GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

January-April 1980

No. 8

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Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva 21
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'Editions Economiques Mondiales, Brussels

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

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

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

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

The Japan Economic Journal  
The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Tokyo, Japan
In addition various newspapers have been used. GATT documents are referred to by their symbol only.
INTRODUCTION

This survey of developments in commercial policy is a review, prepared by the GATT secretariat under its own responsibility, of actions or decisions taken in the area of commercial policy during the reference period, in various countries. It includes contracting parties to GATT as well as non-contracting parties.

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

This survey is based on information available to the secretariat in the form of GATT documents and various published sources. It covers the introduction of new trade measures including, in some instances, those of a provisional or interim character, or their abolition, as well as substantial changes in existing measures; it also covers certain types of investigation. The secretariat has endeavoured to include all measures of significant trade interest but the coverage may not necessarily be exhaustive or uniform. The coverage of measures taken by some countries is more extensive than that of others because of the availability of information.

The secretariat would welcome its attention being drawn to any errors or significant omissions. Where the information derives from unofficial sources, such as newspapers, the secretariat has made efforts to check the facts with official sources. The secretariat would appreciate any help that delegations can give in the preparation of future surveys to make sure that they are as timely and accurate as possible.

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

This survey relates inter alia to:

- import duties;
- tariff quotas;
- anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures;
- import taxes and surcharges;
- prior import deposits;
- quantitative import restrictions;
- export restraints;
- emergency actions.

The information is furnished country by country as follows:

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ALGERIA

Changes in tax and customs régime

Under Law No. 79-09 of 31 December 1979 (Finance Law 1980), published in the Official Gazette of the Algerian Republic of 31 December 1979, various changes have been made in Algeria's tax and customs régime:

- Changes in taxation for certain motor vehicles (ex 87.02)

  The rates of customs duty and global sole production tax (GSPT) have been fixed as follows in respect of motor vehicles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treasury rating</th>
<th>Customs duty on c.i.f. value %</th>
<th>Global sole production tax on customs-cleared value %</th>
<th>Aggregate rate on c.i.f. value %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not more than 7 h.p.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42.85</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 7 h.p. but not more than 10 h.p.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66.66</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 h.p.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  Customs duty exemption or reduction for passenger vehicles purchased new by war-disabled persons, subject to certain conditions.

- Suspension of customs duty and production tax (GSPT) until 31 December 1980 on certain current consumer products:

  Suspension of customs duty and GSPT:

  Ex 09-11: Coffee, whether or not roasted.

  12.01: Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken.

  Ex 15.07: Fluid edible oils.

  17.01: Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid.

  Ex 17.02: Other sugars (glucose syrup, sugar syrup and molasses).

  19.03: Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
ALGERIA (cont'd)

- Suspension of customs duty only (these products being already exempt from GSPT):
  07.05: Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.
  11.01: Cereal flours.
  Ex 11.02: Groats and meal of wheat, rye and other cereals.

- Suspension of internal consumption tax on beer, tobacco and cigarettes.

- Suspension of special tax on matches and tobacco.

- Application of production tax:
  - At the rate of 30 per cent (42.85 per cent on import):
    Ex 24.02: Cigarettes delivered as military supplies.
    36.06: Matches.
  - At the rate of 60 per cent (150 per cent on import):
    Ex 24.02: Cigars and cigarillos.
  - At the rate of 70 per cent (233.33 per cent on import):
    Ex 24.02: Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff and arrar tobacco.
  - At the rate of 73 per cent (270.37 per cent on import):
    22.03: Beer (formerly at the rate of 66.66 per cent).
  - At the rate of 80 per cent (400 per cent on import):
    Ex 24.02: Cigarettes.

- Elimination of additional specific price support tax:
  22.03: Beer
  Ex 24.02: Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff and arrar tobacco.

- Change in rate of consumption tax and in basis on which that tax is charged on certain petroleum products.

- Increase in rate of slaughter tax on meat of certain animals, however put up, and elimination of surcharge on slaughter tax.
- Exemption from production tax for transactions concerning foreign language books and educational material for use by all educational and training establishments. The list of the items concerned is determined by decision of the Ministry of Finance and the Minister for Youth Welfare.

- Exemption from customs duties and production tax for certain items intended for various educational establishments.

The following are exempted from customs duties and production tax: instruments, scientific and technical appliances for laboratories, chemical products and electrical components intended for education and scientific research when purchased by or for universities, university centres, research institutes, senior colleges and secondary establishments.

The list of these items is to be determined by order of the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Higher Education.

- Exemption from customs duties and production tax for films imported or made by the Algerian Broadcasting Corporation and the Film Distribution Centre.

- Reduction of rate of customs duties and production tax for certain items purchased by the Ministry of the Interior.

Various items are henceforth subject to customs duty at the rate of 10 per cent and production tax at the rate of 11.11 per cent when purchased directly by the civil defence services of the Ministry of the Interior or for their account.

- Possibility to purchase free of production tax raw materials and inputs for the building of rural dwellings.

- Imports without payment

- Of certain goods

Equipment goods or transport items, tools, mechanical or technical appliances and parts therefor may be imported without payment in the following conditions:

- Goods listed in paragraph 1 above are not subject to any particular formalities;

- Goods listed in paragraph 1 above must be new, and duties and taxes on them must be paid in foreign exchange.

In the case of goods imported in connexion with the establishment of a new economic unit or undertaking, they must be included in the nomenclature established by the national investments commission and with prior approval from that body.
ALGERIA (cont'd)

In the case of goods imported in connexion with the operation of an existing economic unit, the nomenclature is approved by the Ministry of Planning.

The relevant implementing provisions are to be laid down by joint order of the Minister for Finance, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Trade.

Of goods intended for the building of foreign pavilions at the Algiers International Fair

Goods intended for the building of foreign pavilions at the Algiers International Fair are exempt from the foreign trade and exchange control formalities and from duties and taxes.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 February 1980.
British Business, 4 April 1980.

ANGOLA

Pre-shipment inspection

It has been decreed in the "Journal de Angola" that pre-shipment inspection is to be introduced on all contracts negotiated after 1 March 1980. All goods are subject to inspection except the following: precious stones, gold, objets d'art, arms and ammunition, live animals, fresh food, eggs, scrap metal, newspaper, magazines, personal effects and postal imports. Moreover goods of a value not exceeding 200,000 Kwanzas (£3,190) are understood to be exempt. Inspection is to be carried out at least fifteen days before shipping.

Source: British Business, 7 March 1980.

ARGENTINA

Import tariff reductions

The Ministry of Economy has issued Decree 132, which reduces the duty of several goods. The main headings affected are as follows: 16.13, 19.08, 21.03, 22.04, 22.05, 24.02, 34.06, 47.01, 48.01, 48.16, 55.02, 60.03, 60.04, 69.10, 73.20, 73.23, 73.28, 73.38, 74.01, 78.01, 84.61, 85.19.

Furthermore, the Argentine Ministry of Economy, by means of Resolution 247/80, has extended until 31 December 1983 the reduction of import tariffs to zero of capital equipment not manufactured locally. This is a
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

continuation of Resolution 1634/78 and 1163/79 that established these same reductions during 1979 and up until the end of 1980. The main headings affected are: 01.01 to 01.06, 84.01 to 84.03, 84.05 to 84.52, 84.54 to 84.63, 85.01 to 85.05, 85.08, 85.10 to 85.26, 86.01, 86.04, 86.05, 86.07, 87.01, 87.02, 87.03, 87.06, 87.07, 87.11, 87.14, 88.02.


Import tariff reduction for citric acid

Resolution No. 258 of the Ministry of Economy reduces the import tariff for citric acid to 10 per cent. The measure was taken because of insufficient domestic production.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 17 April 1980.

Import tariff reduction for certain textiles

Resolution No. 251 of the Ministry of Economy increased the number of tariff positions for textiles from 510 to 904. Most of these positions are subject to a rate of duty of 42 per cent which will be reduced to 21 per cent up to 1984.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 17 April 1980.

Import tariff reductions for colour television sets

The Ministry of Economy through Resolution ME 110 has allowed the import of colour television sets subject to 60 per cent duty on fixed prices on a diminishing scale through 1984 as follows: 1980, 60 per cent; 1981, 55 per cent; 1982, 54 to 48 per cent; 1983, 46 to 38 per cent; 1984, 35 per cent. (See also Survey on Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 6, page 7.)


Import tariff reductions for car components and tractors

Car components

The Argentinian Government has issued Decree 3317 whereby engines and parts (falling within chapter 84) may be imported for four years from 1980. Five categories have been established: (1) petro engines; (2) diesel engines, high rev. up to 330 hp; (3) diesel engines, medium rev. from 300 to 1,200 hp; (4) diesel engines, medium rev. from 1,200 to 4,500 hp; (5) diesel engines, low rev. over 4,500 hp.
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Also, components for local engines may be imported, according to the following scale:

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<td>Class 4</td>
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<td>Class 5</td>
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<td>32</td>
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The Government has issued Decree 3318 whereby local tractor manufacturers may import 15 per cent of parts (falling within chapter 87.06), exclusive of engines, with no import duty. All other components will pay usual duties. This import authorization will be in force during 1980 and 1981 only.

**Tractors**

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 12 established a rate of duty of 30 per cent for tractors up to 140 hp. which will be reduced to 27 per cent as of 1984. All other tractors are subject to a rate of duty of 10 per cent until 1984. See also Survey on Developments in Commercial Policy No. 7, page 7.


**Import tariff reductions for shoes and eggs**

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 279 reduced the import tariff for shoes (tariff No. 64 02 00 03 01) to 30 per cent until 1984 and Resolution No. 281 reduced the import tariff for eggs (tariff No. 04 05 01 99/02 00 00) to 0 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 April 1980.
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Countervailing duties on imports of certain textiles from the United States and on certain tomato products from the European Community

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 277 imposed countervailing duties, amounting to $2.434/m², on denim-cotton materials imported from the United States. Resolution No. 114 imposed countervailing duties on certain tomato products imported from the European Community.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 13 March and 23 April 1980.

Export refunds for exports of apples and pears

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 23 of 11 January 1980 established tax refunds (reintegros) of 10 per cent for exports of apples and pears.


AUSTRALIA

Tariff alterations

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Certain Engines not exceeding 7.46KW; Rotary Cultivators; and Tractors having a power of less than 15KW, the Australian Government decided that, as from 16 January 1980, the tractors under reference and pedestrian-operated rotary cultivators would be dutiable at a rate of 25 per cent, while other rotary cultivators would attract a duty of 15 per cent. There would be no change in duty rates on the engines under reference. The Australian Government also decided that the temporary bounty on pedestrian-operated rotary cultivators would continue for a further twelve months from the date of the amendment to the existing Bounty Act which is expected in the autumn 1980 session of the Australian Parliament. The bounty would be at a reduced rate $A 20 per KW of engine power of the prime mover but with no upper annual payment limit. Until the amending legislation is enacted, the bounty rate would remain at $A 40 per KW for cultivators which meet all specifications for payment of bounty.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's report on Baby Carriages and Parts Therefor, the Australian Government decided that, as from 16 January 1980, all goods under reference would be dutiable at a rate of 25 per cent phasing down to 20 per cent after two years.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Rubber Products, the Australian Government decided that, as from 7 March 1980, most of the goods under reference would be dutiable at 25 per cent. Gaskets and similar joints, thread and cord, and certain hygienic and pharmaceutical articles would phase to this rate over two years.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Dental Materials, the Australian Government decided that, with effect from 21 March 1980, dental alloys and most other dental materials would be dutiable at 15 per cent initially, with the duty phasing to 10 per cent after a period of twelve months.


Tariff alterations: removal of primage duty

Changes to primage duty resulting from the Australian Government's decision on recommendations by the Industries Assistance Commission in its report on Removal of Primage Duty as well as in its earlier reports on the Australian Citrus Industry, the Sugar Industry and Grapes and Wine have entailed with effect from 26 March 1980:

(i) the incorporation of primage duty equivalent into the relevant custom duty in respect of products falling under twenty-eight tariff classifications;

(ii) the removal of primage duty on products falling under eighty-seven tariff classifications.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/44, 26 March 1979.

Exemption from 12.5 per cent special additional customs duty: certain specialized footwear

The Australian Government decided that certain specialized footwear would be exempted, with effect from 1 January 1980, from the application of the 12.5 per cent special additional customs duty introduced in August 1978 on certain goods subject to tariff quotas or import licensing. The effect of the decision is that footwear eligible for admission under tariff items 64.01.910, 64.02.910, 64.03.910 and 64.04.910, while remaining subject to licensing, would be dutiable at 34 per cent under the General and Preferential tariffs.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/30, 22 February 1980.

Global tariff quota allocations: textiles and clothing

The Australian Government announced on 6 January 1980 the global tariff quota levels for a range of textiles and clothing items for the period 1 March 1980 to 31 August 1980. Compared to the previous quota period,
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

allocations were increased on fifteen quota categories, left unchanged on twenty-one categories and reduced on seven categories (the mode of presentation of quota levels was altered on a further two categories). The provision for full interchangeability between the two wool fabric quota categories was continued. The quota for knitted pile fabrics of man-made fibres and that for knitted man-made fibre fabrics would be amalgamated on 1 March 1980.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/10, 18 January 1980.

Dumping inquiries: initiation, suspension and termination

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

- sodium tripolyphosphate from Israel;
- crepe bandages from the Federal Republic of Germany;
- power transformers (including rectifier transformers) having a MVA rating of ten or greater from Japan;
- works trucks being battery operated and of the forklifts or platform type from the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Sweden;
- certain power hacksaws from the USSR;
- anthelmintic drugs from the Bahamas, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico and Spain.

Imports of fire hose from South Africa entered for home consumption in Australia on or after 12 April 1980 have been made subject to dumping cash securities pending the completion of inquiries, the initiation of which had been advised on 5 December 1979.

Anti-dumping proceedings in respect of domestic refrigerators of up to 300 litres internal capacity and domestic freezers of the upright type from 200 litres to 300 litres internal capacity from Yugoslavia were suspended, following acceptance of an undertaking from the exporter in Yugoslavia not to export domestic refrigerators and freezers to Australia at prices below assessed normal values.

Inquiries in respect of carton boards exported from the United States to Australia revealed no evidence of dumping.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 80/8, 17 January 1980; No. 80/13, 23 January 1980; No. 80/35, 4 March 1980; No. 80/47, 21 March 1980; No. 80/60, 14 April 1980; No. 80/61, 14 April 1980; No. 80/62, 14 April 1980; No. 80/68, 18 April 1980; and No. 80/78, 30 April 1980.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

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:

- xanthates exported to Australia from Belgium;
- elastomeric fabrics having a width (or flattened width in the case of tubular fabrics) exceeding 15.25 cm. exported to Australia from New Zealand on and after 26 March 1980;
- carton boards exported to Australia from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden on and after 10 April 1980.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 80/14, 23 January 1980; No. 80/52, 31 March 1980; and No. 80/68, 18 April 1980.

Termination of import licensing: certain iron or steel products

The Australian Government announced on 16 April 1980 that import licensing arrangements on the following products would terminate on 30 April 1980:

(a) uncoated hot-rolled steel sheets and plates (includes coils) not exceeding 3.2 mm. thickness of a kind falling within tariff item 73.13.100 (stat. codes 124 and 146);
(b) uncoated cold-rolled steel sheets and plates (includes coils) of a kind falling within tariff item 73.13.100 (stat. codes 113, 135, 157 and 179); and
(c) galvanized steel sheets, plates, strip and hoop (includes coils and corrugated forms) of a kind falling within tariff items 73.12.190 (stat. code 93) or 73.13.300 (stat. codes 136, 138, 169, 17X, 180, 191 and 205).

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/72, 22 April 1980; L/4696/Add.1.

Import quota: exemption for high-priced footwear

The Australian Government has announced that the "threshold" price above which high-priced footwear becomes exempt from import licensing, which was increased to $A 26 per pair value-for-duty as from 1 January 1980, would be further raised to $A 27.50 per pair for the period 1 July-31 December 1980. The "threshold" price is adjusted each six months in line with movements in the footwear component of the Australian Consumer Price Index.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/22, 12 February 1980.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Continuation and increase of import quota: double-edged safety razor blades

The Australian Government announced on 17 April 1980 that imports of double-edged razor blades would be restricted to 20 million units a year on and from 21 April 1980, pending the implementation of its decision on long-term assistance for the cutlery, industrial knives and handtools industry on which the Industries Assistance Commission is due to report no later than 30 June 1981. Double-edged safety razor blades would continue to attract the 12.5 per cent revenue levy imposed in August 1978 on imports of certain goods subject to import licensing or tariff quotas.

Temporary assistance for the local manufacture of double-edged safety razor blades was introduced in April 1978 for two years, in the form of import licensing at an annual rate of 16 million units.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/65, 22 April 1980.

Import control: woolpacks

The Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations were amended by Statutory Rules 1979 No. 280, notified in the Australian Government Gazette S 273 of 24 December 1979, so as to prohibit without the consent of the Minister for Primary Industry, or a person authorized by him, the importation of woolpacks and woolpack caps. The amendment followed the establishment of a new standards for woolpacks and caps by the Australian Wool Corporation, published on 18 May 1979.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/6, 15 January 1980.

Lifting of prohibition: trade with Zimbabwe

Following the announcement of the Australian Government's decision to lift sanctions on trade with Zimbabwe and to allow normal trade to resume, Regulation 4C of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations and Regulation 6 and 6B of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations were repealed by Statutory Rules 1980 Nos. 71 and 72 respectively notified in the Australian Government Gazette S 70 of 2 April 1980.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/59, 11 April 1980.
AUSTRIA

GSP: inclusion of People's Republic of China

By a decree of 6 December 1979 which entered into force on 1 January 1980 Austria has included the People's Republic of China in the list of beneficiary countries under the Austrian GSP scheme.

Source: L/4108/Add.6.

GSP: amendments

With effect from 22 March 1980, Austria had made amendments to the rules of origin applied under its GSP scheme. A new form APR has been issued.

Source: L/4108/Add.7.

BAHRAIN

Pork and pork products to be banned

Although no written regulation or official announcement has been made, a report in the "Gulf Daily News" states that the sale of pork and pork products is to be banned in Bahrain from 1 March 1980.


BRAZIL

Extension of import duty exemptions

Decree-Law 1720 of 29 November 1979 extends until 31 December 1981 the exemption from customs duties for imports without national similars of materials, equipment and spare parts, for the modernization and expansion of the steel industry.


Abolition of exemptions from and reductions in customs duties

Decree-Law 1726 of 7 December 1979 abolishes exemptions from and reductions in customs duties and industrial products tax (IPI) on imports of machinery, equipment, apparatus, instruments, tools, vehicles, aircraft and vessels, as well as spare parts and components for these goods. The withdrawal benefit
BRAZIL (cont'd)

also applies to imports by autonomous State agencies. Customs duty and IPI concessions will continue to apply to imports for offshore oil-prospecting programmes, the Itaipu project, the nuclear programme, the Manaus Free Zone, certain exporting companies and those firms with imports financed by long-term credits issued by foreign government agencies and international banks, involving guaranteed participation by the domestic capital goods industry. Imports with zero-rated customs duties will be liable for other internal taxes except when exempted by the Executive.

Order 881 of 14 November 1979 suspends until 31 December 1980 the exemption from customs duties and IPI on imports of raw materials and other inputs for the petrochemicals industry.


Reduction of export tax

The export tax on primary goods, including various processed food products, was reduced to 5 per cent-20 per cent in January. The rate has been applied on a minimum value established for each product in the annex of Banco Central Resolution 592 of 7 December 1979.


Tax on purchases of foreign exchange for import purposes

The Brazilian Government has imposed a 15 per cent tax on purchases of foreign exchange for import purposes. The Government has also increased taxes on short- and long-term financial transactions for long-term operations. Furthermore, new taxes were imposed on stock market and insurance transactions.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 29 April 1980.

Temporary import surcharges

By means of Decree-Law No. 1775, of 12 March 1980, the Brazilian Government extended until 31 March 1981 the application of the legislation relating to temporary import surcharges enforced by the Brazilian Government for balance-of-payments reasons.

Source: Document L/4895.
Anti-dumping investigations

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

- sporting ammunition from the United States, on 7 February 1980.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 7 February 1980.

Preliminary determination of dumping

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

- certain drills, circular saws, sanders and grinders from Japan, on 8 January 1980;
- calcium and zinc stearates from Belgium, on 14 January 1980;
- airless paint spray units from the United States, on 14 February 1980;
- ceramic (earthen ware) tiles from Italy, on 22 February 1980;
- hardboard panels from Poland, on 26 March 1980;
- methyl ethyl ketone peroxyde from the United Kingdom and the United States, on 2 April 1980;
- citric acid and sodium citrate from the United States, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, on 30 April 1980.


Final determination of dumping

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

- certain industrial trucks from Japan and the United States, on 10 January 1980;
- certain hand-held portable electric drills from Japan, on 18 March 1980.

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 industrial trucks from the United Kingdom, on 10 January 1980;
- certain hand-held portable electric saws from Japan, on 18 March 1980.


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:

- alternating current electric generators from Japan, on 29 February 1980;
- certain hand-held portable electric drills, circular saws, angle sanders and grinders from Japan, on 18 March 1980;
- calcium and zinc stearates from Belgium, on 14 April 1980.


Termination of action

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise terminated the proceedings with respect to the following products:

- baler twine from Brazil, Mexico and Tanzania, on 11 January 1980.

Source: Notices of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 8 February 1980.

Recission of findings

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

- stainless steel compartment type steam cookers from the United States, on 21 March 1980.
- single row tapered roller bearings and parts thereof from Japan, on 25 April 1980.

CONGO

Tax increase on wines

According to the provisions of the Finance Law for 1980, the amount of additional tax to be paid on imports of the following products has been raised from CFAF 40 to 80 per litre of liquid:

Ex 22.05 Wine (other than liqueur wines and the like and sparkling wines) in bottles, jars, flasks and similar containers of a capacity of 3 to 20 litres.

Previously the amount of CFAF 40 was payable for wine in containers of more than 3 litres to not more than 10 litres.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 March 1980.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New foreign trade law adopted

The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly adopted at its meeting on 10 April 1980, a new Law on Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. The law replaces Law No. 119 of 1948 (i.e., Law on the State Organisation of Foreign Trade) as well as Law No. 85 of 1972 which regulated principles of economic co-operation abroad.

The new law deals with different forms of foreign trade, for instance trade with licences, scientific-technical co-operation in production and specialization. The law has impact on the relationship between foreign trade and production and opens the possibility of using different appropriate kinds of organizational forms within this relationship. The permission for foreign trade activity may be given not only to foreign trade organizations, but as well to other economic organizations, including in particular direct producers. The issuing of permission and the determination of the scope of foreign trade activity for those other organizations would not necessitate any other changes in the law.

The law also ensures that economic and foreign trade operations are effected by Czechoslovak companies in conformity with international legal commitments undertaken by Czechoslovakia.

Source: Rudé Právo, 11 April 1980.
East-West, 15 April 1980.
EGYPT

Import quotas introduced

As stated in Survey No. 7, import quotas came into effect on 13 November in Port Said's free zone on a wide range of products. Chamber of Commerce sources now disclose that large businesses will be allowed to import a maximum of LE 1 million ($1.45 million) worth of any one commodity a year and those without import licences only LE 25,000 ($36,206) worth. Except in the case of food and raw materials, importers will also be required to pay 3 per cent of the value of imports to a Port Said industrial development fund. In order to favour imports of parts rather than finished goods, a major review of the tariff system is under way.


Subsidies on essential goods maintained

In his budget statement to Parliament on 16 December 1979, the Prime Minister increased the prices of petrol, cigarettes and soft drinks in an attempt to reduce the country's big deficit, and maintained subsidies on essential items such as wheat, flour, rice, maize, edible oil, horse beans, lentils, frozen meat and cooking gas.


Import liberalization

Under Orders Nos. 600 and 618/1979 the Egyptian authorities liberalized entry of most goods imported without foreign exchange transfer, though with the exception of certain items included in Annexes 1 and 2 to Order No. 1036 of 1978. These two annexes comprise respectively the list of prohibited imports and the list of imports subject to control by the "Commission de poursuite du marché parallèle des changes".

The customs administration reserves the right nevertheless, to verify that the goods imported fulfil the requirements set by the above-mentioned Order of 1978 and that the following conditions are observed:

- if the importer is a natural person, he must be of Egyptian nationality;
- if the importer is a corporate body, the associates must be of Egyptian nationality;
- the importer must be inscribed in the Register of Commerce, his capital must be not less than LE 1,000 and he must hold a tax card;
- the goods imported must be within the importer's range of activities;
- the goods imported must be despatched other than as part of accompanied luggage.
EGYPT (cont'd)

Change in collection method for customs duties

Under Order No. 782 of 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Egypt of 28 October 1979, customs duties must be paid in foreign exchange in respect of goods imported without foreign exchange transfer (see Survey No. 7, page 17).

In practice, the procedure for payment of customs duties is now the following:

- the customs services record on the customs certificate covering the consignment the amount of the duties owed, in Egyptian pounds;
- the importer pays to one of the four nationalized commercial banks an equivalent amount in foreign exchange. He receives in exchange the counterpart value in Egyptian pounds of the amount paid in foreign exchange, together with a bank document certifying that the foreign exchange has been converted into Egyptian pounds at the official exchange rate, and indicating the number of the customs certificate mentioned above;
- the importer then pays to the customs service the amount in Egyptian pounds that he has just received from the bank, and hands over the document established by the latter.

The provisions of this Order are not applicable:

- to durable consumer goods sold against foreign exchange by "Egypt Free Shops Co." and by the tax-free shops at Cairo airport;
- to durable consumer goods entering Egypt with travellers coming from abroad or from the city of Port Said, provided the amount of the customs duties does not exceed LE 50.

In addition, the "Commission de poursuite du marché parallèle des changes" henceforth issues a card that the importer undertakes to produce to the customs authorities when goods are presented for customs clearance. This card contains particulars regarding the importer's activities and replaces certain documents required to be produced to the customs services.


EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Initiation of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

On 26 February 1980, the Commission of the European Communities initiated an anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of certain chemical fertilizer from the United States. The product alleged to be dumped is a liquid solution of ammonium nitrate and urea which is sold in the United States under the trade name of urean.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties

On 27 February 1980, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of standardized electric multi-phase motors having an output of more than 0.75 kW but not more than 75 kW from the USSR.


Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

On 30 January 1980, the Council of the European Communities imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of lithium hydroxide from the United States and the Soviet Union.

The amount of this duty shall be equal to the amount per lb. by which the free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty, to the first purchaser, is less than the normal value as defined hereafter: the normal value of lithium hydroxide originating in the United States and the Soviet Union, adjusted to a free-at-Community-frontier basis, before duty, shall be US$1.59 per lb.


On 22 February 1980, the Council of the European Communities imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of light sodium carbonate from the Soviet Union.

The amount of the duty shall be equal to the amount by which the price, free Community frontier, before duty, per tonne net, to the first purchaser in the customs territory of the Community, is less than US$105.10.


On 3 May 1980, the Council of the European Communities imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of discontinuous acrylic fibre and continuous filament tow of acrylic fibre from the United States.

The rate of duty shall be:

- 13.7 per cent on discontinuous acrylic fibre;
- 17.6 per cent on continuous filament tow of acrylic fibre.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

The definitive anti-dumping duty shall not apply to acrylic fibres produced and exported by:

- the Badische Corporation, Williamsburg, Virginia, United States;
- E.I. Dupont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Delaware, United States;
- Eastman Chemicals Division of Eastman Kodak Company, Kingsport, Tennessee, United States, (exported by Eastman Chemical International AG, Zug, Switzerland);
- Monsanto International Sales Company, Missouri, United States.


Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

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

5. Iron or steel coils for re-rolling from Australia, Czechoslovakia and Japan (Notice of initiation of investigation - 24 January 1978).
7. Standardized electric multi-phase motors having an output of more than 0.75 kW but not more than 75 kW from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania (Notice of initiation of investigation - 25 April 1979).
8. Certain angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel from Romania (Notice of initiation of investigation - 12 June 1979).

No. C5, 8 January 1980.  
Regional quotas for textile items

Under the terms of its bilateral agreements concluded with Brazil, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore and Uruguay, the Community introduced regional quotas on certain textile items:

- from Brazil imports of woven dresses falling in category 26 (NIMEXE-1980-60.05-41, 42, 43, 44 and 61.02-48, 52, 54) into the Benelux;
- from Indonesia imports of blouses falling in category 7 (NIMEXE-1980-60.05-22, 23, 24, 25 and 61.02-78, 82, 84) into the United Kingdom;
- from Malaysia imports of woven, knitted or crocheted dresses falling in category 26 (NIMEXE-1980-60.05-41, 42, 43, 44 and 61.02-48, 52, 53, 54) into the Benelux;
- from Macao imports of women's, girls' and infants' woven suits and costumes falling under category 29 (NIMEXE-1980-61.02-42, 43, 44) into France; and brassières falling under category 31 (NIMEXE-1980-61.09-50) into the Benelux;
- from Pakistan imports of babies' woven garments falling in category 80 (NIMEXE-1980-61.02-01, 03 and 61.04-01, 09) into the United Kingdom and of women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies) woven, knitted or crocheted dresses falling in category 26 (NIMEXE-1980-60.05-41, 42, 43, 44 and 61.02-48, 52, 53, 54) into France;
- from the Philippines imports of men's and boys' woven jackets falling in category 17 (NIMEXE-1980-61.01-34, 36, 37) into the United Kingdom; of men's, boys' underpants and briefs and women's, girls' and infants' knickers and briefs falling in category 13 (NIMEXE-1980-60.04-48, 56, 75, 85) into the Benelux;
- from Poland imports of tents falling in category 91 (NIMEXE-1980-61.09-50) into the Benelux;
- from Singapore imports of woven, knitted or crocheted dresses falling in category 26 (NIMEXE-1980-60.05-41, 42, 43, 44 and 61.02-48, 52, 53, 54) into France; and
- from Uruguay imports of woven fabrics of wool or other fine animal hair falling in category 50 (NIMEXE-1980-53.11-01, 03, 07, 11, 13, 17, 20, 30, 40, 52, 54, 58, 72, 74, 75, 82, 84, 88, 91, 93, 97) into the Benelux and the United Kingdom.

No. L110, 29 April 1980.
No. L6, 10 January 1980.
No. L93, 10 April 1980.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Regional allocation of textile quotas

By Regulation 3063/79 the 1980 allocation between member States of textile quotas contained in the EEC's bilateral agreements concluded with its trading partners, have been fixed by the Commission as set out in Annex IV to Regulation No. 3059/78.


GSP for textile products

By Council Regulation No. 2894/79 the Community introduced the Community tariff preferences for textile products on 1 January 1980. For products covered by the Multi-Fibre Arrangement the preferences have been reserved to those countries with which the Community has concluded bilateral agreements under the MFA. For the period 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1981 tariff duties have been suspended for the volume of Community ceilings determined for each beneficiary country or territory. These ceilings have been fixed in accordance with the textile categories introduced in 1978 by the Community. The beneficiary countries or territories and the respective ceilings fixed for each category is included in Annexes A and B to the Regulations. Annexes C and D relate to non-MFA products.


Action under Article XIX

The Commission of the European Communities informed the CONTRACTING PARTIES that by Regulations 387/80 and 388/80 the Commission decided to take emergency action under Article XIX with respect to imports of yarn of polyester fibres and yarns of polyamides for production of carpets (CCT heading ex 51.01A). Imports of these yarns from third countries, other than those having, by agreement, free-trade entry into the Community, or having bilateral textile agreements with the Community, may not exceed 9,053 tonnes of polyester yarns and 7,500 tonnes of yarns of polyamides for the year 1980.

Source: L/4942.

Surveillance on imports of polyester yarns

By Regulation 514/80 the Commission introduced Community surveillance of imports of polyester yarn (excluding high tenacity yarn for tyres and other technical uses) corresponding to NIMEXE codes 51.01-23, 25, 26 and 28. The Regulations entered into force on 1 March 1980.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Extension of administrative co-operation with respect to imports of textile products

By Regulations Nos. 3044/79, 3045/79, 3046/79 and 3047/79 the Community has extended for a one-year period beginning 1 January 1980 the system of administrative co-operation with respect to imports of textile products from Malta, Spain, Portugal and Greece. Under the system import documents may be issued only on the presentation of valid export licences issued by the authorities of the exporting countries concerned. (See also Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 5.)


Preventive measures against deflections of trade in textile products

Under Regulation 997/80 the Commission in agreement with its ASEAN textile trading partners introduced a double-control system for exports of certain textile items not subject to quantitative restrictions under their respective bilateral agreements. The system was introduced to prevent trans-shipment of goods from other origins through the countries concerned. EEC import licences will be issued only on submission of export licences granted by the respective government authorities. The products and countries concerned are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Description</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men's and boys' trousers (category 6)</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blouses and shirt blouses (category 7)</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's and boys' shirts (category 8)</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's stockings (category 12)</td>
<td>Indonesia, Malaysia the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkas, anoraks, windbreakers (category 21)</td>
<td>Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tents (category 91)</td>
<td>Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


FINLAND

GSP: extension of products and beneficiaries

With effect from 1 January 1980, Finland has added the People's Republic of China to the list of beneficiary countries under the Finnish GSP scheme. It also has decided to accord preferential treatment on the following products when imported from least developed countries.
FINLAND (cont'd)

ex 07.05 Leguminous vegetables suitable for human consumption excluding peas and beans
ex 08.04 Fresh grapes
ex 09.01 Unroasted coffee
ex 20.06 Fruit mixtures otherwise prepared or preserved, roasted Brazil nuts, cashew nuts
61.05 Handkerchiefs
97.02 Dolls
ex 97.05 Carnival articles, entertainment articles.

Finnish Decree No. 96/80 adds the following countries as beneficiaries under the GSP effective 1 April 1980: Bahamas, Djibouti, Dominica, Kiribati, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.

Source: L/369/Add.9, L/369/Add.9/Corr.1 and L/369/Add.10.

Import liberalization

As of 1 January 1980, Finland has lifted import licensing requirements (which were in effect since September 1973) for certain goods falling under the following CCCN tariff headings: 07.01, 08.04, 08.07, 12.01, 12.10, 20.01, 84.06, 84.18, 84.40, 84.41, 85.06, 85.07, 85.12, 85.14, 87.09, 88.02, 89.01 and 92.11.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 April 1980.

Standards: additives

The Finnish authorities have amended the regulations on the addition to foodstuffs for nutritional purposes of vitamins and certain other substances (including mineral substances, amino acids, fatty acids and compounds of these). The amendments relate to the marking of sales packagings of prepacked foodstuffs containing these substances and the licensing of the addition of them. These amended provisions come into force on 1 October 1980.

The Finnish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has issued a government resolution altering the maximum permitted amounts of harmful substances in tobacco products suitable for sale. These regulations come into force on 1 January 1981 replacing the previous resolution (227/77). However, measures which are required by the execution of this resolution may be taken before the resolution enters into force.

FINLAND (cont'd)

Suspension of restrictions on textile items

Following the conclusion of a bilateral agreement with Korea, the Government of Finland has agreed to suspend restrictions under a previous Memorandum of Understanding with respect to a number of textile items.


Minimum import price on ladies tights

The Finnish Ministry of Finance had announced the extension of the minimum import price (m.i.p.) of Fmk 1.60 per pair of ladies tights (CCCN ex 60.04) for one year beginning 1 January 1980. It has however decided not to impose the surcharge (the difference between the m.i.p. and import price if invoiced below m.i.p.). Should the volume of imports justify the reintroduction of the surcharge, the charges will not be made retroactively.


Duty-free quotas on textile items

Duty-free quotas for imports of certain textile items from the European Community for 1980 have been announced by the Finnish Ministry of Finance. The products covered fall under the following CCCN headings (quotas are given in brackets): ex 51.04 (697 tonnes), 53.11 (1,904 tonnes), 54.05 (49 tonnes), ex 55.09 (893 tonnes), ex 56.07 (1,062 tonnes), 58.04 (644 tonnes), ex 59.08 (1,549 tonnes), 59.11 (369 tonnes), 59.13 (43 tonnes) and 60.01 (3,221 tonnes).

Source: British Business, 1 February 1980.

GABON

Tariff changes

As of 1 January 1980, the provisions of the Finance Law of 1980 have changed the rates of additional tax applicable to the following products imported into Gabon:
GABON (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.07: Palm oil, refined or purified</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 22.05: Wines (other than liqueur wines and sparkling wines) in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- bottles or containers not exceeding 3 litres</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- other</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>F CFA 68 per litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02: Manufactured tobacco, tobacco extracts and essences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 27.10:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Petroleum spirits other than for aviation</td>
<td>F CFA 44 per litre</td>
<td>F CFA 41 per litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Diesel oil</td>
<td>F CFA 10 per litre</td>
<td>F CFA 8 per litre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 February 1980.

GHANA

Import licences

Import licences will be restricted to essential items, particularly for agriculture and the export industries. Licences will be granted only to established trading companies and not to individuals. The Government has extended the validity of import licences already covered by letter of credit to 31 March 1980.


Suspension of private car imports

According to a statement made by the Deputy Minister of Transport and Communication on 16 January, the Ghana Government will not authorize the importation of private cars for the next two years. In addition the Minister stated that the Government would conserve fuel and simultaneously improve the national transport system by importing new buses and renovating old ones.

GREECE

Import restrictions

The Greek Government announced special temporary measures to limit imports on 29 November 1979 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, No. 7, page 27). In the face of mounting opposition from trade and industry in Greece, modifications were made in December and a further announcement was made on 12 January.

The measures announced by the Greek Government, as modified, comprise the following:

1. An additional 75 per cent cash deposit to be retained by the Bank of Greece for six months;
2. A 25 per cent consumption tax on certain luxury items;
3. First payment by drafts, etc. only permitted after six months from the date of issue of customs clearance;
4. Maximum gross profit to importers/wholesalers and retailers (excluding trade in food and beverages) limited to 33 per cent and 108 per cent respectively

Raw materials and certain other products are exempted from the additional 75 per cent cash deposit, and in addition the minimum credit payment for payment by drafts is reduced in the case of raw materials to three months only. These measures will continue in force until 30 June 1980.


GRENADA

Prior permission for imports of certain motor vehicles

The importation of any motor vehicle with an engine capacity exceeding 1,600 c.c. requires prior permission in writing from the Minister of Finance.


HUNGARY

Modifications in the Hungarian economic management

On 1 January 1980 certain elements of the Hungarian economic management were modified, in order to improve the adaptation of the Hungarian economy to international market requirements.
HUNGARY (cont'd)

The main areas of the modifications are as follows:

1. price system and price mechanism;
2. introduction of a new turnover tax stemming from the changes in the price system;
3. the refund of the turnover tax on export;
4. funds of transitional character for restructuring purposes.

ad.1 The domestic prices of energy, raw and basic materials should correspond to the world market prices. No ex-factory price in the competitive sectors - i.e. where the share of export of the total production of the producing unit is at least 5 per cent - of the manufacturing industry is permitted to be higher than the export prices attained by Hungarian enterprises in convertible currency areas.

The price mechanism is further liberalized. With the exception of basic energy prices, there is no price fixation or limitation. Except for goods satisfying basic social needs, the consumer prices, as a rule, closely follow and reflect production costs.

ad.2 In order to achieve a more rational use of raw materials and energy, a special tax is levied on these commodities - the so-called differential producers' turnover tax - irrespective of their sources of supply.

ad.3 In further phases, the differential producers' turnover tax is incorporated in the production costs and prices, and affects also the costs of exporters cumulatively, in varying degree. It is reasonable, therefore, to refund in the export the tax content, or a part thereof. As it is not possible to follow the cumulation, a lump sum of refund is given. As to the agricultural sector, a certain amount of export support is given besides the refund of the differential producers' turnover tax.

ad.4 In some cases, certain companies may be given a modernization support, in order to facilitate the restructuring, under socially acceptable conditions, of certain sectors. This, however, can be used exclusively for the purposes mentioned, and the support is temporary and degressive.

Source: Representation of Hungary to the GATT.
ICELAND

Liberalization: confectionery

The Icelandic Ministry of Commerce has announced the liberalization of biscuits (CCN Nos. 19.07.01 through 09 and 19.08.01 through 09) and liquorice confectionery (CCN No. 17.04.01) as of 1 January 1980. It has liberalized other confectionery (CCN Nos. 17.04.03 through .09 and 18.06.04 through 09) as from 1 April 1980.


INDIA

Import Policy 1980/81

Under the Indian Import Policy applicable in the period April 1980-March 1981, announced on 15 April 1980, the major liberalization measures introduced in recent years are on the whole maintained. In presenting the policy, the Indian Government stated that, in formulating the policy, while due emphasis had been laid in maintaining stability in the policy, changes had been made in order to achieve growth in production and exports. It further stated that reasonable restrictions had been imposed in the policy so as to reduce dependence on imports to the extent possible, thereby providing the desired protection to indigenous industry. It added that certain provisions had been introduced in the policy to give an impetus to export effort.

Among the main changes made under the 1980/81 Import Policy are the following:

(i) Actual Users (Industrial) can now import under Open General Licence (OGL) consumable items as well as raw materials and components which are not banned, restricted or canalized. However, in order to reduce dependence on imports, the policy in respect of several items has been made more restrictive than before for Actual Users.

(ii) A number of items have been taken out of the purview of Open General Licence having regard to the indigenous availability. These items include chromic acid, sodium dichromate, potassium dichromate, basic chromium sulphate, wattle extract used in dyeing and tanning leather, calcined petroleum coke, gum rosin, acetylene black, sisal yarn, components of process control instruments and precision measuring instruments, and certain items of drugs and drug intermediates.

(iii) A number of items have been included on the banned list on account of indigenous production. These items include lanolin anhydrous of non-pharmaceutical grade, A.B.S. moulding powder, caffeine and its salts, cork products, watch dials, industrial jewels, vitamin B-12, vitamin C, polypropylene fibre, glass fibre yarn fabrics and articles made therefrom, and beta-naphthol.
INDIA (cont'd)

(iv) The policy for the grant of licences for the import of spares required for fulfilling warranty obligations or rendering after sale services has been further liberalized. A provision has been made to grant licences to the Indian agents of foreign machinery/instrument manufacturers to enable them to import spares for stock and sale. Provision has also been made for grant of licences for import of aircraft spares to the stockists, for stock and sale purposes. The value limit for import of spares under OGL by owners of imported vehicles and tractors has also been raised from Rs 2,500 to Rs 5,000 per vehicle per year.

(v) A number of machinery items required by the electronic industries have been included in the list of OGL items for Actual Users. Some items of Capital Goods have been taken out from the banned list as their indigenous production could not meet full demand. These items include crimping machines, texturising machines and draw texturising machines of speed above 600 metres per minute, calorimeters, blow room machinery, draw frames and certain other items of textile machinery. Gas cylinders (all types) and all types of flat hand-operated knitting machines (except those operated with punch card) have been included in the banned list for Capital Goods.

(vi) The following additional items have been permitted under OGL for stock and sale purposes:
- copper scrap;
- lead scrap;
- photographic films (colour);
- photographic paper (colour);
- cuprammonium filament yarn;
- records for learning languages.

(vii) In order to strengthen export-oriented units and make them more viable and economic in production, the import policy for 1980-81 provides greater flexibility to manufacturer-exporters in the utilization of import replenishment (REP) licences, if they want to import the materials for their own use and not for sale. They will be allowed to import against their own REP licences not only the items appearing in the shopping list, but any other items of raw materials, components, consumables or packing materials required by them for use in their own factories. In order to avoid the possibility of any undue imports of banned items, a monetary limit has, however, been imposed on the import of such items. Manufacturer-exporters willing to make use of this facility will be subject to "Actual User" conditions and import licences in their case will not be transferable.

(viii) A new scheme has been introduced permitting duty-free imports of raw materials against REP licences issued on exports of specified products. To begin with, the scheme will be applicable to the exports of a few products. It may be extended to more export products in the light of experience gained.
(ix) The scheme of advance licences with benefit of customs duty exemption related to export obligation has been made more comprehensive, with further changes aimed at making the scheme more responsive to the needs of exporters.

(x) In the interest of promoting exports through the channel of Export Houses, certain changes have been introduced in the import policy applicable to them.

(xi) Public sector agencies will continue to play a dominant part in the import of raw materials for supply to Actual Users. In order to expand their role further in the import of even the noncanalised items, it has been provided that such agencies can obtain licences for import of items placed on Open General Licence for Actual Users without having to obtain specific foreign exchange release for the purpose. The import licence will be given to them against the bulk allocation of foreign exchange made in their favour for the import of canalised items. The goods thus imported will be made available by the agencies concerned to Actual Users off-the-shelf.

(xii) Keeping in view the broad objectives underlining the scheme of canalisation of imports through public sector agencies, the list of canalised items has been reviewed. Some of the items which are not suitable for bulk purchasing have been taken out of canalisation. These items include arms and ammunition, shoddy wool, woollen rags, antimony ore and certain drug items. Import of photographic films has also been decanalised. Some new items have been included in the list of canalised imports. These include tin plate waste, raw petroleum coke, DDT, and certain categories of stainless steel.

(xiii) In the Government sector, the facility of Open General Licence imports has been extended to departmentally-run undertakings and the railways. They will be allowed to import raw materials, components, consumables and spares under Open General Licence on the basis of foreign exchange released to them by Government and indigenous clearance from the technical authorities in respect of the items sought to be imported. The same facility has also been extended to State Electricity Boards Projects Undertakings in the public sector, for import of spares.

Source: BOP/207

Export duty: certain jute products

The Indian Government has placed an export duty of Rs1,000 per tonne on hessian cloth and bags with effect from 18 February 1980. All other jute goods including carpet backing and sacking continue exempt from export duty.

INDIA (cont'd)

Export prohibition: expeller oilcakes

The Indian Government has banned the export of expeller oilcakes. The export bans were brought about by reduced feed supplies following the drought conditions which reduced India's 1978 crop oilseed harvests.

Source: NEWS, United States Department of Agriculture, 20 December 1979.

Auxiliary duty of customs: continuation and exemptions

The Indian Government has decided to continue the levy of the temporary auxiliary duty of customs for a further period of one year from 1 April 1980. By a Decision of 30 April 1980, the CONTRACTING PARTIES extended the time-limit until 31 March 1981 provided for in its Decision of 15 November 1973 by which they waived the application of the provisions of Article II of the General Agreement to the extent necessary to enable India to apply the auxiliary duty on the items included in India's GATT Schedule.

The Indian Government, with effect from 4 March 1980, exempted from the levy of auxiliary duty the following four GATT bound items:

(i) Prune and grapes, fresh;
(ii) Milk foods for infants and invalids, canned or bottled;
(iii) Sodium nitrate, containing not more than 16.30 per cent by weight of nitrogen;
(iv) Electric hearing aids.

Source: L/4958, L/4975.

IRAN

Certain goods prohibited

On 29 January the Governor of the Central Bank stated that in order to fight inflation the government will attempt to decrease imports and buy them more cheaply and also ensure that importers do not take artificially high profits. An important factor in fighting inflation was the "culture element" - that is, persuading the people not to buy goods they do not need. To reduce dependence on foreign goods an import ban has been imposed on natural honey, vegetables, macaroni, sauces, soups and canned foods, tea with additives, leather dresses, stockings and towels, artificial flowers, glass and crystal luxury items, cosmetics and luxuries such as pipes, dolls, rocking horses, toys and billiard tables, plastic luxury goods, wax sculptures, china and cutlery.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 1 February and 11 April 1980.
IRAN (cont'd)

Import controls introduced

On 19 March the Minister for Commerce stated that, as part of long term plans to nationalize all foreign trade, the Government had started increasing control over imports. The first Government centre, through which all incoming goods will have to go, will be set up in Teheran. Private importers will continue to be able to make import inquiries abroad and to clear goods through customs, but they will not be allowed to bring in goods individually. Selling prices will be set by the Government. Some 30-50 per cent of the goods may have to be handed over to the Government centres for sale through cooperatives.

The Minister for Commerce also said that customs duties will be abolished on imports of machinery and raw materials used in productive industry. Preferential tariffs for Islamic and poor countries are to be introduced.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 28 March 1980.

Imports of beauty products and cosmetics
(see Survey No. 7, September-December 1979, page 30)

The GATT secretariat has been notified by the Permanent Mission of Iran that in the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980 the Ministry of Commerce has not taken any decision prohibiting imports into Iran of beauty products and cosmetics.

Changes concerning requirements regarding prior deposit upon delivery of letters of credit

Essential goods

By circular No. NB 3052 of 29 January 1980, the Central Bank of Iran published a list of imported products (considered to be essential by the Iranian Government) for which Iranian banks are authorized to deliver letters of credit without requiring importers to make a prior deposit. The goods fall within the following tariff headings: Ex 02.01, 02.02, 04.03, Ex 04.04, Ex 04.05, 07.05, Ex 09.02, Ex 10.06, Ex 12.01, 15.12, Ex 25.07, 25.10, Ex 25.23, Ex 28.17, Ex 28.19, 28.25, 28.32, Ex 28.38, Ex 28.42, 28.45, 28.54, Ex 28.56, 29.13, 29.15, Chap. 30, 32.09, Ex 34.02, 34.03, 38.01, Ex 38.19, 39.02, Ex 41.01, 40.02, 44.15, Chap. 47, Chap 48, 51.01, 53.01, 56.01, 70.05, 73.01, Ex 73.06, 73.10 to 73.13, 73.18 to 73.20, Ex 74.04, Ex 74.07, Chap. 75, Ex 76.01, 83.02, 84.10, Ex 84.11, 84.23, 84.24, 84.25, 84.61, Ex 85.01, 85.04, 85.19, 85.20, 87.02, Ex 90.26.
IRAN (cont'd)

Non-essential goods

In circular No. NB 3052 of 29 January 1980, the Central Bank of Iran also published a list of imported products (considered to be non-essential by the Iranian Government) for which the banks are authorized to deliver letters of credit and to require importers to make a minimum prior deposit of 50 per cent. The goods fall within the following tariff headings: 04.06, 04.07, Chap. 5, 08.13, Chap. 14, 19.03, Ex 33.06, 41.06, 41.08, 42.06, 44.13, Chap. 46, 49.09, Ex 49.11, 60.03, 60.04, 61.09, 65.04, Ex 66.03, Chap. 67, 69.13, 69.14, 70.13, Ex 70.14, 70.19, 71.12, 71.16, Ex 82.02, 92.01, 92.04, 92.05, 97.01 to 97.05, 98.11, 98.14 and 98.16.

Other goods

For all other goods the amount of the prior import deposit required is 15 per cent.


Rates of the commercial benefit tax modified
(see also Survey No. 6, May-August 1979, pages 30-31)

The GATT secretariat has been notified by the Permanent Mission of Iran that, in accordance with Iran's general export-import regulations for 1979-1980, the rates of the commercial benefit tax on products listed in Survey No. 6, pp. 30-31, have been modified as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No. item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Commercial Benefit Tax 21 March 78/20 March 79</th>
<th>Commercial Benefit Tax 21 March 79/20 March 80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04.02 B2</td>
<td>Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened</td>
<td>50 per kg.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td></td>
<td>50 per kg.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>Animal or vegetable oils and fats, etc.</td>
<td>25 per kg.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.15 A</td>
<td>Polycarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, etc.</td>
<td>20 per kg.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2,3,4,5</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 per kg.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.02 A</td>
<td>Bovine cattle leather</td>
<td>100 per kg.</td>
<td>220 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.11 A</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 per kg.</td>
<td>10 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.13 A1</td>
<td></td>
<td>- per kg.</td>
<td>100 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Certain wood and articles</td>
<td>35 per kg.</td>
<td>100 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>of wood</td>
<td>- per kg.</td>
<td>100 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 per kg.</td>
<td>100 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.14 A</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 per kg.</td>
<td>35 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.18 A</td>
<td></td>
<td>- per kg.</td>
<td>40 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.23 A</td>
<td>Writing blocks, envelopes, letter cards, etc.</td>
<td>50 per kg.</td>
<td>80 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td>- per kg.</td>
<td>100 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.14 A</td>
<td></td>
<td>90 per kg.</td>
<td>50 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Writing blocks, envelopes, letter cards, etc.</td>
<td>15 per kg.</td>
<td>50 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>140 per kg.</td>
<td>50 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.04 B</td>
<td>Twine, cordage, rope and cables, plaited or not</td>
<td>7 per kg.</td>
<td>17 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C(B-78/79)</td>
<td></td>
<td>- per kg.</td>
<td>7 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.02</td>
<td>Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections of lead, lead wire</td>
<td>1 per kg.</td>
<td>5 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.28 A2</td>
<td>Other agricultural, horticultural, poultry-keeping and bee-keeping machinery, etc.</td>
<td>5% per kg.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5% per kg.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.23 E</td>
<td>Insulated electric wire, etc.</td>
<td>30 per kg.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.24</td>
<td>Carbon brushes, arc-lamp carbons etc.</td>
<td>7% per kg.</td>
<td>10% per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.02 C3</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods, etc.</td>
<td>- per kg.</td>
<td>20% per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.09 A</td>
<td>Motorcycles, auto-cycles etc.</td>
<td>25% plus 2000 Rls per Unit</td>
<td>25% plus 500 Rls per Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRAQ

Duty on toys and children's clothing reduced

On 12 February 1980, authorities reduced customs duty on imported toys and children's clothing. The duty on synthetic clothing is reduced from 50 to 20 per cent, on woollen clothing from 30 to 10 per cent, on cotton clothing from 35 to 15 per cent and on toys from 30 to 10 per cent.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 February 1980.

Food salt exempted from duty

Under resolutions 325 and 1106, on 26 August 1979, the Revolution Command Council of Iraq exempted food salt (CCCN 25.01A) from import duties and taxes. Certain (unpublished) conditions are attached to consignments.


ISRAEL

Import tariff exemptions

The Israeli authorities have removed the import duty on a large number of goods with effect from 1 January 1980.

Certain goods within the following CCCN chapters are now exempt from duty from all sources: 05, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27-29, 32, 34, 36-40, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57-59, 66, 68-70, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85, 87, 90, 92, 96-99.

Certain other goods within the following CCCN chapters are now exempt when originating in the EEC: 09, 13-15, 19, 21, 22, 24-32, 38-41, 48, 49, 59, 60, 63, 65, 68, 70-75, 81, 84, 85, 87, 90, 92.

Source: British Business, 8 February 1980.

Tariff exemption for bicycles

The Israeli authorities have removed the import duty on bicycles (CCCN 87.10) and parts and accessories thereof (87.12.2000). Accordingly, subheadings 87.10.1000 and 9900 and 87.12.2010, 2020, 2040 and 2090 have been deleted from the tariff.

ISRAEL (cont'd)

Import deposits

The Israeli authorities have published revised regulations on the import deposit.

The only changes are additional clauses on the method of refunding the deposit, and on the exemption of motor vehicles for "survivors of fallen soldiers". The previous order of 20 November 1979 is repealed.


IVORY COAST

Import duties and taxes amended

Under the 1980 Finance Law (Law No. 79-1048 of 27 December 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 1 January 1980), the following changes were made in the tariff régime applicable to imports into the country.

1. Tax on tobacco

   24.02: Manufactured tobacco, tobacco extracts and essences (rate raised from CFAF 2,325 to CFAF 2,500 per kg).

2. Tax on alcoholic beverages (charged per litre)

   22.03: Beer (rate raised from CFAF 20 to CFAF 22).

   Ex 22.05: Champagne and other sparkling wines (CFAF 138 to CFAF 152).

   - Wine with a registered designation of origin and the like (rate raised from CFAF 102 to CFAF 112).

   - Ordinary wine (rate raised from CFAF 42 to CFAF 46).

   Ex 22.07: Cider (rate raised from CFAF 20 to CFAF 22).

   22.06: Vermouth, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts.

   Ex 22.07: Perry, mead and other fermented beverages.

   22.08: Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80° or higher; denatured spirits of any strength.

   22.09: Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations for the manufacture of beverages (rate raised from CFAF 900 to CFAF 990).
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

For products falling within these three last tariff headings an additional tax is charged, the rate of which has been raised from CFAF 1,080 to CFAF 1,190 per litre.

3. Customs duty

Pearls (tariff 71.01.00), precious stones, cut or otherwise worked (tariff 71.02.19), sapphires, rubies and emeralds (tariff 71.02.20), and semi-precious stones (tariff 71.02.30) are exempt from import duties and taxes.

Customs duty (5 per cent) has been suspended on pyrethrinoids, parts of tariff 29.27.00.

Materials and equipment for development projects in the Ivory Coast are exempt from all import duties and taxes.

Technical materials and equipment for "Radio-television Ivoirienne" are exempt from all import duties and taxes.

Armaments, clothing supplies, military vehicles and their spares, for the Ministère de la Marine are exempt from all import duties and taxes.

The additional tax on potable alcohol has been increased to CFAF 1,190 per litre of pure alcohol for the entire range of alcoholic beverages.


Licences required for iron and steel tubes

According to the provisions of a decree dated 3 October 1979, imports of iron and steel tubes falling under the following tariff numbers are subject to import licensing:

73.18

Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron or steel, excluding articles under heading 73.19:

Straight and of uniform wall-thickness, or circular cross-section, unworked:

02 Welded
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Socketed, flanged or threaded tubes for use as high pressure conduits:

21 Of an external diameter of more than 60mm and of an internal diameter of more than 45mm

29 Other

'Seamless' or welded tubes:

31 Of rectangular cross-section

90 Other tubes and pipes.

Licences are required for all imports of the products listed above amounting to French francs 800 or more.

Source: British Business, 8 February 1980.

JAPAN

Beef import quota

The Japanese Government has set the total beef import quota for the first half of fiscal year 1980/81 (April-September 1980) at 72,000 tons, slightly less than the 72,200 tons applicable during the corresponding part of the previous fiscal year. The new quota consists of a general quota of 64,000 tons (63,000 tons in the corresponding part of fiscal year 1979/80), and a special quota of 8,000 tons (9,200 tons). The special quota comprises 1,500 tons for the use of international tourist hotels, 2,850 tons for the Okinawa Prefecture, 1,250 tons for school lunches and 2,400 tons for boiled beef.


Certificate of origin: silk fabrics

The Japanese authorities have decided to require a certificate of origin for all imports of silk fabrics falling under CCCN heading 50.09. This requirement entered into force on 15 February 1980. However, articles shipped before 14 February and arriving at their destination before 30 April are exempted.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 April 1980.
JAPAN (cont'd)

Proposed amendments to the Industrial Standards Act

The Japanese Government has submitted to the 91st Ordinary Session of the Diet a bill to partially amend the Industrial Standards Act. The main purpose of the Bill is to open the Japanese Industrial Standards Marking System to foreign manufacturers, with a view to meeting the requirements of the GATT Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.


JORDAN

Duties raised on cars, lowered on buses

As announced in the Official Gazette 2913 of 7 February, customs duties on large-engine cars - more than 2,000 cubic centimetres - were raised by up to 160 per cent (e.g. luxury cars will be liable to duty of JD 15,000-20,000 (US$51,000-68,000). The duty on buses was, however, lowered by 80 per cent, from 250 fils ($0.85) a kg. to 50 fils ($0.17) a kg. The following import duty changes on cars became effective from 7 February:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No./Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rate of duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 87.02</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cars up to 2000 cc:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Cars of current or next year model</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Cars of model one year preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Cars of model two years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Cars of model three years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Cars of model four years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JORDAN (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No./Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rate of duty (Per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Cars from 2001 to 3000 cc:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Cars of current or next year model</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Cars of model one year preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Cars of model two years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Cars of model three years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Cars of model four years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cars over 3000 cc:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Cars of current year model</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Cars of model one year preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Cars of model two years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Cars of model three years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Cars of model four years preceding the year of clearance</td>
<td>Ad val</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


"Parallel market" stores to sell basic food supplies

On 1 March the Prime Minister announced that the Government is to establish "parallel market" stores to sell basic food supplies direct to the public. The stores, which will pay customs and freight charges on imported foodstuffs and income tax on their profits, will sell imported sugar, rice, olive oil, flour and milk.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 March 1980.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Tariff exemption - reduction list: additional items

Forty-six additional items were made eligible for tariff exemption or reduction with effect from 28 December 1979. It was announced that thirty-nine of the items were selected on the basis of their importance for key industries in efforts to strengthen export competitiveness and stabilize domestic commodity prices, and that the remaining seven items were chosen because of their importance for the development of the defence industry.

Subsequently, the Korean Government decided to add to the tariff exemption - reduction list seventeen additional items of construction equipment, seventeen additional items of medical equipment and instruments, thirteen items of equipment and instruments for gas making, and some communications equipment and parts. The tariff privileges in respect of the medical equipment and instruments are applicable only to imports by hospitals built in an industrial estate of a remote area on the recommendation of the Minister of Health and Social Affairs.

Later, the Korean Government decided to add a total of 104 items to the list of commodities eligible for tariff reductions or exemption, with effect from imports reported on or after 18 April 1980. Of the 104 items, thirty-seven are parts and components needed for the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements, six are parts for the production of solar energy equipment, sixty are items of machinery and parts for the construction of subways, and one is a category of medical equipment and supplies.


Revised tariff quota list

Under Presidential Decree No. 9725, tariff import quotas are applied to sixty-nine items. The adjustment of the tariff quota list for 1980 entails the deletion of thirty-two items from the previous list and the addition of thirty new items, notably certain basic petrochemical raw materials. The new list, which came into effect on 17 January 1980, provided for reduced or free tariff rates in respect of imports, within the prescribed quotas, reported to a competent customs office in the period up to 30 June 1980. Such imports are subject to recommendations by appropriate ministries or offices of the Government. Subsequently the Government decided to extend the period of application of the sixty-nine tariff quotas until the end of 1980.


Amendments to import licensing

With effect from 1 January 1980, certain items previously restricted (i.e. subject to recommendation by the designated trade association or ministry) or banned have been moved to the automatic approval or restricted categories. These items are:
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ex CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.03</td>
<td>Molasses (except those for alcohol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.07</td>
<td>Pineapple beverage base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.07</td>
<td>Soya bean flour with protein of 70 per cent up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.08</td>
<td>Crude ethyl alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.20</td>
<td>Insoluble gypsum anhydrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.35</td>
<td>Sodium sulphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.37</td>
<td>Sodium bisulphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.36</td>
<td>Orthotoluene sulphonamide (for use as a raw material for saccharin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.05</td>
<td>Synthetic organic dyestuff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.04</td>
<td>Polyurethane foam with one side flocking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.24</td>
<td>Wooden household goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.16</td>
<td>Paper bags and paper pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.09</td>
<td>Picture postcards and other cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.02</td>
<td>Artificial flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.03</td>
<td>Scrap iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.10</td>
<td>Steel bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15</td>
<td>Stainless steel wire: AIS (JISG 4309) 304, 316 in quality, 0.2 mm. to 5.0 mm. in thickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15</td>
<td>Wire of high carbon steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.04</td>
<td>Aluminium foil with purity of 99.9 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.07</td>
<td>Gas-operated portable incandescent lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.22</td>
<td>Overhead travelling crane (with a lifting capacity of less than 200 tons); jib crane (with a lifting capacity of less than 30 tons); jack (with a lifting capacity of less than 100 tons); oil pressure type of less than 10 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.45</td>
<td>Metal-working machine tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.48</td>
<td>3 jaw-type scroll chuck lathe (less than 12 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.59</td>
<td>Ultra-sonic cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.65</td>
<td>Wheels and hands for machines, base plate being machinery parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.20</td>
<td>Neon bulbs, infra-red bulbs, beam lamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.02</td>
<td>Trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.03</td>
<td>Parts, metallic (including bridge for spectacle frame and handle grip made of celluloid or plastic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.18</td>
<td>Gas masks and respirators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.12</td>
<td>Combs and hair slides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some items formerly in the automatic approval category were restricted or banned. Items affected are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ex CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.04</td>
<td>Ethylene glycol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.17</td>
<td>Parts for industrial heating equipment and machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.19</td>
<td>Parts for industrial cleaning and drying machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.22</td>
<td>Tower cranes; pallet loader and unloader; parts mainly for loading or unloading machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.48</td>
<td>Chucks; independent chuck (less than 1 1/2 in); drill chuck (less than 13 mm); milling chuck (less than No. 60 of national taper and No. 6 of morse taper); collet chuck (less than 30 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.08</td>
<td>Distributor for automobiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.19</td>
<td>Contact point for automobiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.01</td>
<td>Truck tractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.07</td>
<td>Camera parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.16</td>
<td>Micrometer; vernier calipers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.24</td>
<td>Thermostat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Restriction of agricultural imports

The Korean Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries announced on 25 January 1980 that the Korean Government would strictly limit imports of agricultural commodities other than staple grains from 1980 onwards in order to encourage domestic farmers to increase production. Among policy guidelines established for 1980 was the restriction of imports of dairy and farm products such as garlic, onions, pepper and meat to the greatest possible extent because domestic production was capable of satisfying demand.


Lifting of export restriction: leather garments to the United States

Following the decision of the United States Government not to take emergency action in respect of imports of certain articles of leather apparel, the Korean Government lifted restrictions on exports of leather garments to the United States.

KUWAIT

New customs law

Law No. 13 concerning the customs tariff was published in the Official Gazette of Kuwait on 2 March 1980.

The rate of customs duty applicable to most imported goods remains at 4 per cent.

Nevertheless, certain goods are exempt from customs duty; they include foodstuffs, books and periodicals, gold, silver, precious stones and developed cinematographic film. In order to protect domestic production, the following articles are dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent:

- macaroni, spaghetti, and the like and dry biscuits;
- tube and pipe unions, man-hole covers and frames, of cast iron;
- door and window frames, outside wall claddings, of aluminium;
- artificial sponges, mattresses and cushions of polyester foam, household articles of melamine;
- liquids put up in aerosols: insecticides, products for cleaning furniture and windows, deodorants;
- metal furniture;
- wrapping paper, whether or not printed;
- electric accumulators.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 April 1980.

Tariff changes

In accordance with Decree No. 46/80 the Kuwait authorities have raised the rate of customs duty on certain imported products which are also locally produced.

The rate of customs duty on washing powder preparations and on polyethylene or polypropylene bags has been fixed at 30 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 April 1980.

Import regulations procedure

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued an instruction to all Kuwaiti banks to the effect that documentary credits may in future be opened only to importers, whether individuals or companies, which have a valid import licence from the Ministry, and that it must be stipulated in the credit
KUWAIT (cont'd)

terms that the documents must be in the name of the importer. The Ministry's instruction prohibits the banks from endorsing bills of lading which accompany documentary credits unless the importer has a valid import licence. Bills of lading in future must be in the name of the valid import licence holder. The Kuwaiti banks are instructed to inform their correspondent banks that before sending documents to Kuwaiti importers they should ascertain that the importer is licensed to import.

Only Kuwait nationals or registered companies can be granted import licences.

(It has been the practice in the past for non-Kuwaiti importers to obtain goods under a valid import licence issued to a Kuwaiti importer but to have the bills of lading and other documents endorsed in the name of the non-Kuwaiti importer.)

Source: British Business, 1 February 1980
Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 March 1980.

LEBANON

Certain pharmaceuticals banned

Decree 47/1, issued by the Minister of Health, reads as follows:

Article 1: the registration and import of new medicines is hereby banned.

Article 2: medicaments which are of a unique type and have no equal or which are specifically intended for incurable diseases are excluded from this decision and their registration and importation shall be subject to the endorsement of the Minister of Public Health.

Source: British Business, 29 February 1980
Middle East Economic Digest, 21 March 1980.

MADAGASCAR

Import régime

By a press communiqué dated 13 February 1980 those concerned have been reminded that all imports of a commercial nature may only enter provided they are covered by a prior authorization from the Ministry of Economy and Trade.

Importers are therefore invited to conform with the regulations in force or run the risk of having their goods blocked at customs.

MALAWI

Certain duties increased

The rates of duty for goods falling under the following CCCN headings have been increased by the Government of Malawi:

27.07.01; 27.10.02; 27.10.14; 27.10.21; 27.10.22.

Source: British Business, 4 April 1980.

MALAYSIA

Abolition of import licensing on certain items

As a result of the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order 1979 of the Malaysian Government, an import licence is no longer necessary for the import into the Federation of Malaysia of:

- 38.17.000, carbon dioxide cartridges for fire extinguishers;
- 73.24.100, containers of iron on steel, for compressed or liquified gas, seamless;
- 84.21.900, parts for mechanical appliances (whether or not hand operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers (charged or not); spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines.


MALTA

Import duty increases

The Import Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1979, published in the Malta Government Gazette, 7 December 1979, introduced duty increases affecting the following headings in the Maltese tariff: 22.03, 22.05, 22.06, 22.07, 22.09, 24.01, 24.02, 33.06, 44.27, 68.02, 68.11, 69.13, 70.13, 70.14, 83.07, 85.15, 92.11, 94.01, 94.03.


MEXICO

Tariff reductions for tractors and parts thereof

The Ministry of Economy has announced the following tariff reductions: for tractors up to 140 hp, 30 per cent ad valorem; for tractors over 140 hp, nil to end of 1980; as from 1 January 1981, 10 per cent c.i.f. ad valorem.
MEXICO (cont'd)

Local manufacturers will be allowed to import up to 15 per cent of total components required free of payment of corresponding import duties up to 1982. Components over 15 per cent will be allowed but will pay current duties.

Source: British Business, 7 March 1980.

Import permits

At end-December the Secretariat of Trade placed nearly 3,000 import items on the prior-permit requirement list, including agricultural products (wheat, maize, rice, sorghum, oatmeal and flour), chemicals and petrochemicals, textiles and clothing, metal products, paper, pumps, filters, compressors, tractors, car parts and trailers. The requirements were imposed for six to twelve months.


Exemption from import permits for certain car components

On 8 November imports of certain car components, including carburettors and distributors, were authorized without a prior permit, but those of certain dashboard fittings were again restricted.


MOROCCO

Import régime for 1980

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has published Notice to Importers No. 01.80 establishing for 1980 the general import programme for products from all sources, with effect from 1 January 1980. This programme, like earlier ones, comprises three lists of products:

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

Products in this list may be imported freely on presentation of an import indenture domiciled with a bank that is an approved intermediary.

II. Imports subject to administrative permit (list B)

These products may be imported under an import certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, endorsed by the Exchange Office and domiciled with an approved intermediary bank.
III. Goods prohibited for import (list C)

Importers have been reminded that in respect of all goods covered by the general import programme, they may not place any order or give instructions for the despatch of goods without having first obtained the relevant import document (import indenture or import certificate).

As compared with the programme published in 1979, the import programme for 1980 confirms with certain amendments, the earlier restrictive measures.

Certain products have been liberalized, including the following:

- products formerly included in list B: certain articles of plastic materials falling within headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06 (ex 39.07), protective gloves and garments of rubber (ex 40.13), certain articles falling within Chapter 73, as well as tools and implements falling within Chapter 82, parts of locks, latches, etc., as well as keys (ex 83.01), locomotive and marine boilers (ex 84.01), certain pumps for liquids (ex 84.10), automatic data-processing machines (ex 84.53), D.C. motors and generators and instrument transformers (ex 85.01), batteries other than dry cells and accumulators other than lead-acid accumulators (ex 85.03 and ex 85.04), electrical lighting and signalling equipment (85.09), industrial furnaces and other equipment falling within heading No. 85.11, loudspeakers (ex 85.14), various apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits (ex 85.19), lamps, valves and tubes falling within heading Nos. ex 85.20 and 85.21, protective spectacles of special types (ex 90.04), supply meters other than for water (ex 90.26 and 90.27), certain articles falling within Chapter 91 (clocks, watches and parts thereof), parts of appliances;

- products formerly included in list C: articles of agglomerated cork (ex 95.04) for certain technical uses.

Certain products have been transferred from list A to list B, in particular natural calcium phosphate (25.10), natural barium sulphate (ex 25.11), certain metallic ores (ex 26.01), slag and ash (26.02 to 26.04), plates and sheets, etc., of polypropylene of a thickness not exceeding 0.5 mm (ex 39.02), conveyor or elevator belts or belting with textile core (ex 40.10), millstones, grindstones, etc., of artificial abrasives (ex 68.04), other sheets and plates of iron or steel, clad, coated, etc. (ex 73.13), tube and pipe fittings of aluminium (76.07), fans and parts thereof (ex 84.11), various parts of motorcycles and cycles (ex 87.12).

The following products have been transferred from list C to list B: edible fats other than margarine (ex 15.13), worked slate (68.03), ladders and step-ladders of iron or steel (ex 73.40), certain fittings of aluminium (76.08), certain used appliances falling within Chapter 84 (ex 84.36, ex 84.37 and ex 84.40).
MOROCCO (cont'd)

On the other hand, some additions have been made to list C: certain tableware and household articles of porcelain (ex 69.11), spangled lamps (ex 70.14).

Import deposit

Importers are reminded that they are required to make a prior deposit equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of the goods plus related costs.


Tariff changes

According to Decree No. 1018-79 of 25 October 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 31 October 1979 and which took effect on 5 December 1979, the rate of customs duty on the following products has been reduced from 60 per cent to 10 per cent:

Ex 60.06: Compressing articles for medical use (including bandages for fractures, knee-caps and elastic stockings), elastic or rubberized.

In accordance with Decree No. 1058-79 of 9 October 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 7 November 1979, the rate of customs duty on the following apparatus has been raised from 15 per cent to 30 per cent as from 10 December 1979:

Ex 84.22 D: - transporter cranes;
- gantries of a lifting strength of 30 tonnes or less.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 and 14 January 1980.
British Business, 1 February 1980.

Increased customs duty rates on certain locksmith's articles (headings Nos. 83.01 and 83.02)

Under Order No. 1113-79 of 22 October 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco dated 14 November 1979, which took effect on 17 December 1979, the rate of customs duty applicable to the following products has been raised:

- to 90 per cent for certain locksmith's articles and various base metal fittings and mountings for furniture and buildings, falling within headings Nos. ex 83.01 and ex 83.02;
- to 70 per cent for parts of locks, latches and padlocks (ex 83.01).
MOROCCO (cont'd)

The rates previously in force were 50 or 60 per cent (20 per cent in certain cases).


Tariff changes for certain bolts, nuts, etc.

Under Order No. 1-80 of 31 December 1979, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 13 February 1980, the customs duty rates have been changed since 29 February 1980 in respect of certain bolts, nuts, etc., falling within heading ex 73.32 of the tariff:

- articles intended for fixing orthopaedic equipment or for medical and/or surgical use (under conditions of use): rate fixed at 10 per cent;
- other non-threaded articles: rivets and similar articles for the assembly of parts by flattening the ends: rate raised from 110 to 160 per cent.


Duty and tax exemption for certain equipment for irrigation and greenhouses

According to Finance Law 1980 (Article 7) equipment for irrigation and greenhouses, imported by the Office de commercialisation et d'exportation (OCE) in the framework of its action programme to ensure the development, adjustment and improvement of the potential resources for growing citrus fruit, market-gardening and wine-growing, is exempt from paying duties and taxes.

These provisions are in effect from 1 January 1978 until the programme of action has been completely carried through.

The list of equipment concerned has been established by Decree No. 2-79-743 of 31 December 1979 published, like the Finance Law, in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 31 December 1979.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 March 1980.

Prior import deposit on certain imports no longer required

According to Decrees Nos. 1033-79 and 1034-79 of 2 October 1979, published by the Minister of Finance in the Official Gazette of 24 October 1979, the following products are now no longer subject to prior import deposits when imported into Morocco:

- seed potatoes in season (ex 07.01)
- hybrid maize, for sowing (ex 10.05)
MOROCCO (cont'd)

- sugar-beet seeds (ex 12.03)
- fodder seeds (ex 12.03)
- machinery and apparatus for the bread grain milling industry and for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (84.29).

The Decrees came into effect on 15 October 1979.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 January 1980.

Import deposit waived on certain meat

According to Decree No. 1324-79 of 21 December 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 9 January 1980, the following products, as from 21 December 1979, have been exempted from paying a prior import deposit:

Ex 02.01: Meat of bovine animals, sheep. Frozen.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 March 1980.

Exemption from prior deposit

According to a Decree No. 85-80 of 14 January 1980, published in the Official Gazette of 27 February 1980, as of 15 January 1980 the following product has been exempted from paying a prior import deposit:

Ex 10.03: Barley other than for sowing and other than for brewing.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 April 1980.

NEW ZEALAND

Licence on Demand: certain goods from Australia

The New Zealand Government decided, in mid-October 1979, to accord Licence on Demand status to 175 products falling under Schedule A of the Australia/New Zealand Free-Trade Agreement. This means that import licences for these products are granted automatically to applicants who provide written evidence of a firm order placed with an Australian manufacturer. The New Zealand Government has announced, in the context of the 1980-81 Import Licensing Schedule, that this scheme is to continue and that consideration would be given from time to time to the possibility of extending the
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

product coverage. Licences issued under the scheme are carefully monitored so that the access position can be reviewed if there is evidence of serious harm to New Zealand industry.

Source: "Background to the 1980-81 Import Licensing Schedule", Communication from the New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry.

**Import licensing: additional allocations arising from the MTN**

The New Zealand Government announced on 1 February 1980 additional import licence allocations for a wide range of goods as a result of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Additional allocations for the import licensing year July 1979 - June 1980 were made valid for imports until 30 September 1980. Details of the extra allocations are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1979/80</th>
<th>1980/81</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Items in Retail Packs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 10.06.000</td>
<td>Rice in retail packs</td>
<td>Additional licences will be granted to those firms importing the same goods in bulk up to a value of 10 per cent of their imports of the bulk goods in 1977/78</td>
<td>This additional provision will be continued in subsequent years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 15.07.001</td>
<td>Vegetable oils in retail packs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.07.059</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Additional Basic Allocations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 12.02.001</td>
<td>Soya bean meal and flour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.02.021</td>
<td>Canned meat, preparations</td>
<td>$NZ25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.02.031</td>
<td>Canned meat, other</td>
<td>$NZ125,000</td>
<td>&quot;GATT&quot; licences for 1979/80 will qualify for a basic allocation for 1980/81 at double their value when the full year allocation will apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.02.039</td>
<td>Preserved meat, other than canned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.04.001</td>
<td>Chewing gum</td>
<td>$NZ50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.04.009</td>
<td>Other sugar confectionery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.05.000</td>
<td>Cocoa powder</td>
<td>$NZ50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.06.000</td>
<td>Chocolate, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1979/80</td>
<td>1980/81</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.02.009</td>
<td>Food preparations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.07.009</td>
<td>Biscuits, etc., not containing sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.08.001</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.01.000</td>
<td>Fruit and vegetables, preserved by vinegar, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.02.041</td>
<td>Tomatoes, puree or concentrated</td>
<td>$NZ75,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.02.051</td>
<td>Tomatoes, preserved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.03.000</td>
<td>Fruit, frozen</td>
<td>$NZ50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.05.000</td>
<td>Jams, jellies, marmalades etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.06.041</td>
<td>Nuts, roasted</td>
<td>$NZ50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.07.021</td>
<td>Fruit and vegetable juices not in bulk containers</td>
<td>$NZ50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.07.025</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.03.011</td>
<td>Prepared mustard, retail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.03.019</td>
<td>packs, prepared mustard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.04.000.09K/19G</td>
<td>other packs; sauces and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.05.001</td>
<td>condiments; soups and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.05.005</td>
<td>broths of fish, etc.;</td>
<td>$NZ150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.07.009.11K</td>
<td>soups and broths other, spaghetti, etc., with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other foods, cooked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 97.04.009</td>
<td>Coin-operated amusement machines</td>
<td>$NZ50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. 20 Per cent Extra Basic Allocation</td>
<td>Basic licences will be increased by 20 per cent for the 1979/80 import licensing year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. C Items (individual consideration of licence applications)</td>
<td>The extra basic allocation will then qualify for 1980/81 basic licence issue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01.029</td>
<td>Fish fillets, etc.</td>
<td>$NZ50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 11.01.001</td>
<td>Specialty flours</td>
<td>$NZ25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.03.001</td>
<td>Macaroni, spaghetti, etc., retail packs,</td>
<td>$NZ25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.03.009</td>
<td>Macaroni, spaghetti, etc., other packs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.02.009</td>
<td>Coffee and chicory essences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. Licence on Demand Items</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 21.07.009</td>
<td>Textured vegetable protein</td>
<td>A policy of licence on demand will operate for the remainder of the 1979/80 import licensing year. Prospective importers will be granted licences provided they can produce evidence of a firm order.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.17.001</td>
<td>Domestic water heaters, non-electric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.21.011</td>
<td>Spraying and dusting machinery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.21.029</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.49.009</td>
<td>Pneumatic or non-electric hand tools viz: grease guns and other force-feed lubricating equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F. Replacement Licensing Items</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1980/81)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.61.021</td>
<td>Taps, cocks, valves etc.</td>
<td>For those items where a duty concession in the New Zealand Customs Tariff is applied liberal provision will be made for licences for the remainder of the 1979/80 import licensing year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.15.021</td>
<td>Chassis and radio frequency units for radio and TV.</td>
<td>In 1980/81 a system of replacement licensing (i.e a Rolling R scheme) will be introduced with licence issue being automatic, based on licence usage and reasonable stocks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G. Other Provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.02.009</td>
<td>Base metal fittings and mountings</td>
<td>Liberal policies for balance of 1979/80 licensing year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.47.001</td>
<td>Other woodworking machinery</td>
<td>Liberal policies for remainder of 1979/80 licensing year where there is no domestic manufacture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allocation

- 1979/80
- 1980/81

Allocation

$NZ100,000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.17.005</td>
<td>Pasteurisers</td>
<td>Liberal policies will operate for the balance of the 1979/80 import licensing year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.22.005</td>
<td>Lifts for buildings</td>
<td>In 1980/81 new separate item codes will be created with basic allocations based on imports of goods under these Tariff items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.18.011</td>
<td>Hydro-extractors</td>
<td>Liberal policies will operate for the balance of the 1979/80 import licensing year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.18.031</td>
<td>Filtering and purifying machinery</td>
<td>Regular importers of these goods in 1979/80 will be extended an equivalent basic provision as from 1 July 1980.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.18.039</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background to the 1980/81 Import Licensing Schedule, Communication from the New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry

Import licensing exemptions

The Import Control Exemption Notice No. 5 1979, effective 1 January 1980, exempted a number of goods from import licensing, including turkey prepared or preserved (tariff item 16.02.011), beer (22.03.003, 007 and 008), champagne (22.05.001), rennet (35.07.001), certain equine leather (41.02.001) and ten other items falling under CCCN Chapters 84, 88, or 92. By the same Notice, exemptions were withdrawn in respect of twelve items falling under Chapters 84, 88 or 92.

Source: Supplement to the New Zealand Gazette of 13 December 1979

Import licensing schedule 1980/81

The New Zealand Government announced in April 1980 the Import Licensing Schedule 1980/81. The Schedule sets out the import policy and allocations for that part of New Zealand's imports subject to licensing, for a twelve month
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

period from 1 July 1980. For both consumer and non-consumer goods the basic allocation will be 125 per cent of the 1979/80 licences. Applications for provision above basic entitlements will be considered on their individual merits. Provision for consumer goods will, however, be limited to basic licences, except where anomalies need to be corrected or other special circumstances and schemes prevail. However, it was announced that, once appropriate legislative provision had been made, there would be additional availability of licences for garments through an import licence tendering scheme. For those licences issued in quantity terms, including footwear under Chapter 64 and certain kinds of leather under Chapter 41, allocations will be issued for the same volumes as in 1979 licences.

The 1980/81 Schedule includes a restructuring of CCCN Chapters 50 to 99 and thus completes the restructuring of the Schedule. The aim has been to create a simpler, more readily comprehensible document. Item codes have been made less complicated in content, a new numbering system designed to smooth the way for a changeover to a computerized system of recording import licence issues in 1981-82 has been introduced, and the number of item codes has fallen through a reduction in the number of "Ex" items.

The 1980/81 Schedule includes a number of new exemptions from import licensing controls. Most of them are goods required by producers and arise from the restructuring of the second half of the Schedule where the new item code structure has allowed more goods not made in New Zealand to be separated out. These include spray guns, mechanical clippers, moulding boxes, and certain refractories. A second group of exemptions relate to substantial items of capital equipment of which there is no New Zealand manufacture. A further small group of exemptions stem from the New Zealand Government's decision to eliminate anomalies or other unsatisfactory licensing situations. The New Zealand Government has estimated that, taken together, the exemptions would cover more than $NZ 100 million worth of imports. The more significant of the new exemptions fall under CCCN Chapters 44, 46, 49, 69, 74, 76, 77, 84, 85, 87, 89, 90, 92, 94, 97 and 99.

A few items are being recontrolled under the 1980/81 Schedule. The New Zealand Government stated that the purpose of this was to avoid the fragmentation of tariff items among item codes as far as possible, and that the trade involved was small and liberal import licensing policies would be adopted.

Some changes in allocation have been made in the 1980/81 Schedule. These include item code 20.015 (pineapple) and item code 44.040 (other articles of wood) which revert to the full basic allocation of 125 per cent of 1979 licences from having been subject to individual consideration of licence application ("C" items) with a basic allocation of 50 per cent of 1978 licences. Hairdressing appliances, other than of the pedestal type, which formerly had an allocation of 75 per cent of 1978 imports, have also been given a full basic allocation in the 1980/81 Schedule.

The New Zealand Government has also announced that a further seven item codes would be reviewed during 1980/81, with a view to checking on whether licence holders were established manufacturers or distributors, on the use
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

being made of the licences, on whether there was an equitable spread of licences and on what anomalies might exist. The initial allocation for these review items would be set at 50 per cent with licence holders receiving the balance of their entitlement if officials were satisfied as to the legitimacy of their licence usage.


NIGERIA

Import controls relaxed

The Nigerian cabinet, on 4 December 1979, announced certain relaxations of import controls (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 7, p. 43).

Rice, which had been on the import prohibition list, may now be imported under specific licences which will be issued for the import of 100,000 tonnes of rice through government agencies and 100,000 tonnes by private sector importers.

The following goods are no longer subject to licensing: common salt, cube and granulated sugar, razor blades, Kraft paper and paper board.


1980 budget

On 31 March the Minister of Finance briefed the press on the details of the 1980 budget. The main points are summarized below.

Duty on manufactured products

Concessions will be granted to industries located in the hinterland which import raw materials. The further inland the industry, the smaller the duty.
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Various increases in duty are to be levied on electric fans, galvanized flat sheet, lampshades, brass bed ornaments and napkins. Duty is to be lowered on motors for electric fans, paper bags in which cement is packed and selected spare parts of the machinery used by cement factories.

Imports prohibited include some bicycle tyres, concentrated malt extract, jute bags and the fabric for furniture. This is to protect local industries.

Items removed from prohibition and placed under licence include sporting equipment (e.g. football boots, tracksuits, etc.) and industrial protective footwear.

Items placed on open general licence include stockfish, louvre frames, insulated electric wire, plastic pipes, linoleum and ceramic products.

Compulsory advance deposits

From 1 April 1980 compulsory advance deposits for imports will be abolished.

Airfreighting of goods

Essential items, such as spare parts, can in future be airfreighted. The Ministry of Finance will prepare a list of eligible items.

Preshipment inspection

Industrial raw materials and spare parts will be exempt from preshipment inspection. Directives will be given to the commercial banks to enable them to accelerate the speed at which the form M reaches the Central Bank for processing. The contract with the SGS inspectors will be reviewed shortly. Other internationally reputable firms may then be appointed to reduce delay still further.


NORWAY

Duty exemptions: vegetables

The Norwegian Customs and Tax Directorate has agreed to a duty exemption for fresh or chilled stalk celery (BTN No. 07.01.902) for the period 13 December 1979 through 30 June 1980.

It has also decided that the quantities of the following vegetables (falling under BTN ex 07.01 or ex 07.02) for which the canning industry is granted import licences for the period 1 July 1979 through 30 June 1980 may be
NORWAY (cont'd)

imported duty free: frozen asparagus, frozen French beans, frozen broccoli, frozen paprika, frozen beetroot, frozen or fresh baby carrots, and fresh white cabbage.


Quotas: agriculture

The Norwegian global quota list for imports of agricultural products in 1980 was published in February 1980.


GSP: coconutmilk

With effect from 15 March 1980, Norway has added "coconutmilk, reduced to powder" (BTN ex 20.07) to the list of products covered under its GSP scheme.


Action under Article XIX

In a communication dated 22 February 1980, the Government of Norway notified the CONTRACTING PARTIES of the prolongation by a further six month period its system of global import quotas on various textile items. The quotas for imports in the second half of 1980 were fixed as follows:

- 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.

Source: L/4692/Add.4.
OMAN

Import duty exemptions

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Oman has taken the following two decisions which came into effect on 1 December 1979:

1. Ministerial decision 42/79 exempts the Oman Cement Company from payment of duty on the importation of equipment, materials and spare parts during the period of its setting up and expansion.

2. Under Ministerial decision 44/79 potatoes are exempt from payment of import duty.


PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Tariff increases: certain items

The Papua New Guinea Government announced on 6 November 1979 in its 1980 budget that import duties were to be raised on a number of items including portable domestic appliances, ships and boats under 30 feet and all aircraft.

Source: British Business, 8 February 1980.

PERU

Import financing and temporary import surcharges

Decree-Law 22843 authorizes payment of import duties in six instalments without surcharge between 1 January and 31 May for purchases of fuels, capital goods and spare parts; 20 per cent must be paid on delivery of the goods.


The Government of Peru introduced temporary import surcharges (temporalmente derechos adicionales) amounting to 10 or 20 per cent for certain products. A 20 per cent surcharge is applied to goods contained in tariff chapters 60, 61, 62 and 85. A 10 per cent surcharge is applicable to certain items in tariff chapter 85 only.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 April 1980.
PERU (cont'd)

Tariff exemption for public transport vehicles

Decreto Ley No. 22.943 of 19 March 1980 determines that buses with more than forty-five seats and parts for the production of buses, trucks and taxis can be imported free of duty until 30 June 1981. The exemption is applicable for vehicles used for public transport and for parts and vehicles not made in Peru.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 April 1980

Export retentions

Exchange Resolution 001-80-EV/90 of 3 January 1980 introduces retentions on the proceeds of traditional exports; minerals and hydrocarbons will be subject to a 30 per cent retention and fishmeal, coffee and fish oil to a 20 per cent retention for ninety days, in non-negotiable foreign-currency certificates bearing interest of two points over the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's discount rate. They will all be subject to a ten working days' retention of 55 per cent in non-interest-bearing foreign-currency certificates. The balance is freely convertible to local currency.


PHILIPPINES

Tariff reductions: GATT accession

Presidential Decree No. 578 of 7 February 1980 implements the tariff concessions made by the Philippines in the context of its accession to GATT. In addition to the binding of rates on the items in the Philippine GATT Schedule, the concessions entail the reduction of tariffs on the following items.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Base rate of duty</th>
<th>Concession rate of duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 02.02</td>
<td>Turkey, killed or dressed, chilled or frozen</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 07.05 B</td>
<td>Dried green peas in bulk containers</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.04</td>
<td>Grapes, dried</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.06</td>
<td>Apples, fresh</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 12.01 B</td>
<td>Rapeseed</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.02</td>
<td>Tallow</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.07 B</td>
<td>Cottonseed oil</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 21.07 B</td>
<td>Vegetable protein concentrates in bulk containers</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 33.04</td>
<td>Synthetic flavour materials and others for drug, food, drink and related use</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 35.04</td>
<td>Vegetable protein isolates</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 38.11 A</td>
<td>Fungicides, other than medicinal</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 48.01 A3</td>
<td>Kraft paper, other than those wholly sulphate</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.13</td>
<td>Telegraph apparatus</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the terms of the Philippines' GATT Schedule, the duty reductions shall be implemented in three equal annual installments starting on the effective date of the accession of the Philippines to the GATT (1 January 1980).

Source: L/4784/Add.1.
Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 April 1980.
QATAR

Pork and pork products prohibited

According to a circular issued by the Qatar Chamber of Commerce, the Amir of Qatar has prohibited the importation of pig meat and its derivatives, including canned pork products, from 14 March. Any consignments arriving after that date will not be cleared and merchants selling or trying to sell pork and its derivatives will be prosecuted.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 April 1980.
Middle East Economic Digest, 11 April 1980.

SENEGAL

Import restriction on certain waters

According to the provisions of a decree dated 12 July 1979, published in the Official Gazette of 10 November 1979, the following products are subject to prior authorization before they may be imported into Senegal:

Ex 22-01: Natural waters, undistilled
Spa waters, not aerated

The importation of waters of the second category, presented in PVC bottles of more than 1 litre and less than two litres had previously been prohibited (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 5, January-April 1979). This measure has been repealed.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 March 1980.

Import restriction on brooms

Under Decree No. 90-192 dated 22 February 1980, imports into Senegal of the following products are liable, for a period of two years, to prior authorization:

96.01: Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials merely bound together and not mounted in a head (for example, besoms and whisks), with or without handles; other brooms and brushes (including brushes of a kind used as parts of machines); paint rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 April 1980.
SENEGAL (cont'd)

Imports of primary cells and primary batteries

By a decision dated 3 January 1980 the Ministry for Finance and Foreign Affairs has laid down new rules for the importation of the following categories of primary cells and primary batteries (tariff heading Ex 35.03):

(a) imports of batteries of the type R20 are henceforth prohibited;

(b) imports of batteries of the type R14 are subject to prior authorization issued by the Ministry for Trade.

Decree No. 71-1404 of 30 December 1971 had allocated quotas for imports of goods of the same kind of a voltage of 1.5 volts.


Import surveillance

To reduce the trade deficit the Government of Senegal is establishing a surveillance system in respect of the quality and price of imported products, as well as a quantity control system for foreign purchases. Imports will be grouped in three categories: products competing with domestic industry will be subject to prior authorization. Products essential for Senegal's economy (raw materials, energy, etc.) will be liberalized. Lastly, certain articles will be prohibited for political or health reasons. Customs duties are to be increased. The objective is to hold down the volume of imports in 1980 to the 1977 level. In order to promote exports, Senegal is to set up an export credit scheme and a credit insurance mechanism.


SEYCHELLES

Imports to be restricted

In presenting his budget for 1980, the President, who is also the Minister of Finance, underlined that the government was going to take a firm line on the restriction of imports. It is anticipated that this will include the issuing of licences for a wider range of goods than at present. Increased revenue will be raised from import and excise duties with small increases in duties on timber and vehicles. For the moment the government finds no need to increase duty on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, but the importing of soft drinks and mineral water has been banned.

SEYCHELLES (cont'd)

Milk imports prohibited

It has been announced by the Government of the Seychelles that under the Importation of Milk (Prohibition) Order of 7 December 1979, the import of milk is prohibited except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Principal Secretary, Finance. "Milk" in this context includes dried, condensed, evaporated, whole, treated, flavoured and reconstituted milk.


New tariff issued

A new tariff incorporating changes on a wide range of items and effective from 1 January 1980 has been issued by the Government of the Seychelles.


SIERRA LEONE

Import duties raised

On 17 December 1979 the Minister of Finance issued Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1979 in respect of the following tariff numbers which are now subject to higher rates of duty:

03.01: Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen
22.03: Beer made from malt
22.09: Spirits (other than those of heading No.22.08), liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages
24.02: Manufactured tobacco, tobacco extracts and essences.

These increases do not apply to countries belonging to the Economic Community of West African States.

Source: British Business, 1 February 1980.
SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 30 November 1979: CCCN 87.01, 87.02, 87.04, 87.05, 87.06: the tariff provisions for motor vehicles are restated and the duty on certain assembled motor vehicles and certain parts thereof is increased with effect from 1 January 1980. CCCN 87.02: 1. The rate of excise duty on motor cars is amended and an excise duty is imposed on light goods vehicles, minibuses and other specialized passenger vehicles with effect from 1 January 1980. 2. Motor vehicles driven by spark ignition engines are exempted from the payment of ad valorem excise and ad valorem customs duties with effect from 1 January 1980.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 7 December 1979: CCCN 73.2k: The rate of duty on weldless containers, of iron or steel, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres, for compressed or liquefied gas, is reduced from 17.5 per cent to free.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 21 December 1979: CCCN 96.01: the rate of duty on hairbrushes, beard brushes, hair dyeing brushes and bath brushes is amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 January 1980: CCCN 17.01: the rate of duty on unrefined and certain refined beet sugar and cane sugar in solid form is increased from 440 c per 100 kgs. to 880 c per 100 kgs. CCCN 36.06: tariff heading 36.06 is restated and the rate of duty on matches (excluding Bengal matches) is amended to 30 c per 10,000 matches. CCCN 39.01: the rate of duty on cycloaliphatic and heterocyclic epoxides, liquid or pasty or in blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms is reduced from 20 per cent to free with retrospective effect to 31 August 1979. CCCN 04.03, 49.01: 1. These amendments are consequential to amendments of the nomenclature and the explanatory notes to the nomenclature issued by the Customs Cooperation Council, Brussels; 2. The rate of duty on ghee is reduced from 730 c per 100 kgs. to 360 c per 100 kgs. CCCN 59.03: the rate of duty on certain fabrics impregnated or coated with vinyl chloride polymers is amended from 25 per cent of 180 c per m² less 75 per cent to 25 per cent or 180 c per kg. less 75 per cent with retrospective effect to 15 June 1979. CCCN 84.22: specific provision is made for hydraulic cranes, of a kind suitable for mounting on motor vehicle type chassis, imported with or incorporating internal combustion compression ignition engines with a gross power of 56 kw or more but not exceeding 104 kw with a mass not exceeding 1,500 kgs. each and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 7 per cent to 25 per cent. CCCN 84.63: the rate of duty on plain shaft bearings (excluding those identifiable for use in aircraft engines or in mining machinery and spherical plain shaft bearings) with an inside diameter not exceeding 125 mm. is amended to 30 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 18 January 1980: CCCN 29.04: Specific provision is made for sorbitol and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 10 per cent to
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

20 per cent of 43c per kg. less 80 per cent. CCCN 29.14: tariff heading 29.14 is restated.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 February 1980: CCCN 73.15: the rates of duty on certain products of alloy steel with a length not exceeding 2 m, with a width not exceeding 250 mm and a thickness not exceeding 30 mm, separated from each other by packing, are increased to 20 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 14 March 1980: CCCN 84.21: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on manually operated sprinklers and sprayers, suitable for use with insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, fitted with reservoirs with a capacity exceeding 5 litres, but not exceeding 7 litres is increased from free to 15 per cent. CCCN 85.05: specific provision is made for cutters of flail line type, suitable for use for cutting lawn edges, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 3 per cent to 23 per cent.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 21 March 1980: CCCN 28.38: specific provision is made for aluminium sulphate and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 25 per cent.

Source: British Business, 11 and 18 January, 8 February, 7 March and 11 April 1980.

Import controls relaxed

An immediate relaxation in South Africa's import control policy was recently announced by the South African Minister of Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, as follows:

1. The list of goods not requiring import permits (the "free list") will be retained as it appears in paragraph 1 of the current import control regulations.

2. Paragraph 2 of these regulations will be augmented by the inclusion of confectionery together with those categories of general merchandise not already on the "free list" for which quota allocations were previously granted periodically. Paragraph 2 will also provisionally include new motor vehicles in fully built-up form (used motor vehicles will continue to be subject to specific permit control).

3. Clothing and alcoholic beverages will be included in the list of goods for which specific import permits are required.

4. Various goods previously subject to specific permit control in terms of paragraph 4 of the current import regulations are to be transferred to the list of goods for which permits are granted "to meet full reasonable requirements".
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The number of categories of imported goods has been effectively reduced from four to three by these measures:

(i) goods which may be imported without import permits;
(ii) goods in respect of which permits will be granted to meet the full reasonable requirements of importers;
(iii) goods which are subject to specific import permits.


Tariff preference withdrawn

The elimination, with immediate effect, of the preferential rates of duty accorded to imports from the United Kingdom was announced in the South African Government Gazette 6832 of 1 February 1980.


Import surcharge abolished

In his budget speech the Minister of Finance announced that the 7.5 per cent import surcharge has been abolished with effect from 27 March 1980.


Basis of valuation for duty purposes

The South African Government has announced that the normal price which is the basis of valuation for duty purposes does not include container transfer depot and terminal charges any longer.


SPAIN

Import duty reductions: general

Spanish Royal Decree No. 128/1980 (published in State Gazette of 25 January 1980) extended for a further three month period from 27 January to 26 April 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, 6 and 7).
SPAIN (cont'd)

In addition, Royal Decree No. 764/1980 (published in State Gazette of 26 April 1980) extends these general import duty reductions for another three-month period as of 27 April 1980. The rates of duty reductions have been amended as follows (previous rates are shown within parentheses):

- 9 per cent (10 per cent) abatement for the portion inbetween 0-10 per cent
- 18 per cent (20 per cent) abatement for the portion inbetween 10-20 per cent
- 27 per cent (30 per cent) abatement for the portion inbetween 20-30 per cent
- 36 per cent (40 per cent) abatement for the portion inbetween over 30 per cent

The tariff-cutting formula is cumulative. The reduction is fixed at 13 per cent on goods subject to a specific duty.


Import duty suspension: ethyl alcohol

Spanish Royal Decree No. 603/1980 (published in State Gazette of 3 April 1980) suspends for a three-month period as of 3 April 1980 the import duty applied to undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of more than 96 degrees and distilled alcohols (CCCN No. 22.08). (See Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, Nos. 4, 5 and 6.)


Import duty suspension: liquid ammonia

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2953/1980 (published in State Gazette of 10 January 1980) suspends for a further three-month period as of 1 January 1980, the import duty on liquid ammonia (CCCN No. 28.16 A). (See Survey No. 7.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 February 1980.

Import duty suspension: coated paper

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2882/1980 (published in State Gazette of 1 January 1980) suspends for the period 13 December 1979 to 13 March 1980 the import duty on coated paper weighing 65 grs. or less per square meter (CCCN No. 48.07 G1a).

Royal Decree No. 750/1980 (published in State Gazette of 25 April 1980) extends the suspension on coated paper for a further three-month period as of 25 April 1980 (see Survey No. 7).

Duty-free quotas: motor vehicle parts, newsprint, sheet-metal

By order of the Spanish Ministry of Commerce (published in State Gazette of 19 January 1980) duty-free quotas on paper pulp and newsprint have been fixed for 1980 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Quota (metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47.01 A 3a 2b and 47.01 A 3bl</td>
<td>31,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.01 A 1</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.01 A 2</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Quota (metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.01 A</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.04 B 2</td>
<td>245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.04 A 3</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.01 A 3a 2a</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.01 A 3b 2a</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.06 A</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.07 B 3a</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.08</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 D 2d</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 D 1a, D 3e, D 4 and 73.15 D 8a 1</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 C 7a, D 7a, G 7a</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 D 2b, D 2c</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.09 B</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 A 1d</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 B</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.12 A 1</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Quota (metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.13 A 1</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 B</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 A</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 B 3</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E 4a</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E 4b</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E 7ala</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 E 8ala</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 F 2</td>
<td>350&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 F 2</td>
<td>50&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 F 3</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An order dated 10 March 1980 of the Spanish Ministry of Commerce establishes the following duty-free quotas for 1980 on motor vehicle parts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Quota (million pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.06 B 2 and 84.06 C 1</td>
<td>7,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incomplete engines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.07 gearboxes</td>
<td>4,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06 elements and sub-assemblies of bodies used in the assembly of private cars</td>
<td>10,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<sup>1</sup>Depending on size
SPAIN (cont'd)

Import quotas: global

Spanish State Gazette of 1 February 1980 published the list of goods subject to global quota and the amounts allocated in pesetas for 1980. The following CCCN tariff headings are affected:

12.06, 14.05 A, 16.01, 16.02, 20.03, 20.04, 20.05 (01), 20.06 C1, 20.06 C2, 20.07 B, 19.04, 21.07 G, 21.05, 23.01 B, 25.03, 32.09 B, 34.03 A2, 35.05, 29.03 B2, 36.01, 36.02, 36.04 A, 36.04 B, 36.04 D, 36.05, 36.06, 39.02 C, 39.07 B4, 55.05, 55.06, 55.09, 58.01, 58.02 A, 58.04 E, 58.09 D1, 58.09 D2, 60.01 C, 60.04 C, 60.05 C, 61.01 A, 61.01 D, 61.02 A, 61.02 D, 61.03 A, 61.03 D, 61.04 A, 61.04 D, 62.02 A, 62.03, 62.05 C, 71.08, 71.11, 84.41 A1, 84.41 C ex 85.15 A2, 87.01 A1, 87.02 A2, 87.02 B2, 87.03, 93.01, 93.02, 93.03, 93.04, 93.05, 93.06, 93.07


Tariff changes: cheese and food preparations

The Spanish State Gazette of 22 February 1980 had the effect of modifying the tariff heading and duty levied on certain sub-sections of chapters 04.04 (cheese) and 21.07 (food preparations).


Home compensation tax reductions

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2950/1980 (published in State Gazette of 10 January 1980) makes reductions of between 0.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent in the rates of the home compensation tax levied on goods in the following CCCN chapters: 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 33, 40, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, 57, 60, 69 and 70.


Luxury tax amendments

The Spanish authorities have published law 6 of 1979 amending the rates of luxury tax payable on imported goods entering Spain. The main commodities affected are: mechanically propelled motor vehicles, vehicle accessories, aircraft, boats, firearms, musical instruments, sound reproduction apparatus, objets d'art, carpets, hides, skins, domestic appliances, and alcoholic beverages. A vehicle user tax has also been introduced, payable once a year on 1 January, and is levied on motor vehicles, aircraft and boats.

Spain (cont’d)

Labelling: coffee

As part of the procedure to establish importation and marketing of coffee by private firms in Spain, the Spanish State Gazette of 20 December 1979, published an order indicating that the marketing of coffee in Spain should comply with the Spanish Food Code of 1967. The order also indicated that labels should show the following information: full name and address of the company and its trade mark, net weight, and whether the coffee is "natural" or "torrefacto".

Source: British Business, 8 February 1980.

Sri Lanka

Import licensing changes

Import of the following items has been made subject to prior approval by the controller of imports:

- all items classified under the following CCCN headings: 12.03, 36.06, and 76.05;

- specific items falling under the following CCCN headings: 29.21, 29.25, 29.31, 38.11, 39.01, 39.02, 71.16, 87.01 and 87.09.

The need for prior approval of the controller of imports for importation of the following items has been removed:

- all items classified under the following CCCN headings: 09.09, 17.01, 31.01, 31.02, 31.03, 31.04, 31.05, and 81.04;

- specific items falling under the following CCCN headings: 07.04, 44.15, 48.01, 62.03, 84.06, 87.02, and 87.04.


St. Lucia

New tariff

St. Lucia introduced a new single-tier tariff.

Source: British Business, 8 February 1980.
SWEDEN

Excise tax increases: beer, motor spirit and tobacco

Sweden has increased the excise taxes levied on beer made from imported malt. The new excise tax rates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Tax rate in S. Kronor/100 litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.03.101,201,901 (light)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.03.103,203,909 (type A)</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.03.106,206,906 (strong)</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several excise taxes levied on certain motor fuels have been increased. The new rates are as follows for the items and kinds of taxes affected:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No./Tax</th>
<th>Tax rate in S. Kronor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.10.151,159,200,351,352, ex 359</td>
<td>93/100 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor spirit tax</td>
<td>12/100 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special tax on goods</td>
<td>80/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.10ex402,ex409,ex500</td>
<td>80/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energy tax</td>
<td>27/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.10.605,701,708</td>
<td>80/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energy tax</td>
<td>27/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special tax on goods</td>
<td>27/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.10ex359,ex500</td>
<td>93/100 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor spirit tax</td>
<td>12/100 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special tax on goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sweden has changed the excise taxes on prime mover fuels. The new rates are as follows for the items and kinds of taxes affected:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No./Tax</th>
<th>Tax rate S. Kronor/100 litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.08 ex 009</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor spirit tax</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special tax on goods</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.04 ex 100 and ex 209</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor spirit tax</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special tax on goods</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finally, Sweden has increased the tobacco tax levied on imports of cigarettes and snuff. The new rates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Tax rate in S. Kronor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.02.201</td>
<td>2.10 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.203</td>
<td>2.60 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.204</td>
<td>3.10 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.205</td>
<td>3.60 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.206</td>
<td>4.00 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.502 (snuff)</td>
<td>1,200 per 100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 1 February 1980.

GSP: extension of products and beneficiaries

With effect from 1 February 1980, the Swedish Government has extended the product coverage of the Swedish GSP scheme to include anthurium (CCCN No. ex 06.03) and fresh water melons (CCCN No. ex 08.09 from 16 June to 30 September). These improvements will apply to all GSP beneficiaries.

Also with effect from 1 February 1980, the People's Republic of China will benefit from the Swedish GSP scheme, with the same product coverage as that applicable to Romania and Bulgaria.

Certain items within CCCN chapters 1-24 are duty free on an m.f.n. basis effective 1 February 1980 and therefore will no longer figure in the GSP scheme.

Source: L/4472/Add.3.

SWITZERLAND

Monopoly duty: cognac

By an ordinance of 10 December 1979, published in the compilation of Federal Laws of 31 December 1979 and with effect as of 1 January 1980, the Swiss Federal Council has established a special monopoly duty on imported bottled cognacs and armagnacs in shipments of 50 kgs. net or more. The special monopoly duty, to be levied instead of the higher monopoly duty, amounts to Sw F 55 per litre of pure alcohol. The special monopoly duty is applicable only to imported cognacs and armagnacs in bottles of 1 litre or less, whose alcoholic content is not less than 40 degrees nor more than 55 degrees, and which meet certain labelling specifications.

SWITZERLAND (cont’d)

GSP: product extension

The Swiss Federal Council has issued two ordinances dated 10 December 1979 and with effect as of 1 January 1980, concerning the Swiss GSP scheme. The first ordinance extends the list of products admitted at preferential rates to include: honey, beans and peas (1 November-31 March), papaws, dried apricots, processed rice, vegetable oils for technical uses, preserved asparagus and pineapple juice. The second ordinance amends the relevant rules of origin to take into account the extended product coverage.

Source: L/1020/Add.4.

SYRIA

Import tax changed

In accordance with Law No. 1 of 20 January 1980, published in the Official Gazette of 6 February 1980, the Syrian authorities have replaced the various taxes applicable on imported products by a consolidated tax on imports.

As indicated in the table below, the rates of this tax are related to the customs duties. The basis of the tax is the customs value of the imported goods. For goods subject to a specific customs duty the tax is fixed at a flat rate of 15 per cent ad valorem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customs tariff duty</th>
<th>Rate of consolidated tax on imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from 0 to 1 %</td>
<td>6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 1.1 % to 2 %</td>
<td>11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 3 % to 6 %</td>
<td>12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 7 % to 11 %</td>
<td>13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 12 % to 18 %</td>
<td>14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 19 % to 23 %</td>
<td>15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 24 % to 28 %</td>
<td>16 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 % or 30 %</td>
<td>17 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 31 % to 36 %</td>
<td>18 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 37 % to 40 %</td>
<td>19 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 41 % to 45 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 46 % to 50 %</td>
<td>21 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 51 % to 55 %</td>
<td>22 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 56 % to 59 %</td>
<td>23 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 60 % to 64 %</td>
<td>24 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 65 % to 69 %</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 70 % to 74 %</td>
<td>26 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 75 % to 78 %</td>
<td>27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 79 % to 83 %</td>
<td>28 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 84 % to 88 %</td>
<td>29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 89 % to 93 %</td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 94 % to 98 %</td>
<td>31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 % to 100 %</td>
<td>32 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 100 %</td>
<td>35 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYRIA (cont'd)

Imports of seats for children

In accordance with Decree No. 762 of 26 November 1979 the Syrian authorities have authorized the importation of seats for children equipped with safety belts falling under heading 94.01 of the Syrian customs tariff.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 February 1980.

Import prohibition

In accordance with Decree No. 82 of 4 February 1980, the Syrian authorities have prohibited the import of flat glass of the Pittsburg type of a thickness between 3 and 8 mm. and falling under headings 70.04 and 70.06 of the Syrian customs tariff.


TANZANIA

Imports restricted, trade licences suspended, sales tax on beer etc. raised

President Nyerere had given warning that because of financial difficulties Tanzania would cease to import non-essential commodities. On 15 December 1979, addressing the nation, he stated that essentials such as food and industrial necessities would, however, still be imported.

In a move to stamp out hoarding and smuggling of essential commodities, the Government has suspended the issuing and renewing of trade licences. A statement by the Ministry of Trade announces that all trade licence applicants would now have to wait for new forms which are being drawn up. More than half of the present licence holders are expected to lose their licences.

With effect from 8 January 1980 sales tax on beer, spirits and wines was raised. According to a statement by the Ministry of Finance, sales tax on beer would be at the rate of Shs. 16.40 per litre, and on Konyagi Shs. 62.60 a litre. All spirits other than Konyagi would be charged at the rate of 100 per cent per litre while the rate on wines would be 60 per cent.


Shop licences restricted

The Trade Minister has stated that no more licences permitting new shops to operate in rural or urban Tanzania will be issued from April 1980. Talking to local reporters on 11 February, the Trade Minister said that the Government had now confined import and distribution of goods to national and regional trading companies.

**THAILAND**

**Special import fees**

The Thai Board of Investment has issued notices placing special fees on the import of the following goods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Special fee (as a % of c.i.f. price)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gauze neither impregnated nor coated with pharmaceutical substances</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25.1.80.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under CCCN 30.04 and absorbent cotton for medical and surgical purposes under CCCN 55.09A</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.1.81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High carbon steel blades, low tungsten steel blades and high speed steel blades for hand or machine saws under CCCN 82.02</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25.1.80.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil filters and air filters including accessories for use with motors and air compressors under CCCN 84.18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24.1.81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead pencils coming under CCCN 98.05B</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.2.80.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2.81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric acid coming under CCCN 29.16C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.2.80.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2.81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinuous polyester fibre coming under CCCN 56.01</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.2.80.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2.81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous polyester filament yarn and continuous nylon filament yarn under CCCN 51.01 and 51.03</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.2.80.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2.81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester stretched yarn and nylon stretched yarn under CCCN 51.01 and 51.03</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.2.80.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2.81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piston rings with diameter measuring from the extreme outer edge from 30 mm. to 160 mm. under CCCN 84.06, 84.10B, 84.11B or 84.21B</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.2.80.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2.81.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Board of Investment determines which imports pay the special fee and informs the Customs Department accordingly.

Source: British Business, 4 April and 11 April 1980.
THAILAND (cont'd)

Import licensing: jute and kenaf

The Thai Government announced that, with effect from 19 December 1979, the import of jute and kenaf would require an import licence.


TUNISIA

Changes in customs and tax régime

Under Law No. 79-66 of 31 December 1979 (Finance Law 1980), published in the Official Gazette of Tunisia of 28 and 31 December 1979, various changes have been made in the tax and customs régime in force in Tunisia.

- Important changes in the customs tariff

The customs duty rates on imports into Tunisia have been adjusted by varying percentages, generally upwards, on certain products. The chapters concerned are Nos. 01 to 04, 06 to 12, 15 to 17, 20, 23, 25 to 29, 31 to 42, 44, 48, 49, 51, 55, 58 and 59, 63 and 64, 68 to 70, 73 and 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 to 88, 90, 92, 94 and 98.

- Motor vehicle industry and shipbuilding

Motor vehicle industry

Suspension of customs duty is granted on imports of raw materials and semi-manufactures used in the manufacture of motor vehicles for goods and persons (ex 87.02), when manufactured or assembled in Tunisia.

Parts and accessories for the above-mentioned vehicles, other than those falling within Tariff Heading 87.06 and intended for the manufacture or assembly of the said vehicles are subject to import duty at the rate of 6 per cent.

Shipbuilding

Products intended for incorporation in vessels falling within Headings 89.01, 89.02 and 89.03 (excluding pleasure and sports craft) with a view to construction, repair, maintenance or transformation and likewise products intended for arming such vessels may be admitted with suspension of customs duties.

The Ministers for Finance, Industry, Mining and Energy will issue orders establishing the list and conditions for admission of the products covered by these provisions.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

- Exemption from production tax on certain agricultural equipment

The following equipment goods intended for agriculture are exempted from production tax:

ex 73.21: Agricultural hot-houses;

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

ex 84.25: Agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation, excluding lawn and sportsground rollers;

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

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

- ex B. Other, excluding hay or grass mowers.

84.26: Dairy machinery (including milking machines);

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

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

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

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

--(a) Agricultural tractors.

ex 88.02: Agricultural aircraft;

ex 88.02: Parts intended for the equipment of agricultural aircraft.

- Establishment of a tax on wine and beer for the benefit of the national sports promotion fund, at the following rates:

Wine:

- in bottles of a capacity of 50 cl or less: 0.005 dinar;
- in bottles of a capacity of more than 50 cl: 0.010 dinar.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Beer:
- in bottles or cans of a capacity of 66 cl or less: 0.010 dinar;
- in bottles or cans of a capacity of more than 66 cl: 0.015 dinar.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 February 1980.

Tax changes

Under a decree of 9 January 1980, published in the Official Gazette of 18 and 22 January 1980, effective as from its publication, the following products were exempted from consumption tax:

Ex 39.07: Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06:
  - household articles;
  - reels for technical use.

Ex 42.02: Satchels, brief-cases, wallets, files, book-covers, pencil-boxes and the like, intended for school use.

Ex 58.05: Unused narrow woven fabrics for technical use.

Ex 64.01: Footwear with outer soles and uppers of artificial plastic materials, not more than ankle-high.

These products are now subject only to production tax at the rate of 17 or 21 per cent (according to the importer's status).

Previously, the aggregate rate of consumption tax and production tax on these products was 43.5 per cent or 54.5 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 February 1980.

TURKEY

Import liberalization for tyres

The Ministry of Trade of Turkey announced on 14 March 1980 that imports of tyres not produced in Turkey were now permitted. Imports of tyres which are produced in Turkey, but which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities for Turkey's needs, are also permitted.

UGANDA

Import licences committee set up

The following measures were announced on 29 January 1980 by the Minister of Commerce:

A committee will be established to process import licences and allocate foreign exchange under new arrangements designed to smooth the flow of imports into Uganda. Import licences will be valid for one year and will be issued only for imports direct from the manufacturers. The licences will cover two main categories of goods:

1. Raw materials, parts, agricultural items, industrial and passenger vehicles, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods and scholastic materials.

2. Imports on behalf of parastatal bodies, oil companies, industries and selected importers for the countryside in the consumer goods area.

Within the consumer goods sector a large number of small value licences are being issued for clothing, textiles, hardware and some consumer durables. Beer is not included.

All import business will be conducted by documentary letters of credit. Transferable and divisible letters of credit will be discouraged.


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Dubai

Labelling of foodstuffs

Foodstuffs sold in Dubai must be marked with the following information:

1. Date of manufacture
2. Ingredients
3. Date of expiry where appropriate (e.g. milk)
4. Sweets must also be marked with the country of origin.

There is no requirement for labelling to be in Arabic.

UNITED STATES

Anti-Subsidy Proceedings

Initiation of investigation

The United States International Trade Commission instituted countervailing duty investigations under the new countervailing duty provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 with respect to the following products:

- frozen potato products from Canada, on 1 January 1980;
- chains and parts thereof from Japan, on 1 January 1980;
- taps, cocks, valves and similar devices from Italy and Japan, on 1 January 1980;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from Austria, on 1 January 1980;
- weighing machinery and scales from Japan, on 1 January 1980;
- rifles and shotguns from Brazil, on 1 January 1980;
- malleable pipe fittings from Japan, on 1 January 1980;
- ferroalloys from Brazil, on 1 January 1980;
- dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches from the European Economic Community, on 1 January 1980;
- leather footwear from India, on 1 January 1980;
- pig iron from Brazil, on 1 January 1980;
- fresh cut roses from Israel, on 1 February 1980;
- hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers from the European Economic Community, on 5 February 1980;
- certain fish from Canada, on 5 February 1980;
- handbags of leather from Brazil, on 5 February 1980;
- tomato products from the European Economic Community, on 5 February 1980;
- butter cookies from Denmark, on 5 February 1980;
- certain non-quota cheese from the European Economic Community and Norway, on 5 February 1980;
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- certain public works castings from India, on 21 February 1980;
- textiles and textile products of cotton from Pakistan, on 8 April 1980.


Preliminary countervailing duty determination

The United States Treasury Department determined on a preliminary basis that the exports of the following products were being subsidized significantly:
- malleable pipe fittings from Japan, on 2 January 1980;
- wool top from Australia, on 4 January 1980;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from Austria, on 7 January 1980.

The United States Department of Commerce determined on a preliminary basis that there was a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that imports of the following products were being subsidized:
- industrial fasteners from India, on 30 April 1980.

Source: Federal Register, 2, 4 and 7 January 1980; 30 April 1980.

Determination of no injury

The United States International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States was not materially retarded, by reason of subsidized imports of the following products:
- frozen potato products from Canada, on 11 February 1980;
- fresh cut roses from the Netherlands, on 12 February 1980;
- chains and parts from Japan, on 12 February 1980;
- leather footwear from India, on 4 March 1980;
- dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches from the European Economic Community, on 22 April 1980.

Determination of injury

The United States International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured, by reason of subsidized imports of the following products:

- pig iron from Brazil, on 11 March 1980.


Final countervailing duty determination

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

- ferroalloys from Spain, on 2 January 1980.

Source: Federal Register, 2 January 1980.

Termination of investigation

The United States International Trade Commission terminated the investigations with respect to the following products:

- taps, cocks, valves and similar devices from Italy and Japan, on 12 February 1980;
- handbags of leather from Brazil, on 26 February 1980;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from Austria, on 29 February 1980;
- frozen boneless beef from the European Communities, on 6 March 1980;
- ferroalloys from Brazil, on 14 March 1980;
- firearms from Brazil, on 14 March 1980;
- non-quota cheese from Norway, on 19 March 1980;
- malleable pipe fittings from Japan, on 25 March 1980.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigations

The United States International Trade Commission instituted anti-dumping investigations under the new anti-dumping provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 with respect to the following products:

- spun acrylic yarn from Italy and Japan, on 27 December 1979;
- counter top microwave ovens from Japan, on 1 January 1980;
- rail passenger cars from Italy and Japan, on 1 January 1980;
- electric motors from Japan, on 1 January 1980;
- sodium hydroxide from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, on 1 January 1980;
- portable electric typewriters from Japan, on 1 January 1980;
- melamine in crystal form from Austria and Italy, on 1 January 1980;
- sugars and syrups from Canada, on 1 January 1980;
- melamine in crystal form from the Netherlands, on 26 February 1980;
- pipes and tubes of iron or steel from Japan, on 5 March 1980;
- clams in airtight containers from Canada, on 10 March 1980;
- certain carbon steel products from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, on 26 March 1980.

The United States Department of Commerce determined that anti-dumping investigations were warranted for the purpose of determining whether the following products were being or were likely to be sold at less than fair value:

- carbon steel cold rolled sheet from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, on 17 April 1980;
- carbon steel galvanized sheet from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, on 17 April 1980;
- carbon steel hot rolled from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, on 17 April 1980;
- carbon steel plate from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, on 17 April 1980;
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- carbon steel structural shapes from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, on 17 April 1980.


Determination of injury

The United States International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of the following products which were being, or were likely to be sold at less than fair value:

- sugars and syrups from Canada, on 6 March 1980;
- spun acrylic yarn from Japan and Italy, on 6 March 1980;
- pipes and tubes of iron or steel from Japan, on 14 April 1980;
- portable electric typewriters from Japan, on 22 April 1980.


Determination of no injury

The United States International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States was not being injured, was not likely to be injured, and was not prevented from being established by reason of the importation of the following products that were being, or were likely to be sold at less than fair value:

- sodium acetate from Canada, on 3 January 1980;
- rail passenger cars from Italy and Japan, on 11 February 1980;
- countertop microwave ovens from Japan, on 11 February 1980;
- electric motors from Japan, on 11 February 1980;
- sodium hydroxide from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, on 12 February 1980;
- clams from Canada, on 15 April 1980.

Revocation of dumping findings

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

- water circulating pumps from the United Kingdom, on 4 January 1980.

Source: Federal Register, 4 January 1980.

Withholding of appraisement

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

- portable electric typewriters from Japan, on 4 January 1980.

Source: Federal Register, 4 January 1980.

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 product:

- mushrooms, on 24 March 1980.

The United States International Trade Commission made a negative finding with respect to the following products:

- ground fish, on 29 January 1980;
- fresh cut rose, on 3 April 1980.


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 computer forms feeding tractors, on 15 January 1980;
- certain poultry disk picking machines, on 5 February 1980;
- certain cathode sputter coated glass transparencies, on 12 February 1980;
- certain plastic bouquet holders, on 19 February 1980;
- certain hollow fiber artificial kidneys, on 6 March 1980;
- certain headboxes and papermaking machinery forming sections for the continuous production of paper, on 20 March 1980.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

The Commission terminated investigations with respect to the following products:

- certain plastic-molding apparatus, on 5 February 1980;
- certain anaerobic impregnating compositions, on 5 March 1980;
- certain plastic fastener assemblies, on 20 March 1980;
- airtight cast-iron stoves, on 26 March 1980.


Proceedings under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974

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

- anhydrous ammonia from the USSR, on 28 January 1980.

The United States International Trade Commission made a negative finding with respect to the following products:

- anhydrous ammonia from the USSR, on 20 March 1980.


Proceedings under Section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974

On 12 February 1980, the United States International Trade Commission initiated an investigation to determine whether imports of calcium pantothenate from Japan were the subject of:

(a) a combination, contract or conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce in the United States; or

(b) a scheme to monopolize the d-calcium pantothenate and/or dl-calcium pantothenate sub-markets in the United States.

On 23 April 1980, the United States International Trade Commission initiated an investigation to determine whether imports of steel jacks from Canada were the subject of a combination or conspiracy to fix prices at unfairly low levels for the purpose of restraining or monopolizing trade and commerce in the United States.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Proceedings under Section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930

The United States International Trade Commission initiated investigations to determine whether changed circumstances existed which indicated that an industry in the United States would not be threatened with material injury if the anti-dumping finding concerning the following products were revoked:

- electric golf cars from Poland, on 30 January 1980.


Tariff increase on porcelain-on-steel cooking ware

On 2 January 1980, the President of the United States announced that he had decided to grant relief in the form of an increase in the duties on imported porcelain-on-steel cooking ware, effective 17 January 1980. Additional specific duties will be imposed for a period of four years. The duties, which would apply to all ware valued at US$2.25 per pound or less, would decline from 20 cents per pound in the first and second years of relief to 15 cents per pound in the third year and 10 cents per pound in the fourth.

Source: L/4889/Add.1.

Tariff decrease on certain sugars, syrups and molasses

In February 1980, the President has lowered the tariff rates on certain sugars, syrups and molasses to give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and of materially affected contracting parties to the GATT.


New law on meat imports

On 31 December 1979, the President signed the Meat Import Act intended to moderate sharp swings in beef supplies and prices. Imports under the new law will be based on a so-called counter-cyclical formula, under which imports will rise when United States cattle herds are down and fall when United States supplies are up. This formula is the reverse of a previous law under which imports rose and fell with United States beef production, thus worsening shortages or surpluses. This year's compromise legislation permits the President to increase imports only in the event of national emergency, disaster or market disruption.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Suspension of the steel trigger price mechanism

Mid-March 1980, the United States Department of Commerce announced that in light of the filing of major anti-dumping petitions by the United States Steel Corporation, the trigger price mechanism would be suspended. The trigger price mechanism was established in 1978 to monitor the prices of all steel imports for the purposes of determining when the government should initiate anti-dumping investigations on an expedited basis. It was designed as a substitute for individual anti-dumping petitions by the domestic steel industry. As a result of the filing of anti-dumping petitions by the US Steel Corporation against steel imports from Belgium, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and West Germany, the basis upon which the trigger price mechanism was introduced no longer existed. The Department of Commerce will devote the resources which have been involved in operating the trigger price mechanism toward the investigation of industry complaints, in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. The possibility of reintroducing the trigger price mechanism in the event the petitions are withdrawn or otherwise satisfactorily resolved has been left open.


United States - China trade agreement

The United States - China trade agreement went into effect on 1 February 1980. Tariffs on Chinese goods shipped to the United States have been lowered to about 6 per cent, from over 30 per cent.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 5 February 1980.

URUGUAY

Reduction of the maximum level for tariffs

The Government of Uruguay decided to reduce the maximum level of import duties to 103 per cent.


YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC

Imports of water-well drilling equipment require prior approval

It is reported that the import of water-well drilling equipment is now subject to the prior approval of the Department of Irrigation which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture.

ZAMBIA

Tax and tariff changes

The Government have announced a number of tax increases. These include a rise in the price of beer of five ngwee per bottle; one ngwee per litre extra on opaque beer; an increase of 10-15 per cent on cigarettes, amounting to 10 ngwee per packet of 20 for the most expensive grades; four ngwee extra per bottle on soft drinks; and an increase of two ngwee per gallon on petrol and diesel fuel.

In 1978, to promote more labour intensive methods of production, prices had been adjusted upwards on capital goods from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent on specified items. The Government have now decided to adjust upwards the rate of customs duty on a selected number of capital items from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Import duties on sports goods like football, hockey, cricket and other outdoor games have been suspended, but this excludes equipment for fishing, shooting and hunting which will continue to be taxed. The rates of customs duty will be adjusted on imported items competing with locally produced goods on which excise duty had already been adjusted upwards. However, in order to offset the increase on diesel fuel which is bound to cause a rise in production costs for the farming community, amendments would be made to the Customs and Excise Act to allow duty exemption on some imported agricultural machinery.

In 1979 the Government had reduced sales tax on a number of essential household items and no changes would be made to these items. However, to raise revenue, the Government proposed that rates on sugar confectionery, paints, varnishes and lacquers, gramophone records, tarpaulins and tents be adjusted upwards from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. In addition, it is proposed to extend the coverage of sales tax to aerosols, insecticides and metal hollow-ware and the rate thereon will be 10 per cent.


BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements

ASEAN member States have agreed to a 20 per cent reduction in tariffs on intra-ASEAN trade in items with a trade value of less than US$50,000. In addition, tariff preferences on a further 1,498 items were approved bringing the total number of products subject to preferences under ASEAN preferential trading arrangements to 4,325. These decisions are scheduled to come into effect in July 1980.

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS (cont'd)

EGYPT - SUDAN/Trade Protocol signed

According to a protocol signed in Cairo on 20 January 1980, Egypt and the Sudan will exchange goods worth $117.58 million in 1980. Egypt will export to the Sudan goods worth $49.63 million including yarn, textiles, rice, pipes, cement, medicines and chemicals, while the Sudan will export to Egypt goods worth $67.95 million including cows, sheep, camels, sesame, beans, melon seeds and leather.


SIERRA LEONE/LIBERIA - MANO RIVER UNION (see also Survey No. 4, September-December 1978)

Duty-free zone as from 1 April 1980 for certain products

Inter-union trade is due to start on 1 April 1980 between Sierra Leone and Liberia when the two countries of the Mano River Union will be declared duty-free zones for some products from both countries.

Sierra Leone and Liberia have taken more than five years to agree to harmonize tariffs on some 100 items in both States. According to the Mano River Union arrangements, there will be free trade from one member State to another of grown and reared goods, natural resources and products of hunting and fishing. Manufactured goods will be treated as non-union goods for custom purposes and will be liable to import duty and other charges.

No movement certificate will be required for private packages valued below Le 100, or dollars, and on personal packages of below Le 370, or dollars that are not imported for the specific purpose of trade.


WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (CEAO)

Progress report

The CEAO Community comprises the following member States: Senegal, Upper Volta, Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Ivory Coast.

The 1978-1979 report of the Community's activities presents trade as the priority task (the community development funds and regional economic programmes being the two other main thrusts of its work).

The report describes three categories of produce traded within the Community: products originating from one of the member States which has not been subjected to any type of industrial transformation. These circulate
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS (cont'd)

WEST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (cont'd)

without any customs duty, unless there is some related domestic tax which is specific or value added. This category includes live animals, meat, fish, milk, vegetables, unprocessed coffee, tea, pepper, cereals, oils, cocoa, tobacco, salt, phosphate, gypsum, rubber, timber, hides and cotton. Certain products, particularly meat and livestock, are subject to special agreements.

Traditional handicrafts comprise the second category. It was agreed that these would be exempted in June 1979. However, the agreement awaits ratification.

The third category is a dual régime applicable to industrial products from Community States. Some are listed under a special preferential régime and others which bear the same fiscal burden as if they were from a third country which might have special tariff agreements with the member States of the CEAO.

The Regional Cooperation Tax is one of the most important pieces of legislation concerning CEAO trade agreements. The rôle of the tax is to act as a substitute to the tariffs and fiscal measures which are being dispensed with for those products which come under the special preferential régime. The tax is agreed according to each State's needs and capacity. Since it became operational the tax has been applied to 472 products or groups of products from 188 enterprises. Of these 101 enterprises are from the Ivory Coast, fifty-eight from Senegal, twelve from Mali, eleven from Upper Volta, five from Niger and one from Mauritania. According to the report, trade in these products doubled between 1976 and 1978.

It is hoped that in time (twelve years) the entire customs system will be dismantled. The report notes that those products which should eventually be exempted from any tariff have to undergo a long process, in so far that once an agreement is reached on one product it begins to be extended to other products. Tax on some goods has already fallen.

The uniform customs system proposed by the CEAO has already been adopted by Senegal and Mali. All the other countries, with the exception of the Ivory Coast, are planning to adopt the new method soon.