty changes

In Official Gazette 2883, dated 24 September, the Jordanian authorities announced the following import duty changes (which came into effect on the same day):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN/Description</th>
<th>Rate of duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55.01</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton not carded or combed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.03</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton waste (including pulled or garnetted rags) not carded or combed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.41</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing machines, furniture specially designed for sewing machines, sewing machine needles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Machines for edge servicing of fabrics</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.41B</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needles and replacement parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other items</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KENYA

Advance import deposit scheme

It has been announced by the Minister of Finance that with effect from 29 November the following changes will be made to the advance import deposit scheme:

1. Except for motor vehicles and textiles the requirement for 90/180 days credit is withdrawn.

2. The 10 per cent deposit requirement for oil and petroleum products is withdrawn.

3. The 25 per cent deposit requirement for completely knocked down kits is reduced to 10 per cent and these deposits will be held for three complete calendar months.

4. Except for motor cars and textiles the 100 per cent deposit requirement for other imports is reduced to 50 per cent and these deposits will be held for three complete calendar months.

5. Motor cars and textiles will continue to be dealt with under the earlier guidelines of 100 per cent, six months refundable deposit terms; they will also be subject to 180 days overseas credit.

6. Overseas remittance of profits and dividends will continue to be at 10 per cent of capital and unimpaired reserves.


KOREA, Republic of

Tariff reduction

Tariffs on three items recently added to the elastic tariff list were waived completely in order to stabilize commodity prices and facilitate supply during the 1979/80 year-end and new year season. The three items are raw rubber and mixed alkyl-benzene (soft), both previously subject to an elastic tariff of 5 per cent, and fragrant wood for the manufacture of pencils, previously subject to an elastic tariff of 10 per cent.


Tariff quotas increased

The Korean Government increased elastic tariff quotas for fourteen items and extended tariff quota application deadlines for five items to the end of 1979, as part of policy of allowing tariff concessions of up to 50 billion won in the second half of 1979 with the aim of alleviating financial difficulties facing local industries.

KOREA, Republic of (cont'd)

Adjustment of import surveillance list

With effect from 7 December 1979, the Korean Government added six items to and deleted four items from the list of items subject to surveillance by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the prices and transactions after import. The six items added to the list are: polishing waxes and creams for footwear (CCCN 34.05); high pressure accordion rubber hose with a normal pressure of 70-210 kg/cm², not including high pressure hose for aircraft and brake hose for automobiles (CCCN 40.09); copper foil and copper-clad laminated sheet (CCCN 74.05), household sewing machines and parts (CCCN 84.41); dial telephones (CCCN 85.13); and combs, hairslides and the like (CCCN 98.12). The four items deleted are: Rahmen (instant noodles) (CCCN 21.07); toilet paper (CCCN 48.15); cooking and heating apparatus of copper (CCCN 74.17) and instantaneous or storage electric water heaters (CCCN 85.12).


Prior export licences on exports to Italy

As of 1 December, the Government decided to allow the issuance of prior export licences with respect to exports of cotton fabrics, synthetic fibre fabrics and acrylic yarn. The prior export licencing system with respect to exports of all quota items to the United Kingdom has been abolished for the 1980 quota year.


KUWAIT

Certain pharmaceuticals prohibited

Ministerial Resolution No. 175/79 published in the Official Gazette 1269, dated 7 October 1979, prohibits, with effect from 1 January 1980, the importation and trade of the following pharmaceutical preparations:

Oxyphenisatine and related compounds
Phenformin hydrochloride

and pharmaceutical preparations related to vaginal preparations and synthetic osterogens as under:

Diethylstilboestrol
Stilboestrol diphosphate
Dienoestrol
Hexoestrol.

LEBANON

Import régime for certain fruits and vegetables

Decree No. 39 of 25 October 1979 fixes the conditions under which unprocessed fruits and vegetables may be imported. The list of products subject to the new regulation as well as the conditions under which these products may be imported is given below:

Products subject to a licence delivered by the Ministry of Agriculture:
- onions (except those for sowing)
- pistachio-nuts
- raisins except those packed in cases of a net weight less than 15 kgs.
- cucumbers
- tomatoes.

Products which may be imported without a prior licence during the period indicated for each of them. Importation is prohibited outside these periods
- marrows 1 January/31 March
- egg-plants (aubergines) 1 January/15 June
- French beans 1 January/31 May
- garlic 1 January/15 April
- grapes 1 February/31 May
- watermelons and melons 1 January/31 May
- apricots 1 September/31 March
- pears 1 November/15 June
- peaches 1 November/15 May

Imports of citrus fruit, pine seeds, apples and olives (except those of superior quality packed in containers of a net weight less than 2 kgs.) are prohibited.

Furthermore, imports of bananas are prohibited from 1 August to 31 March and subject to prior licence from 1 April to 31 July. Imports of potatoes destined for consumption are prohibited from 1 April to 31 December and subject to prior authorisation from 1 January to 31 March.

LEBANON (cont'd)

Import duty amendments

The Lebanese Official Gazette No. 36 of 6 September and No. 38 of 20 September, published the following details of amendments 359 and 360 to the customs tariff:

19.70 - Increased rate of duty on ordinary bakers' ware, not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit intended for diabetics from 18 per cent to 28 per cent.

47.01 - Reduced rate of duty on all types of paper pulp imported in rolls, sheets or plates and intended for industrial use from 18 per cent to 1 per cent. (Previously only perforated or lacerated rolls, sheets or plates paid the lower rate of duty.)

Middle East Economic Digest, 30 November 1979.

Customs tariff changes

The following details of amendments to the customs tariff were published in the Official Gazette of 8 November 1979:

73.23: Containers of iron or steel sheet or plate (cans) intended for the packing of beverages now exempt from duty (previous rate 18 per cent).

83.13: Pull-ring covers for metal cans now exempt from duty (previous rate 18 per cent).

85.01: The duty on power transformers from 25kVA to 2000 kVA which have a maximum nominal tension of 36,000 volts is increased to 18 per cent (formerly 1 per cent).

94.01, 94.03: The minimum duty on metal furniture is increased from 7 to 10 Lebanese pounds per kg net but the minimum duty on furniture of other material is reduced from 15 to 10 Lebanese pounds per kg net. A standard minimum rate of 10 Lebanese pounds per kg net is now applicable on all types of furniture under CCCN 94.01 and 94.03. This amendment does not affect existing duty rates on medical furniture.

LIBYA

Import licences abolished for state-owned companies

Import licences for the 60 or so state-owned companies which account for about 98 per cent of the market have been abolished.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 2 November 1979.

Pork fats excluded

All importers of soap, toothpaste, hair shampoo, chocolates and confectionery have been requested by the Secretariat of the Economy to ensure that their foreign suppliers do not use pork fats in the preparation of these products. Exporters may be requested to supply analyses to prove the non-existence of pork fats in their export products.


Import monopoly

The Gold and Precious Metals Company has been established for trading in gold and precious metals.


MADAGASCAR

Financial regulations for imports

Reproduced below is the text of Notice to Importers No. 2-MEC of 15 October 1979 (Official Gazette of Madagascar dated 20 October 1979) establishing the conditions for payment of imports into Madagascar.

"Importers are hereby advised that prior authorization from the Central Bank is required in respect of imports covered by documentary credit.

"With effect from 15 October 1979, payment of all import transactions is likewise subject to prior authorization by the Central Bank. For each authorized transaction, the banks issue a certificate which must be produced at the time of customs clearance.

"Payment of consignments not covered by a credit opening and effected after 15 October 1979 is subject to prior authorization by the Central Bank. The application for authorization must be submitted on the order, and for the account, of the importer by the bank of domicile.

"Payment of imports other than by documentary credit will be allowed only in respect of goods shipped before 15 October 1979, as evidenced by the date of the transport documents (bill of lading, LTA, CP2)."
"Importers are requested to take all appropriate action in respect of their suppliers and to make the necessary arrangements with their banks.

"Any breach of the present provisions will be sanctioned under the regulations in force."


MALAWI

New import restrictions

The Malawi Government introduced new import restrictions on 10 August 1979. Importers must now deposit 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of an order with a bank before placing the order, obtain exchange control approval in advance, lodge 50 per cent of the import duty with clearing agents before obtaining the customs bill of entry, and pay K15 per port ton before clearance at the port.


MALAYSIA

New export duty system

In its 1980 budget, the Malaysian Government announced the introduction of a new system of export duties on commodities, involving sliding scales of duties applicable to prices above the level of production costs as determined by the Government.


Export ban: two species of timber

In keeping with its policy of encouraging further processing of local timber, the Malaysian Government has banned the export of terentang and sesendok in log form.


MALTA

Restrictions on imports of electric cookers

The Malta Government decided to withhold licences for the import of electric cookers for the foreseeable future.

MAURITIUS

Import licensing

Government notice 214 of 25 September 1979 states that, with effect from 1 October 1979, unless he has previously obtained a permit, no person shall place an order for importation of goods other than those falling under the following categories:

- All items on which no duty is liable under the Customs Tariff Act 1969.
- All items of food.
- All imports by government ministries/departments, parastatal bodies and local authorities, except for items which are meant for sale.
- Machinery and equipment including spare parts, and raw materials imported by companies holding an export enterprise certificate or a development certificate.
- Machinery and equipment including spare parts imported for agricultural and irrigation purposes.
- Machinery and equipment including spare parts and raw materials imported by local manufacturers for further processing.

Import permits will be delivered subject to payment of a stamp duty of 2 per cent of the c.i.f. value of the goods.


Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 October 1979.

MEXICO

Substantial amendments of import duties


Value-added tax

On 1 January 1980 Mexico introduced VAT at a flat rate of 10 per cent with a range of exemptions. The aim of the change was to update fiscal mechanisms and to improve the efficiency and equity of indirect taxation. VAT replaces the 1948 sales tax which had been levied at a general rate of 4 per cent since 1972 (although there were special rates of 5, 10, 15 and 30 per cent). It is estimated that VAT replaces a total of 19 different federal taxes.

Source: British Business, 26 October 1979
MEXICO (cont'd)

**Abolition of meat exports ban in respect of the United States**

In January 1979 Mexico had imposed a ban on meat exports to the United States. On 1 September 1979 Mexico resumed exports of live cattle and processed meat to the United States.


MONTSETRAT

**Import licensing**

The Montserrat authorities announced that the following items were now subject to an import licence:

- Peas, beans, baby powder milk, cocoa powder, rice meal, bulk rice, bulk flour, corn meal, toothpaste and tooth powder, toilet paper and sanitary napkins.

The following items no longer require an import licence: poultry and poultry meat.


MOROCCO

**Import duty raised on certain cranes**

In accordance with Decree No. 760-79 of 7 September 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 12 September 1979, the import duty on cranes (other than track-laying or wheeled, not capable of running on rails) of a lifting strength of 10 tonnes or less, and their parts (Ex 84.22 D of the customs tariff) has been raised from 10 to 30 per cent since 10 October 1979.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 November 1979.

**Tariff changes**

Two texts have modified as follows the customs tariff for imports into Morocco:

1. Corrigendum published in the Official Gazette of 1 August 1979 to Order No. 772-79 of 29 June 1979:

   - the rate of customs duty which had been increased from 10 per cent to 17 per cent for products falling under tariff heading 30.01 B (glands and other organs, other than dried) has been reduced to 7 per cent. (See Survey No. 6, May-August 1979, page 44.)
MOROCCO (cont'd)

2. Order No. 692-79 of 14 July 1979 published in the Official Gazette of 18 July 1979:

- the rates of customs duty on electric teleprinter transmitters-receivers (ex 85.13) have been fixed as of 28 August 1979 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New rate</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in CKD form</td>
<td>10 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>25 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 October 1979.

Changes in import programme

Under notice to importers No. 07-79, which took effect on 17 September 1979, substantial changes have been made in Morocco's import programme for products of all origins.

A large number of products that were included in list A (unrestricted import under an import commitment) have been transferred to list B (products subject to import permit) where they are under quotas termed "according to need". List C (prohibited products) remains unchanged.

Included amongst the 138 products affected are the following: machinery, agricultural equipment, electronic and computing equipment, radio and television equipment, plastic goods, tractors, typewriters, optical equipment, ships, motorcycle and bicycle spares, cutlery and copper aluminium utensils.

Import commitments domiciled prior to 17 September 1979 remain valid only if one of the following conditions had been fulfilled before that date:

- an irrevocable and confirmed credit had been opened in favour of the foreign supplier;
- a payment on account had been made in respect of the goods to be imported;
- the goods had been embarked directly for shipment to Morocco.

Furthermore, Notice No. 07-79 stipulates that the period of validity of all import documents (commitments, import certificates, rectification requests) is limited to 31 December 1979 in respect of all products included in the general import programme for the current year. Subject to presentation of these documents, customs clearance will accordingly be given only to goods embarked before that date for shipment to Morocco.
A further notice No. 07-79 bis announced that restrictions have been lifted on several imports which had been put on List B (requiring licences) under the earlier notice. Amongst the products transferred back to the unrestricted List A are agricultural machinery, some mechanical and electrical goods and equipment, plastics and optical equipment.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 October and 12 November 1979.
Middle East Economic Digest, 5 and 26 October 1979.
British Business, 5 and 19 October and 9 November 1979.

Import documents - period of validity prolonged

In accordance with Notices to importers Nos. 07-79 and 07-79 bis the period of validity of import documents, for all the products covered by Morocco's import programme for 1979, had been limited to 31 December 1979.

According to a communiqué from the Ministry of Trade, dated 5 December 1979, import commitments domiciled before and import certificates delivered before 17 September 1979 are henceforth valid for the period initially foreseen, that is six months.

As for import commitments domiciled and import certificates granted as from 17 September 1979, their period of validity has been prolonged until 31 March 1980.


Newsprint exempted from import deposit

It has been announced that from 18 July 1979 newsprint (CCCN 48.01) has been added to the list of imports exempt from the import deposit regulations.

Source: British Business, 26 October 1979.

NEW ZEALAND

GSP improvements

With effect from 1 November 1979, certain goods falling under CCCN headings 03.01, 03.03, 24.02, 25.23, 40.08 and 71.16 were made eligible for GSP preferences. From the same date, the margins of preference on certain items falling under CCCN headings 03.03, 20.07, 40.06, 42.02, 44.24, 44.27, 46.02, 46.03, 73.40 and 80.06 were increased. Earlier, New Zealand had reduced with effect on 23 March 1979, GSP rates applicable to a number of items falling under CCCN headings 71.02, 71.15 and 95.05, so as to preserve margins of preference following m.f.n. tariff reductions on these items.
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

In addition, the New Zealand Government has approved a recommendation regarding the exemption from sales tax of imported handicrafts which qualify for concessions under Reference 35 of Part II of the Customs Tariff as handmade products from developing countries.

Source: L/4366/Add.6 and Add.7.

NIGERIA

Prohibited imports

By Decree No. 40, published in the Government Gazette of 9 August 1979, the Nigerian authorities decided to prolong for a period of eight years the import prohibition for all products falling within list 2 of Category A of the "import policy order" of 1979 (see Survey No. 5, January-April 1979). This measure was taken to permit local industry to develop without foreign competition. On the other hand, local manufacturers must furnish products in conformity with international standards.


Import controls

On 26 September the Federal Commissioner for Finance announced the following:

1. Rice is now on the import prohibition list, with immediate effect.

2. A concessionary rate of import duty of 15 per cent is applicable in respect of brake linings, pads and gaskets (tariff headings 68.14 and 86.54) for approved users only. Non-approved firms would pay import duty at the rate of 33¹/₃ per cent.

3. The following goods are subject to import licence requirements: razor blades, electric filament lamps (85.20); splints and skillets (44.19 and 44.28); radio and TV installation equipment (85.15) and louvre frames (73.21 B).

4. Industrial protective gloves and apparels, originally on the prohibition list, will henceforth be placed under licence to be issued to industries using them.

   Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 November 1979.

Import licensing amendment

The Import Prohibition Order 1979 has been amended by the Nigerian Government to the effect that components of goods requiring an import licence do not themselves require an import licence if they are imported into the country under an approved user licence. This amendment came into effect on 26 September 1979.

Source: British Business, 7 December 1979.
NIGERIA (cont'd)

No advance deposits on imported books

The Nigerian Central Bank has emphasized that books are classified as essential imports for which no advance deposits are required. (See Survey No. 5, January-April 1979, page 49.)


NORWAY

Import levy decrease: products containing eggs

The Norwegian authorities have decreased the levy on imports of products containing eggs or egg products (CCCN No. 19.08.300) from NKr 2.45/kg. net weight to NKr 2.10/kg. net weight.


Extension of Article XIX action on textile items

The Government of Norway informed the CONTRACTING PARTIES in a communication dated 1 October that pending further consultations the system of global import quotas on various textile items have been prolonged by six months beginning 1 January 1980. The global quotas for the period are as below:

- knitted shirts, blouses and T-shirts: 575,000 pieces
- knitted undergarments: 1,750,000
- knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers: 1,600,000
- jackets of woven material including part of suits and sets: 325,000
- trousers of woven material including part of suits and sets: 585,000
- outergarments of woven material for infants: 415,000
- shirts of woven material: 415,000
- blouses of woven material: 300,000
- bed linen: 70,000 kgs.

The global quotas for imports in this period will be allocated among importers on the same basis as the corresponding allocation of quotas for imports in 1979.

Source: L/4692/Add.3.
OMAN

Imports of pipes

In accordance with Ministerial decision 26/79 of 12 July 1979, a customs duty of 20 per cent has been imposed for a period of one year, with effect from 12 July, on imports of the following types of pipe: glass fibre reinforced plastic; polyethylene, with diameter more than 25 mm; polyvinyl chloride, with diameter more than 25 mm; vitrified clay; cast iron, with diameter exceeding 300 mm; and on asbestos cement pipes.


PAKISTAN

Import duty changes

The following import duty changes were announced by the Pakistan Government on 28 June 1979:

- ad valorem rates have been converted to specific duties on items under the following CCCN headings: 09.04 to 09.10, all spices under these headings; 85.08 B (i), spark plugs; 85.03 B, dry battery cells; 83.15 A, welding electrodes; 39.01-06 A and B, blocks, lumps, powders and granules of plastic material; 51.01, 51.02 A, 51.03, 53.05 B, 53.06 B, 53.07 B, 56.01, 56.02, 56.04-06, lurex strips, lurex yarn, woollen yarn, woollen tops, man-made fibre and man-made yarns; 28.17 A, caustic soda; 48.01 B and C, writing, printing, packing and wrapping paper.

- 48.01 D (i), 48.07 A (i), all special types of paper now reduced to 50 per cent ad valorem; 48.01 E, 48.06, paper and paperboard of all other types now increased to 100 per cent ad valorem.

- 63.01, all products under this heading now free of duty.

- 87.02 A, new motor cars including station wagons built on car chassis the engine capacity of which (i) does not exceed 1000 cc, 75 per cent ad valorem; (ii) exceeds 1000 cc but does not exceed 1300 cc, 115 per cent ad valorem; (iii) exceeds 1300 cc but does not exceed 1600 cc, 175 per cent ad valorem; (iv) exceeds 1600 cc, 350 per cent ad valorem.

- 92.12 B, prepared media for sound recording: l.a. cassettes, Rs 10.00 per piece; b. other, 60 per cent ad valorem.

PAKISTAN (cont'd)

Import policy 1979-80

The main changes under the Pakistan Government Import Policy Order covering the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980 are as follows:

1. Road rollers up to 12.2 tonnes (12 tons) are now included in the list of goods not importable and benzene, toluene and xylene have been excluded from the free list.

2. Grey cement, previously importable by private sector (part A of free list) now importable by public sector only (part C of free list).

3. Strip for manufacture of razor blades, removed from Part A of free list to Part B of free list.

4. Synthetic bristles for brush-making industries; flashlights for photographic equipment; asbestos board for industrial requirements; certain powder for poultry feed and spare parts for radio-cum-recorders, all added to part A of the free list.

5. Bidi leaves previously importable by public sector (part C of the free list) now importable by private sector (part A of the free list).

6. Heifers; Jersey and Halstein/Friesian cows, now added to list of breeding animals importable by private sector (part A of the free list).

7. Iron and steel strips for manufacture of pipes and tubes, previously restricted to public sector, now importable by part B of the free list; neon signs added to part B of the free list.

8. Polypropylene ropes importable by major users in private sector (part B of the free list).

9. Cultivator drill, mold hold plough and other mechanical farming equipment now importable by private sector (part A of the free list).

10. Buttonhole making and seam linking machines added to list of importable items by garment manufacturers (part A of the free list).

11. List of television components importable by industrial consumers only (part B of the free list) cut from 31 to 11 items.

12. Concrete mixers added to list of capital goods importable under part B of the free list.
PAKISTAN (cont'd)

13. Microfilm readers now importable by private sector to government libraries and recognized educational and research institutions.

14. List of ophthalmic equipment/instruments (not manufactured in Pakistan) now importable under part A of the free list.

Part A of the free list refers to items importable by registered importers. Part B of the free list refers to items importable by industrial consumers only. Part C of the free list refers to items importable by public sector agencies only. The tied list contains items which may only be imported from tied sources under credit, loans or barters.


PERU

Import liberalization for cars, trucks and television sets

Continuing its announced policy of the liberalization of imports the Peruvian Government agreed to the gradual inclusion of new motor vehicles in the list of permitted imports, subject to any qualifications which the Ministry of Transport and Communications may make. The import duties, as laid down in decree 22619, will be as follows:

- Passenger cars, 155 per cent ad valorem c.i.f.
- Trucks, 60-65 per cent ad valorem c.i.f.

The importing of colour television sets is now also permitted, subject to import duty of 112 per cent, a tax of 90 soles per kg. of net weight, and the 22 per cent impuesto de bienes y servicios.


New unified import tariff

By Ministerial Resolution 594-79-EF/70 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the new unified customs import tariff, published on 2 October 1979, came into force on 1 January 1980. The new tariff does not modify the established import restrictions, which means that the lists of permitted imports and the lists of prohibited imports are still in effect. These lists will gradually be modified according to the Government's current policy of import liberalization and they should largely be abolished until 31 December 1980. Certain products, such as cigars, cigarettes, raw cotton, cotton thread and cotton cloth, certain types of clothing and shoes will remain subject to import prohibitions.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 November 1979.
British Business, 26 October 1979.
PHILIPPINES

Increased export duty: abaca

The Philippine Government has increased the export duty on abaca from 4 per cent to 10 per cent, with a view to ensuring sufficient supplies to the domestic processing industry.


Import prohibition: hydrogen peroxide

By letter of instruction 899, the Philippine Government banned the importation of hydrogen peroxide, 35 per cent and 50 per cent by weight of concentration, with effect from 25 July 1979.


PORTUGAL

Import controls: cars

Decree Law 351/79 (published in Diario da Republica of 30 August 1979) introduces new controls and quotas relating to the imports of both completely-knocked-down and completely assembled cars.


Import tender: public works equipment

Decree Law 267/79 of 2 August 1979 introduces regulations for the temporary importation of equipment required for public works projects, subject to international tender.


SAUDI ARABIA

Import duty on footwear reduced

The Saudi Economic Survey of 8 November announced that the import duty on footwear has been reduced from 20 per cent to 3 per cent. (CCCN numbers affected are: 63.01, 64.01, 64.03, 64.04.)

Middle East Economic Digest, 16 November 1979.
SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

Labelling of foodstuffs

From January 1980 imported foodstuffs not showing manufacture and expiry dates will be refused customs clearance. Foodstuffs marketed in Saudi Arabia are required to have the following particulars displayed on their packaging:

(a) name of the product;
(b) list of ingredients in declining order (the requirement to declare the proportion of each ingredient applies, however, only in the following cases: - requirements of Saudi standards; - dehydrated products intended to be reconstituted by the addition of water, in which case the ingredients must be listed in declining order of the proportions in the reconstituted products, and preceded by the notation "ingredients when reconstituted");
(c) name and address of the manufacturer, the packer or the local importer together with the date of production;
(d) country of origin;
(e) net quantity in terms of metric units.

The particulars displayed on the label must be visible, clear and legible for the consumer at the time of purchase. They must not be masked by any illustration or other inscription. For products based on animal fat or meat, the label must indicate either the name of the animal used or a certification that the product does not contain any pig fat or pig meat.

Arabic is one of the languages that may be used in giving the following particulars:

- name of the product;
- list of ingredients;
- net weight.

This latter requirement at present applies only to twenty-two products or product groups, as follows:


Tariff changes

A new customs tariff has been introduced under Act No. 79-56 of 25 June 1979, published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Senegal dated 13 July 1979. Under this reform the import revenue duty and the customs duty are maintained, but with a substantial reduction in the number of applicable rates. They are charged on products from all origins and all countries of consignment.

The following taxes have been abolished:
- standard tax representing the tax on transactions;
- additional subscription to the standard tax;
- statistical tax;
- research and packing tax.

Import revenue duty

The ordinary rate of import revenue duty is 35 per cent.

A reduced rate of 10 per cent is applied on certain foodstuffs, raw materials and capital goods.

An increased rate of 45 per cent, or a special rate of 70 per cent is applied on certain luxury articles or certain products that might compete with domestic products.

The import revenue duty is suspended in respect of certain foodstuffs, medicaments, fertilizers, certain films, insecticides, books and periodicals, equipment for aviation, maritime navigation or fishing and likewise arms and ammunition.

Customs duty

The customs duty is fixed uniformly at a minimum rate of 5 per cent.

Certain foodstuffs, raw materials and capital goods are exempt from customs duty.

The tax increases are not applicable to goods shown to have been despatched directly to the customs territory of Senegal prior to the date of entry into force of the above-mentioned Act.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 September 1979.

Tax changes

Under Act No. 79-55 of 25 June 1979, published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Senegal dated 13 July 1979, the turnover tax has been abolished and replaced by turnover taxes comprising a value-added tax and a tax on services.
SENEGAL (cont'd)

The value-added tax applies in particular to imports into Senegal under the "declared for home use" system, whether directly or under the suspended duty system. The normal rate of the tax is 18.50 per cent. A reduced rate of 5 per cent is applied on certain major consumer products, products intended for animal or poultry feed, and fuel oil. An increased rate of 50 per cent is applied on luxury goods.

Certain foodstuffs, raw materials, boats, films, newsprint, books, pharmaceutical products, metal containers and closures for compressed or liquified gas are exempted from the tax.

The assessment basis is the customs value of the goods, plus any duties and charges collected by the customs, but excluding the tax itself.

In addition, the rates of internal tax on alcoholic beverages and products and on aerated beverages have been adjusted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New rates</th>
<th>Old rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In CFAF per litre or bottle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, according to content</td>
<td>40 to 85</td>
<td>38 to 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary wine</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparkling wine and champagne</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine with registered designation or origin and other wine</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other alcoholic beverages:
- of an actual alcoholic strength of less than 12° 85 75
- of an actual alcoholic strength of 12° to 20° 225 170
- of an actual alcoholic strength of more than 20° but not more than 40° 300 250
- of an actual alcoholic strength of 40° or more 750 250

Other alcohols and alcohol products:
- of an actual alcoholic strength of 12° 85 75
- of an actual alcoholic strength of 12° to 20° 225 170
- of an actual alcoholic strength of more than 20° 300 250
SENEGAL (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aerated beverages</th>
<th>New rates</th>
<th>Old rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The taxes have also been adjusted in respect of the following products in varying proportions:

- tax on cola nuts;
- tax on tobacco;
- tax on petroleum products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 September 1979.

Imports of certain electric and electronic apparatus

Under Decree No. 79.061 of 16 January 1979 the following apparatus, as well as their parts and spare parts, are subject to prior permit upon import into Senegal:

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

In accordance with circular letter No. 8.255 of 13 July 1979, the Minister for Finance and for Economic Affairs of Senegal has decided to defer application of the provisions of the said Decree. Therefore equipment of this kind may now be freely imported.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 September 1979.
SEYCHELLES

Beer

In accordance with the Statutory Instrument 87 of 1979 of 17 September, the Government of the Seychelles has increased the rate of duty on beer, ale, porter, stout or beer of any other description from Rs 7.00 per litre to Rs 8.60 per litre.


SIERRA LEONE

Abolition of duties on certain food products

On 23 July 1979 the Minister for Finance announced the abolition, with immediate effect, of customs duties, consular charges and licensing fees on all products falling under the following tariff headings:

03.01/02 Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen, salted in brine or smoked;
04.01/02 Milk and cream, fresh, preserved, concentrated or sweetened;
09.02 Tea;
10.01 Wheat and meslin (mixed wheat and rye);
10.05/06 Maize; rice;
11.01 Cereal flours;

and on certain products falling under the following tariff headings:

07.01 Vegetables, fresh or chilled;
15.07 and 15.13 Animal (including fish) and vegetable fats and oils;
16.04 Fish, prepared or preserved (including caviar and caviar substitutes);
18.06 Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa;
19.02 Malt extracts; preparations of flour, starch or malt extract;
19.05 Prepared foods such as puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products;
20.02 Prepared or preserved vegetables and fruit;
21.07 Other food preparations n.e.s.


Invoice and import licence fee

On 13 September the Minister of Finance published Notice 13 of 1979 in respect of the following amended customs regulations (paragraphs 2 and 3 of Regulation 17):
SIERRA LEONE (cont’d)

An invoice entry fee of 9\% per cent of the c.i.f. value of all imported goods except those specifically exempted by the Minister of Finance shall be collected by the Comptroller of Customs at the time of entry of the goods: provided that an invoice entry fee of 5 per cent shall be collected on goods originating in countries belonging to the Economic Community of West African States.

An import licence fee of 9\% per cent of the c.i.f. value of all imported goods except those specifically exempted by the Minister of Finance shall be collected by the Comptroller of Customs at the time of entry of the goods: provided that an import licence fee of 5 per cent shall be collected on goods originating in countries belonging to the Economic Community of West African States.


Paints

In the supplement to the Sierra Leone Gazette, 17 August 1979, the Minister of Finance published the following amendments to the new duty rates for item 32.09:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item/Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rate of duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.09 Varnishes and lacquers, distempers, paint and the like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Water thinned paints</td>
<td>litre</td>
<td>Le0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Other paints and enamels, varnishes and lacquers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ready mixed paints</td>
<td>litre</td>
<td>Le0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Ready mixed enamels</td>
<td>litre</td>
<td>Le0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Pigments in paint or enamel media</td>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>Le0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


SINGAPORE

Motor vehicles: abolition of special treatment for local assemblers

The Singapore Government has decided to abolish the preferential treatment for the import of completely-knocked-down (ckd) and semi-knocked-down (skd) motor vehicles. In the case of passenger vehicles, taxis and scooters, import
SINGAPORE (cont'd)

Duties will be levied on CKD and SKD units at rates equal to the present import duties on imported built-up vehicles. Therefore, local assemblers will face the same tax burden as importers of built-up cars and scooters. In the case of commercial vehicles, import duties will be abolished and ad valorem registration fees on imported goods vehicles and SBS and CSS buses reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent, thus also removing the protective element for local assemblers.

To enable the assemblers to run down their stocks and alter their operations, the various changes will take effect from 1 August 1980. Administrative measures would be taken to ensure that the assemblers do not take any undue advantage of the transition period by increasing their imports of CKD and SKD vehicles abnormally.


SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 July: CCCN 87.02: the effect of this amendment is that the rate of ad valorem excise and customs duties on: (a) passenger vehicles, driven by spark ignition engines, with a value for duty purposes exceeding R5250 but not exceeding R5600 is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; (b) passenger vehicles, driven by compression ignition engines, with a value for duty purposes exceeding R5250 but not exceeding R5600 is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; (c) motor cars and station wagons and similar dual purpose motor vehicles, driven by spark ignition engines, with a value for duty purposes exceeding R4550 but not exceeding R4850 is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; and (d) motor cars and station wagons and similar dual purpose motor vehicles, driven by compression ignition engines, with a value for duty purposes exceeding R4550 but not exceeding R4850 is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 3 August: CCCN 84.15: the rates of duty on electrical household refrigerators and on all household refrigerator cabinets are amended to 25 per cent or 50c per litre nominal storage capacity less 75 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 24 August: CCCN 70.14: the rate of duty on certain lamp chimneys for gas lamps is increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. CCCN 73.14, 73.15 and 73.40: (1) the rate of duty on certain iron or steel wire plated, coated or clad with copper with a cross sectional dimension of 0.6 mm or more but not exceeding 2 mm. is increased from 5 per cent to 20 per cent;
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

(2) the rate of duty on certain plated, coated or clad hoop and strip of alloy steel, of a thickness not exceeding 0.386 mm. is reduced from 20 per cent to free; (3) the rate of duty on gabions of wire netting, or iron or steel, is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. CCCN 84.22: specific provision, at the existing rate of duty, is made for forks and similar lifting apparatus for use with fork lift trucks and other stacking machines and goods elevators. CCCN 84.45: the rates of duty on centre lathes with a centre height above the bed of not less than 110 mm. but not exceeding 325 mm. not numerically controlled are amended to 30 per cent with a maximum of R8.500 or 400 c per kg less 70 per cent with a maximum of R8.500 each.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 31 August: CCCN 38.11: tariff heading 38.11 is restated. CCCN 39.01: specific provisions are made for cycloaliphatic and heterocyclic epoxides, liquid or pasty or in the blocks, lumps, powder, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms at the existing rate of duty. CCCN 73.24: tariff heading 73.24 is restated and the rate of duty on containers of welded construction of a capacity of 47 litres is reduced from 15 per cent to free. CCCN 82.14 and 85.18: (1) the rate of duty on certain forks, with a maximum width of the prong section not exceeding 12 mm. is amended from 30 per cent or 17c each less 70 per cent to 30 per cent or 7.5c each; (2) subheading 85.18.10 is restated. CCCN 85.09: the effect of this notice is that the rates of duty on dynamo lighting sets, dynamos and head lamps, for pedal cycles are reduced to 5 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 7 September: CCCN 15.08, 38.14: the effect of this notice is that: (a) the Afrikaans' text of the heading of tariff heading 15.08 is rectified; (b) the specific provision for modified linseed oil is deleted; (c) specific provision is made for sulphurized animal and vegetable oils; and (d) tariff heading 38.14 is restated. CCCN 29.14: (1) the rate of duty on acetic acid (including pyroligneous acid) is increased from 200c per 100 kgs. to 16c per kg; (2) goods which comply with requirements of item 460 22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. CCCN 29.35, 46.02: (1) specific provisions, at the existing rate of duty, are made for furfuraldehyde furfuryl alcohol and benzofuran (Coumarone); (2) specific provision is made for woven rattan (cane) and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 28 September: CCCN 37.01, 37.02 and 92.12: (1) the rate of duty on sensitized, unexposed orthochromatic plates and film in the flat and those in rolls of a length not exceeding 500 m and a width not exceeding 1050 mm. is amended from 20 per cent or 450c per m ² less 80 per cent (general) and free (mfn) to 20 per cent or 450c per m ² less 80 per cent (general); (2) the rate of duty on prepared sound and similar recording media (excluding gramaphone recordings, matrices for the production of records, magnetic tape, magnetic disc packs and sound recordings on tape or wire put up in cassettes) is reduced from 10 per cent to free.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 26 October: CCCN 40.08 and 84.59: specific provision, at the existing rate of duty, is made for plates and sheets of unhardened vulcanized rubber, of a width exceeding 475 mm but not exceeding 2600 mm and of a thickness exceeding 0.9 mm but not exceeding 2.3 mm backed with textile fabric in rolls; (2) specific provision is made for line fishing machines and the rate of duty on electronic line fishing machines is reduced from 20 per cent to free. CCCN 82.01: the rate of duty on forks with eight or more prongs is increased from free to 15 per cent and the rate of duty on certain other forks is increased from free to 15 per cent or 100c each.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 2 November: CCCN 29.01 and 29.23: specific provisions are made for 1.3 butadiene and lysine, and the rates of duty thereon are reduced to free. CCCN 84.12: the rates of duty on room air conditioning machines, compressor operated, suitable for window, wall or duct mounting, having a rated cooling capacity not exceeding 8.8 kW, whether or not containing a heating element, are increased to 25 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 23 November 1979: CCCN 32.05: the rate of duty on azo pigment dyestuffs with international Colour Index numbers 21090 and 21100 is increased to 20 per cent. CCCN 82.04 and 82.05: specific provisions, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent are made for augers.

Source: British Business, 21 and 28 September, 5 October, 2 and 23 November, 7 December, and 21/28 December 1979.

Import controls relaxed

The Minister for Trade has announced that import controls are to be greatly relaxed in 1980. Import permits for a wide range of consumer goods, including liquor, confectionery and clothing will be granted to meet "full reasonable requirements" (up to now these imports have been subject to quotas determined three times a year). Import control on several classes of goods which now require specific permits for each consignment is to be relaxed. Details of the products affected will be announced early in 1980. Instead of Government controls on motor vehicle imports, the local industry will be protected by a 100 per cent customs tariff. It has also been announced that the motor industry's local content programme is to be greatly speeded up from the beginning of 1980.

Financial Times, 7 December 1979.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

Preferential tariffs terminated

The Minister for Trade announced that preferential tariff treatment accorded to imports from the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand would be terminated early in 1980.

Imperial preferences granted by Canada and South Africa on each other's exports will also terminate in January.


SPAIN

Import duty reductions: general

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2443/1979 (published in State Gazette of 25 October 1979) extends for a further three months period from 27 October 1979 to 26 January 1980 general import duty reductions that were introduced on 28 April 1979 by Royal Decree No. 92/1979 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy Nos. 5 and 6).

Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 November 1979.

Import duty reductions: leather

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2128/1979 (published in State Gazette of 10 September 1979) established for a period of three months as of 10 September 1979 a 50 per cent reduction of duties on imports of raw hides and skins and leather (CCCN Chapter 41) and a 25 per cent reduction of import duties on leather articles (CCCN ex-chapter 42 and 64). These temporary reductions supersede those previously established by Royal Decree No. 921/1979 of 27 April 1979.


Import duty suspension: paper

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2160/1979 (published in State Gazette of 13 September 1979) suspends import duties on coated paper weighing 65 g or less per square metre (CCCN No. 48.07G1 a) for a period of three months as of 13 September 1979.

SPAIN (cont'd)

Import duty-free quotas: automobiles

By Ministerial Decree published in State Gazette of 25 October 1979, the Spanish authorities have opened a duty-free quota for imports of tourist vehicles (CCCN No. 87.02 A1). This quota amounts to 1,798.9 million pesetas and is valid until 31 December 1979. It is applicable only to automobile builders installed in Spain.


Import duty-free quotas: sheet-metal and paraxylene

Royal Decree No. 2470/1979 (published in State Gazette of 27 October 1979) establishes a duty-free quota on imports of 7,000 m.t. of certain sheet-metal (CCCN Nos. 73.13 D1 a, 73.13 D3 e, 73.13 D4, and 73.15 D8 a 1) for the manufacture of gas recipients. The quota is valid until 31 December 1979. Royal Decree No. 2468/1979 establishes a duty-free quota for imports of 45,000 m.t. of paraxylene (CCCN No. 29.01 B3). The quota is in effect for one year as of 23 September 1979.


Import duty suspension: ammonia

Royal Decree No. 2344 (published in State Gazette of 11 October 1979) suspends import duties on liquid ammonia (CCCN No. 28.16 A) from 11 October to 31 December 1979.


SRI LANKA

Import duty changes

The Government of Sri Lanka announced import duty changes with regard to certain textile items as follows:

CCCN ex 51.04, ex 55.09, ex 56.07 (except tyre cord and netting used in the tea industry); CCCN 58.04 (all items); 60.01 (all items); and ex 60.06A (fabrics). Change with regard to CCCN 60.01 became effective 11 July 1979; for other items the new rates became effective 3 July 1979. Duty for all affected items rose from 25 per cent to 35 per cent.

ST. VINCENT

Import licensing
The St. Vincent authorities announced that the following items now required an import licence:

ex 39.02, foam, foam mattresses and foam pillows;
ex 39.07, pads for baby cribs, plastic bags.


SUDAN

Reform of the exchange system and foreign trade regulations
On 15 September 1979 the monetary authorities of the Sudan reformed the exchange system. The measures announced included the establishment of a two-tier exchange market.

The Sudanese pound (£ Sd) now has an exchange rate on the "official market" of 50 piastres to US$1. On the so-called "parallel" market, a floating rate has been set at 80 piastres to US$1. This latter rate can be adjusted each week by a committee comprising the Central Bank and the commercial banks. (The old exchange rate was 40 piastres to US$1.)

Exports and payments in respect of List A goods, and likewise imports and payments in respect of List B goods (see lists below) take place at the official rate, all other transactions being carried through at the "parallel" market rate.

Any person, whether or not resident, can henceforth:
- open a foreign exchange account in local banks and make payments into it without any prior control of the origin of foreign exchange or any limitation as to amount;
- buy and sell foreign exchange on the "parallel" market.

The above-mentioned account-holders can likewise either transfer their assets abroad or use them to finance imports of goods or investments in the Sudan within six months from the date of opening the account; thereafter any unutilized foreign exchange must be sold to the banks.

An import licence is now granted only if the application is accompanied by a certificate drawn up by a bank and stating that the importer has the necessary foreign exchange to pay for the import. No credit in foreign exchange is now possible on the basis of existing accounts.

In addition, exporters of goods not included in List A must hand over the corresponding foreign exchange to their bank without having the possibility
of crediting it to any foreign exchange accounts they may have opened. Nevertheless, Sudanese banks have been instructed to facilitate any import transactions involving foreign exchange that such exporters may wish to make.

List A - Export goods for which payment is made at the official rate

- Cotton in all forms
- Groundnuts
- Sesamum seeds
- Edible oil
- Grain sorghum
- Rubber in all forms
- Cottonseeds
- Castor oil seeds
- Cattle
- Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen.

List B - Import goods for which payment is made at the official rate

- Wheat
- Flour
- Sugar
- Pharmaceutical products
- Fertilizers
- Insecticides
- Jute and jute bags
- Unbleached fabric
- Petroleum and petroleum products
- Chemical products
- Tea
- Coffee
- Milk powder
- Rice
- Lentils
- Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes
- Unmanufactured tobacco
- Raw materials and parts intended for domestic industry
- Canvas intended for packaging cotton.

As part of the exchange rate reforms, two taxes have been abolished. They are the development tax (5 per cent) and additional tax (5 per cent). The defence tax (5 per cent) still stands as do all other duties.

On 11 October 1979 President Nimeiri issued Republican Decree 571 exempting certain commodities from the 5 per cent defence tax. These are:

- Agricultural equipment except for horticulture, gardens and sports grounds
- Harvesters under number 84.25 of the customs tariff list
- Farm tractors under number 87.01 of the customs tariff list
- Fertilisers
- Insecticides for agricultural purposes and not for retail sale
- Seeds
- Jute
SUDAN (cont'd)

All industrial raw materials approved by the Ministry of Industry except tobacco, other raw materials used in the manufacture of cigarettes and raw materials used in the manufacture of beer and wine.

Medicines
Skimmed milk
Dates
Bicycles
Printed material

Imports by companies which hold agreements with the Sudan Government exempting their activities from current or future taxes.


SWITZERLAND

Special quota: quality white wine

The Swiss Federal authorities have decided to open a special import quota for 15,000 hectolitres of recognized quality white wine. Importers can choose freely from all origins and buy wine in bulk or bottled wine.


Import tax: sugar

By a decree of 24 September 1979 the Swiss Federal Council has established an import tax of Sw F 17 per 100 kgs. on raw sugar as well as a producers' contribution of Sw F 60 per 100 kgs. of sugar beets.


SYRIA

Certain pharmaceuticals prohibited

In accordance with Decree No. 1419 of 11 October 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 7 November 1979, the Syrian Ministry for Health has prohibited the State Enterprise Pharmex from importing pharmaceutical products containing tetracycline and destined to be administered to children.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 December 1979.
SYRIA (cont'd)

Labelling of certain food products

Under Decree No. 4 of 18 January 1979, published in the Official Gazette No. 8 of 21 February 1979, the Syrian authorities have laid down rules concerning the labelling of the following food products:

- edible oils and butters of all kinds
- milk of all kinds
- dairy cream
- juices of all kinds
- coffee and coffee products
- tinned beans

According to the provisions of this Decree, Arabic will have to be used for labelling the above products as from 1 January 1980.


Insurance of imported merchandise

Order No. 337 of 28 May 1979 of the Syrian Ministry of Economy and External Trade requires merchandise imported into the Syrian customs territory to be insured with the "Organisme général syrien d'Assurance" or one of its subsidiaries.

This Order is not applied in the case of:

- merchandise imported by the diplomatic corps or the international organizations represented in the Syrian Arab Republic;
- merchandise imported by foreign firms connected with the Syrian administration and for which particular clauses do not require that insurance be taken out in Syria;
- merchandise under the régime of temporary admission or destined to be presented at the International Fair at Damas;
- merchandise imported by Syrian nationals with foreign assets on presentation of the necessary vouchers;
- merchandise destined to the Syrian free zone;
- goods imported by the Ministry of Defense.

The following imported items are also excepted from the requirement: commercial samples; books, newspapers and periodicals; coal and its by-products; fresh vegetables and fruit; fish, fresh, frozen or deep frozen.

TANZANIA

Sales tax amended

From 14 May 1979 the sales tax act has been amended as follows:

Tariff 27.10B: petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials now attract sales tax at 832.15 shillings per m$^3$ at 20°C.

Tariff 27.11: petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons now attract sales tax at 16 cents per kg.

Source: British Business, 7 December 1979.

THAILAND

Special import fees

Thai Board of Investment (TBI) Notice 22/2522, effective 4 July 1979-3 July 1980, placed a special fee of 25 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of telephone receivers coming under CCCN 85.13, but not including component parts and accessories imported for use in the local telephone receiver industry.

TBI Notice 23/2522, effective 4 July 1979-3 July 1980, placed a special fee of 30 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of adhesive plasters of the type not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances, coming under CCCN 30.04A, and a special fee of 20 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of adhesive plasters of the type impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances, coming under CCCN 30.04B.

TBI Notice 24/2522, effective 4 July 1979-3 July 1980, placed a special fee of 30 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of potassium chlorate coming under CCCN 28.32.

TBI Notice 32/2522, effective 5 September 1979-4 September 1980, placed a special fee of 20 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of menthol, of flake and powder types, coming under tariff headings 29.05A and 29.05B.

TBI Notice 44/2522, effective 3 November 1979-2 November 1980, placed a special fee of 30 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of aluminium plates, sheets and strips coming under CCCN 76.03, and aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut into shape, perforated, coated, printed or backed with paper or other reinforcing material) of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 mm. coming under CCCN 76.04A or CCCN 76.04B.

TBI Notice 45/2522, effective 3 November 1979-2 November 1980, placed a special fee of 30 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of glass fibre of the type used as heat insulation, absorbent of sound and air filter, coming under CCCN 70.20C.
THAILAND (cont'd)

TBI Notice 46/2522, effective 3 November 1979-2 November 1980, placed a
special fee of 20 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of calcium
carbides coming under CCCN 28.56.

TBI Notice 47/2522, effective 3 November 1979-2 November 1980, placed a
special fee of 20 per cent of the c.i.f. price on the import of iron or steel
wire, coated or galvanized, with circular cross-section from 0.45 mm. to 6.0 mm.
coming under CCCN 73.14A.

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


TUNISIA

Customs duty lifted on cinema material and equipment and on butter

Decree 79-846 of 6 October 1979, published in the Official Gazette of
12 October (and which came into force on 4 June), provides that goods under the
following tariff numbers - in respect of cinema goods, materials and equipment -
are now duty free, except for the payment of the customs formalities tax:

37.02, 37.08, 49.11, 70.21, 83.07, 84.22, 84.40, 85.01, 85.04, 85.10,
85.14, 85.15c, 85.17, 85.19B, 85.20, 85.21, 85.23, 87.03, 90.01, 90.02,
90.08, 90.10, 90.13, 90.24, 90.25A, 90.28, 92.11, 92.12A, 92.13.

Duty exemptions, ratified by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, subject to
the Ministry's terms and conditions, will be granted to parties producing films
and to cinema owners/operators.

Decree 79-847 of 6 October 1979, which came into force on 1 July, in
respect of tariff number 04.03, exempts butter from customs duty, within the
limit of a consignment of 3,000 tonnes.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 November 1979.
Middle East Economic Digest, 7 December 1979.

Customs duty re-established on glass bottles

By Decree No. 61.436 of 26 December 1961, the collection of customs duty
had been discontinued on glass bottles, carboys and flasks (tariff heading
ex 70.10) imported into Tunisia.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Decree No. 79-722 of 14 August 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 28 and 31 August 1979, re-establishes a 26 per cent customs duty on bottles. Carboys and flasks remain unaffected.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 October 1979.

Import restrictions

The percentage of imports affected under Category A liberalized imports and those entering Tunisia under the restricted list is as follows: only 15 to 20 per cent of total imports in terms of value, not in terms of tariff lines, are on the restricted list. The structure of Tunisia's imports consists of equipment goods for roughly one third, another third or more of raw materials and semi-finished products, 13 per cent foodstuffs and some 13 per cent consumption goods. Capital goods and raw materials are imported under the liberalized list and have no restrictions. Nearly all foodstuffs are imported by State-trading enterprises which automatically obtain import licences. This is done in order to rationalize and optimize food imports as to price, quantities and quality. The majority of capital goods when imported for approved development projects do not require import licences but only an import certificate. By 1980 when a new law (decree of application) will be introduced this system will be further simplified. There are to be two major import régimes, depending on whether the product is liberalized or prohibited for import, without any discrimination as to its origin or the country of consignment, as follows:

For liberalized products
- on import: import certificate
- on export: exchange commitment

For prohibited products
- on import: import licence
- on export: export licence.

It should be noted that liberalized imports may be freely imported but only by eligible importers. Authorized importers are firms that have registered with the customs authorities and obtained a Customs Code number. The procedure does not involve any discrimination to non-traditional suppliers to the Tunisian market.

Source: BOP/202 and BOP/R/110.
**TUNISIA** (cont'd)

**Veterinary pharmaceutical products**

Decree No. 79.831 of 28 September 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 9 October 1979, lays down rules for the production, packaging, labelling and publicity of veterinary pharmaceutical products, as well as the conditions for requesting a visa to trade in such medicines.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 November 1979.

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

**Meat regulation**

Under the terms of Federal Law 6/1979 concerning agricultural quarantine the requirement that all meat must be killed in accordance with muslim law has been extended to the whole of the United Arab Emirates.


**Registration of drugs**

The registration of drugs was introduced in the United Arab Emirates in 1975. Exporters to the United Arab Emirates have until the end of September 1979 to register existing drugs with the Ministry of Health. After that date drugs not registered will be banned. New drugs will also have to be registered.


**Quarantine legislation**

The United Arab Emirates have recently passed new quarantine legislation governing animals, livestock, meat and meat products, plants, insects, bacteria and all kinds of vegetation and vegetable produce.


**Abu Dhabi**

**Prior permission required for imports of pork and pork products**

In accordance with Local Order 1 for 1979, pork and pork products can no longer be imported without the prior permission of the Abu Dhabi Municipality.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)

Dubai

Frozen meat

A regulation requiring a certificate of slaughter for imported frozen meat is under consideration by the authorities and exporters should provide the certificate from now on. A health certificate from the place of origin certifying the supervision by a veterinary surgeon of the slaughter and inspection prior to despatch is also required.


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:

- dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from corn starch, from the European Economic Community, on 18 September 1979;
- wool top from Australia, on 21 September 1979.

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

- non-rubber footwear components from India, on 21 November 1979.


Preliminary countervailing duty determination

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

- certain ferro-alloys from Brazil, on 25 September 1979;
- certain valves and parts thereof from Italy, on 24 October 1979.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Final countervailing duty determination

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

- certain footwear from India, on 26 October 1979;
- pig iron from Brazil, on 26 November 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 26 October and 26 November 1979.

Proceedings under Anti-Dumping Regulations

Initiation of anti-dumping investigations

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

- coke from the Federal Republic of Germany, on 22 October 1979;
- certain fresh winter vegetables from Mexico, on 5 November 1979;
- rail passenger cars and parts thereof from Japan and Italy, on 27 November 1979.

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

- sodium acetate from Canada, on 15 October 1979;
- coke from the Federal Republic of Germany, on 22 October 1979;
- sugar from Canada on 21 November 1979.


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 investigation on the nature and extent of sales at less than fair value of the following products under the Anti-Dumping Act, 1921:

(1) should not be terminated:

- countertop microwave ovens from Japan, on 24 September 1979;
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

(2) should be terminated:


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:

- spun acrylic yarn from Japan on 25 October 1979.


Determination of no dumping with respect to the following products

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:

- titanium dioxide from Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany on 15 November 1979;

- marine radar systems from the United Kingdom on 19 November 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 wire nails from the Republic of Korea, on 26 October 1979;

- melamine in crystal form from the Netherlands, on 13 November 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 26 October and 13 November 1979.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

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:

- water circulating pumps from the United Kingdom, on 15 October 1979;
- tapered roller bearings and certain components thereof from Japan, on 14 November 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 15 October and 14 November 1979.

Withholding of appraisement

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

- sugars and syrups from Canada, on 8 November 1979;
- melamine in crystal form from Austria, and Italy on 13 November 1979.

Source: Federal Register, 8 and 13 November 1979.

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

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

- pig iron from Brazil, on 3 December 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:

- certain fish, on 7 September 1979;
- fresh cut roses, on 29 November 1979.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

The Commission terminated the investigation with respect to the following product:

- certain compact cyclotrons with a pre-septum, on 21 December 1979.

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

- porcelain-on-steel cooking ware, on 13 November 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 turning machines, on 16 October 1979;
- certain compressed air powered tire changers, on 2 November 1979;
- certain rotatable photograph and card display units, on 13 November 1979;
- certain large video matrix display systems, on 14 December 1979.

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

- pump top insulated containers on 9 November 1979.


Proceedings under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974

The United States International Trade Commission reported to the President of the United States that market disruption existed with respect to imports of:

- anhydrous ammonia from the USSR, on 11 October 1979.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Restraints on imports from People's Republic of China

The United States imposed restraints on imports of two textile categories from the People's Republic of China for a twelve-month period beginning 31 October 1979. The products affected are women's, girls' and infants' coats of man-made fibre. The action is subject to termination or revision, as a result of future discussions between the two parties. (See also Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 6, for restraints imposed previously.)

Source: United States Federal Register, 29 October 1979

URUGUAY

Reductions in import surcharges and duties

The Ministry of Economy and Finance in a decree of 5 September 1979 reduced to 90 per cent all import surcharges above that level. Import surcharges and tariffs were also reduced on certain consumer and intermediate goods.


VENEZUELA

Import licensing and import duty for trucks

The Ministry of Development imposed import licensing and an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent on imports of rural vehicles and four-wheel-drive trucks of up to four tonnes, provided the vehicle is destined for agricultural use. Ambulances and hearses also carry a 15 per cent duty. Buses with more than 15 seats may be imported duty free; armoured vehicles are subject to a duty of 120 per cent.


Amendments of import duties

Resolution No. 2894, which entered into force on 7 November 1979, introduced amendments to the Venezuelan import tariff by reducing or increasing the tariff rates for a large number of imported products. Furthermore, an import monopoly was established for certain goods, giving the Government the sole right to import such goods.

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements

Agreement has been reached in the ASEAN Committee on Trade and Tourism on the exchange of preferences on a further 1,001 items, bringing the total number of such items to 2327. The new preferences were scheduled to be implemented as from 10 December 1979.