GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

May-August 1980

No. 9

Geneva, 15 October 1980

Issued by the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,
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

Economic Trends, Fortnightly Journal of Economic Affairs, New Delhi

European Report
Société d'Éditions Economiques Mondiales, Brussels

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

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

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

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

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

Moniteur du Commerce international
Centre Français du commerce extérieur, Paris
Nachrichten für Aussenhandel
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

News from MITI
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo, Japan

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

Tariffs & Trade
Wall Street Station, New York, N.Y.

United States Department of Agriculture – NEWS, Washington

United States International Trade Commission Publication
United States International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

UT Sidste Nyt
Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for udenrigsøkonomi, Copenhagen

World Trade Bulletin
New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New York, N.Y.

In addition various newspapers have been used. GATT documents are
referred to by their symbol only.
INTRODUCTION

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

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 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 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 the survey are being sent to each contracting party. Additional copies are available upon request.
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Latin American Free-Trade Association 90
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ANGOLA

Exemptions from import licensing

In accordance with Executive Decree 10/80 of 29 February 1980, the Government of Angola has announced that the following categories of goods do not require import licences:

- Goods included in the categories of first and second degrees of priority and whose value does not exceed 250,000 Kwanzas.

- Goods which come under third, fourth and fifth degrees of priority and whose value does not exceed 500,000 Kwanzas.

Source: British Business, 6 June 1980.

ARGENTINA

Import tariff reductions on tractors

The Ministry of Economy, by means of Resolution 962 of 16 July, has reduced to zero the import tariffs on tractors of between 15 and 35 hp. Previously these tractors were subject to an import tariff of 30 per cent.


Import tariff reductions for 2,528 tariff items

Ministry of Economy Resolution 963/80 reduced the import tariff to zero on 2,528 items not manufactured locally. Previously these goods were subject to an import tariff of 10 per cent.

The main headings affected are as follows: 03.02, 04.02, 05.10, 09.01, 12.01, 13.02, 14.01, 17.02, 19.02, 22.09, 23.07, 25.02, 27.01, 28.04, 29.01 to 29.45, 30.01 to 40.01, 44.17, 45.01, 48.01, 49.08, 51.01, 70.03, 73.05, 81.01, 84.06, 90.01, 92.01, 97.02.

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Extension of zero-tariff rate and subsequent rate increase for specialty vehicles

Ministry of Economy Resolution 896 extends the zero-tariff rate for specialty vehicles (No. 87.02 03 01 08) from 1 July 1980 to 21 August 1980. Subsequently the tariff rate was increased to 20 per cent.


Import tariff increase and subsequent reduction for certain types of shoes

The Ministry of Economy decreed an increase of the import tariff for certain shoes with rubber soles (tariff No. 64.02 00 03 01) from 35 to 40 per cent. Resolution No. 279 decreed furthermore that this tariff rate be reduced to 38 per cent in July 1981 and to 30 per cent at the beginning of 1984.


Anti-dumping measures

Countervailing duties for cardiac pacemakers

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 539 imposed countervailing duties on cardiac pacemakers from the United States. Furthermore, minimum export prices were imposed on three models of pacemakers from Cardiac Pacemakers, Inc.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 July 1980.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff alterations

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Gearboxes, Gears and Shaft Couplings, the Australian Government decided that long-term General Tariff rates of 25 per cent would apply to all goods under reference, with effect from 2 May 1980. Certain gearboxes and shaft couplings intended to be covered by the temporary duties of tariff position 84.63.5 would be subject to General Tariff rates of 35 per cent for a further two years, descending to 30 per cent for twelve months, before phasing down to the long-term rate of 25 per cent in the fourth year.
In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Apples and Pears, the Australian Government decided that apples, pears and quinces falling within tariff heading 08.06 would be free of duty other than the 2 per cent revenue duty, with effect from 1 July 1980.

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations in its report on Polymeric Plasticisers and Certain Polyester Polyols, the Australian Government decided that polyester polyols and addition products of such polyols with isocyanates (ex 39.01.159) would be dutiable at 20 per cent, saturated polyesters in liquid or paste form used as plasticisers (ex 39.01.190) would be dutiable at 15 per cent and polyester polyols of the alkyd type (39.01.120) would continue to be dutiable at 30 per cent. The changes came into effect on 24 July 1980.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 80/76, 2 May 1980; No. 80/130, 30 June 1980; and No. 80/149, 24 July 1980.

Exemptions from 2 per cent revenue customs duty

Australia has exempted, with retroactive effect from 1 July 1979, the following goods, bound by international commitments, from the 2 per cent customs revenue duty introduced on that date on certain goods: all goods falling under tariff classifications 03.01, 03.02 and 73.26; goods, not being shrimps or prawns (tariff classification 03.03); capers, provisionally preserved in brine, in packs exceeding 4.6 litres (07.03.1); unground cinnamon (09.06); cod liver oil (15.04); babassu oil, coconut oil, oiticica oil, palm kernel oil (15.07.1); salmon (16.04.9); sardines, sild, brisling and similar fish (16.04.9); cocoa butter (fat or oil) (18.04); cocoa powder, unsweetened (18.05); capers, preserved in vinegar or acetic acid, in packs exceeding 4.6 litres (20.01.4); capers, preserved other than by vinegar or acetic acid, in packs exceeding 4.6 litres (20.02.2); natural graphite (25.04); calcium cyanide, sodium cyanide (28.43); citronella oil (33.01.9); sausage casings (39.02.22, 39.03.22, 39.04.9 and 39.07.28); goods, not being float glass or X-ray protective glass (70.06.9). The tariff classifications shown above are those in operation on 1 July 1979.


Discontinuation of temporary assistance: insulators

The Australian Government discontinued the temporary duties applying to insulators falling under tariff item 85.25, with effect from 1 July 1980.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice: No. 80/130, 30 June 1980.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Removal of British preferential tariff margins

The Australian Government has decided that, with effect from 1 July 1981, all British preferential tariff margins still remaining at that time will be removed. All imports from Great Britain and Ireland would then attract duties equivalent to General Tariff Rates. Rates of goods applying to goods of Canadian origin would not be changed by the decision.


Handicraft tariff quota: certain knitwear

With effect from 1 July 1980, the Australian Government introduced a special handicraft quota limiting the import duty free under the handicraft concession of knitted coats, jumpers, cardigans, sweaters and like garments. Importers would be issued with quotas for the twelve months to 30 June 1981 equivalent to 85 per cent of their imports of these goods under the handicraft concession in the twelve months ending 31 March 1980. Imports over and above this level would be subject to the normal global tariff quota system. The Government emphasized that the measure was of an interim nature: longer term treatment would be examined in the context of consideration of the Industries Assistance Commission's report on textiles, clothing and footwear.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice: No. 80/129, 30 June 1980.

Global tariff quota levels: textiles and clothing

The Australian Government announced on 17 July 1980 the global tariff quota allocations for textiles and clothing for the period 1 September 1980 to 28 February 1981. Allocations are generally similar to those made in the previous quota period, with fourteen categories being adjusted upwards, eight downwards and the remaining twenty-three resting unchanged.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice: No. 80/147, 21 July 1980.

New programme of assistance: textiles, clothing and footwear

The Australian Government announced on 15 August 1980 a new seven-year programme of assistance for the textiles, clothing and footwear industries to take effect from 1 January 1982, and certain interim arrangements to
apply until that time. In addition, the Australian Government announced new
developing country tariff preferences and handicraft concessions applying to
textiles, clothing and footwear products. The main features of the new
arrangements are summarized below.

Interim arrangements to 31 December 1981

The current programme of assistance will be extended by four months in
the case of textiles and apparel and by six months in the case of footwear
and brassières to the end of 1981. In addition, with effect from
1 September 1980, high-priced footwear and specialist footwear were brought
under import licensing; and tariff quota arrangements were applied to:

- handmade towelling and towelling products under the
  handicraft concession;
- raincoats (including artificial leather coats), overcoats
  and men's sets;
- overalls (excluding industrial overalls);
- waist encircling foundation garments;
- certain plastic garments;
- certain knitted garments;
- certain woven undergarments;
- certain knitted tights with a value for duty of $A 1.80 and
  above per pair; and
- continental quilt covers and bed ruffles.

With effect from 18 August 1980, duties on most carpets were increased
by 10 percentage points to 40 per cent, with a further additional duty of
10 percentage points to apply until 31 December 1981 on carpets with less
than 80 per cent wool. Minimum rates apply to knotted carpets and carpets wholly or chiefly of coir, jute or sisal, wholly of cotton and hand-made carpets.


Dumping inquiries: initiation, dumping cash securities and termination

Dumping inquiries related to the following goods have been initiated by the Australian Government:
- above-ground swimming pools from Japan;
- phthalic anhydride from the People's Republic of China;
- carbonless copying paper, in reels and sheets, from Japan;
- 2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid sodium salt from Hungary and Poland;
- certain pigments from the People's Republic of China and/or Singapore, Korea and Hong Kong, and from Japan and the United Kingdom;
- ceramic tableware from the People's Republic of China;
- general purpose grades of polyvinyl chloride homopolymer from Hungary, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the United States;
- rotary rock drilling bits from the United States;
- polyethylene resin from Canada, France and the United States;
- C.I. pigment red 53 - permanent lake red from Japan, India, the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China;
- chain saw sprockets from the United States;
- certain power hacksaws from the People's Republic of China;
- canned ham from Romania and Yugoslavia.
Pending the completion of inquiries, dumping cash securities were imposed on imports of the following goods entered for home consumption:
phthalic anhydride from the People's Republic of China on or after 15 May 1980; 2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid sodium salt from Hungary and Poland on or after 19 June 1980; certain pigments from the above-mentioned sources (other than the United Kingdom) on or after 4 July 1980; glass fibre rovings and glass fibre chopped strand mat from Czechoslovakia on or after 8 July 1980; ceramic tableware from the People's Republic of China on and after 8 July 1980; cotton crepe bandages of B.P.C. or equivalent grades from the Federal Republic of Germany on or after 1 August 1980; certain power hacksaws from the People's Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy and the USSR on or after 29 August 1980, and canned ham from Romania and Yugoslavia.

Inquiries in respect of fluid cracking catalysts from the United Kingdom have been terminated. The inquiries indicated that exports had been made at prices slightly lower than established normal values, but that such dumping was not sufficient to cause or threaten material injury to the Australian industry.

Inquiries in respect of whisky from Japan and the United Kingdom were terminated after no grounds for anti-dumping action had been found.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 80/77, 29 April 1980; No. 80/95, 19 May 1980; No. 80/97, 22 May 1980; No. 80/104, 27 May 1980; No. 80/127, 26 June 1980; No. 80/139, 7 July 1980; No. 80/140, 8 July 1980; No. 80/142, 9 July 1980; No. 80/150, 24 July 1980; No. 80/154, 1 August 1980; No. 80/157, 5 August 1980; No. 80/158, 5 August 1980; No. 80/159, 5 August 1980; No. 80/178, 19 August 1980; No. 80/182, 26 August 1980; No. 80/184, 28 August 1980; No. 80/186, 29 August 1980; No. 80/187, 28 August 1980; and No. 80/191, 29 August 1980.

Imposition and revocation 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:

- hydraulic hoists of the 2 post or 4 post above-ground type used for lifting motor vehicles, having a lifting capacity not exceeding 3½ tonnes, exported to Australia from Japan or the United Kingdom on and after 11 July 1980;

- sodium tripolyphosphate exported to Australia from Israel after 28 August 1980;
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- Phthalic anhydride exported to Australia from the People's Republic of China.

The notice by which anti-dumping duties were applied to aluminium foil was revoked, effective from 30 June 1980.


Import quota: passenger motor vehicles

The Australian Government announced on 10 June 1980 that the final global quota level for passenger motor vehicle imports in 1980 would be the 90,970 units allocated to date.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice: No. 80/121, 17 June 1980.

Import quotas: footwear and foundation garments

The Australian Government set the import quota allocations for footwear and foundation garments for the period 1 July 1980 to 31 December 1980 at the same levels as for the previous six months period, except in respect of thong sandals having a value for duty less than $A 0.35 per pair. The quota for these sandals was set at 1.26 million pairs compared to 1.6 million pairs in the first half of 1980.

Earlier arrangements to facilitate importers adapting their allocations to the changing pattern of demand for footwear, were continued.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice: No. 80/86, 5 May 1980.

Removal of import and export controls: cocoa

Following the termination of the International Cocoa Agreement, the Australian Government removed the controls over the importation and exportation of cocoa applied in pursuance of that Agreement.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/165, 12 August 1980.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Developing country preferential quotas: sanitary ware, furniture and tiles

The Australian Government decided that, with effect from 1 July 1980, an annual quota of 20,000 units would be applied to imports of sanitary ware classifiable to Tariff Item 69.10 from developing countries at preferential duty rates. The preferential quota applying to tiles falling under tariff item 69.07.9 was discontinued as from the same date.

Developing country preferential quotas on three categories of furniture, introduced on 26 October 1979, have been increased, from annual rates of $A 2.4m, $A 2.5m and $A 3.25m to $A 2.65m, $A 2.75m and $A 3.575m respectively for the year 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 80/82, 7 May 1980; No. 80/114, 10 June 1980; and No. 80/130, 30 June 1980.

Extension of developing country status to Zimbabwe

Developing Country Order No. 2 (1980) granting beneficiary status to Zimbabwe was published in the Australian Government Gazette of 3 June 1980. The Order operates on and from 17 April 1980.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice: No. 80/116, 6 June 1980.

AUSTRIA

GSP: Inclusion of Zimbabwe

With effect from 23 May 1980, Austria has included Zimbabwe in the list of beneficiary countries under the Austrian GSP scheme.

Source: L/4108/Add.8.

GSP: actions

1. With effect from 1 July 1980, (the "commencing date" for the duty reductions by the EFTA countries under the Agreement between the EFTA countries and Spain, as well as under the agreement between Austria and Spain in Trade with Agricultural products), Austria has deleted Spain from the list of beneficiary countries under the Austrian GSP scheme.

2. With effect from 1 July 1980, Austria implemented the first two stages of duty reductions under the Geneva (1979) Protocol to the GATT. The Austrian formula for calculation of the tariff cuts under the GSP is now applied also to the m.f.n. rates thus reduced. As a consequence, GSP rates of duty in the Austrian Customs Tariff were reduced accordingly, resulting in reduced tariff rates for about 1,900 tariff lines.
AUSTRIA (cont'd)

3. With effect from 1 July 1980, Austria decided to implement preferential tariff reductions on the following items:

- ex 08.10 Dates, preserved by freezing not containing added sugar 6 per cent
- 16.04 B, AIB5 Other prepared or preserved fish in airtight containers S 300 - per 100 kgs.
- ex 20.01 Mango chutney free

4. In addition, for roasted coffee (tariff heading 09.01 B) and for extracts of coffee, solid (tariff heading 21.02 A), the preferential rates were further reduced as from 1 July 1980. The rates were originally fixed at 20 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

The new GSP rates are as follows:

- 09.01 Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion:
  - B - roasted 12 per cent
- 21.02 A Extracts of coffee, solid 10 per cent

Source: L/4108/Add.9.

GSP amendments

On 4 August 1980 tariff lines concerning almonds in Annex A to the Austrian Customs Preference Act have been amended to read as follows:

<table>
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<th>Group I beneficiary countries</th>
<th>Group II beneficiary countries</th>
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<tr>
<td>08.05 A - Almonds free</td>
<td>2% free 25 per 100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - unshelled free</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2 - shelled:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) - Other free</td>
<td>S 50 per 100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: L/4108/Add.10.
AUSTRIA (cont'd)

Duty-free quotas: machine-made paper

The Austrian Ministry of Trade has announced that the duty-free quota applicable to machine-made printing and writing paper, free of mechanical woodpulp (48.01A8), of United Kingdom origin, has been exhausted for 1980. It will now be subject to a duty of 7 per cent for the remainder of 1980.


BAHRAIN

Benzyl penicillin prohibited

In accordance with Ministerial Decision 2 of 1980, published on 10 April, the importation into Bahrain of all pharmaceutical preparations containing benzyl penicillin was to be banned from 1 August. Distributors and owners of pharmacies were not to be allowed to sell such preparations after 1 November; and all stocks were to be withdrawn.


BARBADOS

Import licensing for vehicles

The Barbados authorities added the following items to the system of import licensing:

<table>
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<tr>
<td>87.02.01 - passenger motor cars including Mini Mokes and vehicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>designed for the transport of both passengers and goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.02.2 - public-service type passenger vehicles, i.e. omnibuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including mini buses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.02.3 - vans not exceeding 2 tonnes weight unladen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.02.4 - trucks and lorries not exceeding 2 tonnes weight unladen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.02.9 - other vehicles not exceeding 2 tonnes weight unladen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 13 June 1980.
BARBADOS (cont’d)

Consumption tax adjusted to customs tariff

The Barbados budget for 1980 contains a comprehensive restructuring of consumption tax. It is intended that in future the consumption tax schedule will closely resemble the customs tariff book. The main changes are:

1. There is an increase in the number of items liable to consumption tax.

2. A standard rate of 5 per cent will be charged on many items, with other items bearing 10 per cent, 15 per cent and 20 per cent. A very few items will bear 30 per cent.

3. Instead of computing the tax on the c.i.f. value of imported items, in future the tax will be based on the c.i.f. value plus the import duty.

4. The motor vehicle tax is to be incorporated into consumption tax. This is for administrative purposes; but since the base for charging consumption tax has now been altered, to ensure that the revenue yield on vehicles remains broadly the same, the existing rates charged on vehicles will be reduced accordingly.

5. To encourage local and Caricom industry, consumption tax on blended whisky and blended brandy is to be reduced in each case to $10 per litre. Other budget changes include:

A 30 per cent consumption tax is to be charged on gaming machines. On alcoholic beverages, other than those referred to above, there will be a small increase in consumption tax (still to be charged at specific rates). All vehicles with unladen weight of 2 tonnes or less and all omnibuses will now be subject to import licence. (See also above "Tariff heading/description".)

Source: British Business, 30 May 1980.

BELIZE

Increased customs duty rates

The 1980 Belize budget increased customs duties on the following items:

Wines, spirits, cigarettes, aviation and motor spirits, lubricating oil, distillate fuels, motor vehicles for the transport of persons.

BOLIVIA

Import prohibition lifted on motor vehicles

In May 1980 the Bolivian Decree No. 17401 lifted the import prohibition on motor vehicles and amended the tariff and import duty of tariff numbers 87.02 and 87.04 to 5-102 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

Vehicles imported under the new regulation are exempt from the 1 per cent and 2 per cent regional development taxes payable hitherto.


BRAZIL

Customs tariff increases

The Brazilian authorities have increased by about 15 points the customs tariffs applied to about 2000 tariff positions and sub-positions. Thus, tariffs were raised from 15 to 30 per cent or from 30 to 45 per cent. Most of the items affected were contained in the tariff chapters 28, 29, 84, 85 and 90 of the customs tariff.


CANADA

Anti-dumping investigations

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

- certain electric motors from the United States, on 7 May 1980;
- vehicle washing equipment from the United States, on 7 July 1980.

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

Termination of investigations

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

- waterbed mattresses and liners from the United States, on 14 May 1980.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 14 May 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 custom steel wheel rims from the United States, on 13 May 1980;
- hot forged steel scissors and shears from Italy, on 18 July 1980.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 13 May and 18 July 1980.

Final determination of dumping

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

- stainless steel, screwed end, cast pipe fittings from South Africa, on 1 May 1980;
- certain drills, circular saws, sanders and grinders from Japan, on 15 July 1980.

Source: Findings of Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 1 May and 15 July 1980.

Finding of no injury

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal determined that the dumping of the following products was not causing material injury to the production in Canada of like goods:

- airless paint spray units from the United States, on 15 May 1980;
- ceramic tiles from Italy, on 22 May 1980;
- methyl ethyl ketone peroxide from the United States, on 30 June 1980;
- citric acid and sodium citrate from the United States and Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, on 29 July 1980.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 15 and 22 May, 30 June and 29 July 1980.
CANADA (cont'd)

Finding of injury

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

- hardboard panels from Poland, on 23 June 1980;
- methyl ethyl ketone peroxide from the United Kingdom, on 30 June 1980;
- other citric acid and sodium citrate from the United States, on 29 July 1980;
- certain custom steel wheel rims from the United States, on 12 August 1980.


Termination of action

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

- single row tapered roller bearings from Japan, on 30 May 1980;
- airless paint spray units from the United States, on 10 June 1980;
- certain gymnasium equipment from the United States, on 4 July 1980.

Source: Notices of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 30 May, 10 June and 4 July 1980.

Rescission of findings

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

- gasoline-powered chain saws from the United States, on 11 July 1980;
- certain gymnasium equipment from the United States, on 23 July 1980.

CANADA (cont'd)

Alteration of findings


Source: Federal Register, 11 July 1980.

Withdrawal of British preferential tariffs

The Canadian Government introduced a Ways and Means Motion on 2 June 1980 to end preferential tariffs from the United Kingdom (UK). The first step in the withdrawal of British preferential tariffs (BPT) took place on 3 June 1980.

The details are as follows:

(1) Where the BPT rate is equal to or higher than the final Most Favoured Nation (MFN) concession rate agreed to in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTNs), there will be no change in the rate which applies to imports from the UK and the Irish Republic until the MFN rate is reduced to the current BPT rate. The MFN rate would then apply.

(2) Where the BPT rate of duty is lower than the final MFN concession rate of duty, the rate of duty on imports from the UK and the Irish Republic will be increased to the MFN concession levels as follows:

(a) In the case of specific rates of duty, and the specific component of compound rates of duty, in three equal steps on 3 June 1980, 1 January 1981 and 1 January 1982.

(b) In the case of ad valorem rates of duty, and the ad valorem component rates of duty, as follows: If the margin is three percentage points or less, in a single stage of 3 June 1980. If the margin is more than three percentage points but not more than six percentage points, in two stages, the first being an increase of three percentage points on 3 June 1980, and the second being the balance on 1 January 1981. If the margin is more than six percentage points but not more than nine percentage points, in three stages, the first two being of three percentage points each on 3 June 1980 and 1 January 1981, and the final one on 1 January 1982. In all other cases in three equal stages on 3 June 1980, 1 January 1981 and 1 January 1982.

(3) Complicated compound rates will be increased to the MFN concession level in three stages following as closely as possible the rules set out in paragraph (2).
CANADA (cont'd)

(4) For all items not covered in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the withdrawal of BPT will take place according to 2(b) and the last case.


Footwear quotas

On 24 July 1980, it was announced by Revenue Canada that import quotas for footwear are to be extended for a further year from the current expiry date of 30 November 1980.

The terms of the quota have remained unchanged with the exception of a greater flexibility on imports of speciality footwear such as orthopaedic footwear and riding boots.

The Anti-Dumping Tribunal will examine the question of the need for extending the quotas beyond one year.

Source: L/4611/Add.31.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Import duties and taxes reduced on certain vehicles

In accordance with Ordinance No. 80/129 of 21 March 1980, import duties and taxes have been reduced by 50 per cent (until 31 December 1980) on public-service passenger vehicles (motor buses and coaches) and on vehicles for the transport of goods (with spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines of a cylinder capacity of more than 4,500 cm³).

Similar provisions will apply to trailers falling within tariff heading 87.14.


COLOMBIA

Import tariff reductions

Colombian Decrees 523 and 675 have reduced the import duty on tariff Nos. 23.07, 85.04.01.99, 85.19.26.00, 85.25, 93.13.02.01-02 and 99.

COLOMBIA (cont’d)

Import tariff reductions on aircraft

The Colombian authorities reduced on 30 July 1980 the customs duty on aircraft with a take-off thrust of 3,500 kg., from 45 per cent to 1 per cent of the value of the aircraft. This measure applies only to imports of aircraft made by commercial airlines. Private individuals and entities not engaged in air commercial operations will continue to pay 45 per cent in duties.


CYPRUS

Increase in customs tariff

On 9 May 1980 the Cyprus authorities increased customs tariff rates for a large number of products fully or partly included in the following tariff positions: 01.01, 02.04, 03.03, 05.01, 05.09, 06.03/04, 08.01/04, 08.06, 08.12/13, 12.01, 16.04/05, 20.06, 22.01/02, 22.09, 23.07, 24.02, 25.15, 33.06, 39.07, 40.08, 42.02, 42.06, 43.03/04, 44.27/78, 46.03, 48.05, 49.11, 58.03, 59.05, 60.05, 62.05, 67.01/04, 68.02, 68.12, 69.13, 70.19, 73.40, 74.19, 75.06, 76.16, 82.13, 84.06, 84.19, 84.53, 84.55, 84.58, 84.59, 85.22, 87.14, 89.01, 90.08, 92.11, 93.04, 95.05, 97.08, 98.10.

The tariff rates on passenger cars have been increased from 70 per cent to 80 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 July 1980.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Foreign exchange restrictions

The Central Bank of the Dominican Republic added a number of goods to the list of commodities for which no foreign exchange from the national banking system would be allocated.

The tariff headings affected are as follows: 73.36, 84.01 to 84.65, 85.05, 85.11 to 85.22.

ECUADOR

Increase of ad valorem duties

Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 244 of 14 May 1980 has increased the ad valorem duty on items within the following tariff numbers: 50.09, 51.04, 53.11, 53.12, 53.13, 54.05, 55.08, 55.09, 56.07, 57.09, 57.10, 57.11, 57.12, 58.04, 58.08, 59.08, 59.09, 59.11, 59.13, 60.01, 70.20.


EGYPT

Customs duties reduced or eliminated

In an effort to reduce prices and the cost of living, the Egyptian authorities, on 10 May 1980, reduced customs duties on a wide range of imports. The maximum duty payable has been reduced from 300 per cent to 150 per cent for all goods except carpets. Excise duties on alcohol and cosmetics are unchanged.

The 10 per cent subsidy tax is removed from most items, including agricultural equipment, animal feed, milk and all machines and materials needed for industrial production vital to the economy. The subsidy tax is maintained for all other goods; and normal customs duties are paid as well.

Total duty now payable on raw materials and capital goods varies from 2-5 per cent. The Government hopes to keep the prices of these commodities down by invoking Decree 119, which limits the profits of importing agents.

The most significant tariff cuts are on food. Duties on imported foodstuffs have been reduced or eliminated across the board. The 55 per cent tariff on sugar has been eliminated, the tariff on butter has been reduced from 50 to 30 per cent, and tariffs on flour, maize and beans have been reduced from 40 to 20 per cent. To try to contain meat prices the duty on animal feed has been eliminated. Agricultural machinery imports are now exempt from duty.

Duties have been cut on a wide range of consumer durables and household goods. Duties on most household electrical goods have been reduced to a maximum 150 per cent. Duties on luxury goods such as colour television receivers and video cassettes have also been reduced. Duty on tableware and china has been reduced from 210 to 100 per cent, while duty on wood has come down from 25 to 8 per cent and on furniture to 100 per cent. Duty on small cars has been reduced to 85 per cent; but duty on imported taxis has been raised from 20 to 25 per cent.

EGYPT (cont'd)

Letters of credit and deposit requirements

Decree 15, issued in early June 1980, establishes new conditions for private sector imports and requires foreign banks operating in Egypt to deposit 15 per cent of their hard currency deposits with the central bank. Private sector companies may only import into Egypt if they first open a letter of credit with one of the registered banks. Before a letter of credit is issued, a certificate must be produced showing that duties have been paid in Egyptian pounds through one of the nationalized banks. Furthermore, depending on the category of import, the importer must deposit either 25 per cent (covering food items and medicines), 40 per cent (covering a range of fuels, raw materials, semi-finished and capital goods) or 100 per cent (covering luxury items) of the value of the imported products.


Import duties now payable in Egyptian pounds

On 7 June 1980 customs officials announced that import duties were now payable in Egyptian pounds rather than in dollars. This applies to all imports which left foreign ports for Egypt after 8 June 1980.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 June 1980.

ETHIOPIA

Registration and foreign trade permits

The Ministry of Foreign Trade has announced that all importers, exporters and foreign trade auxiliaries in Ethiopia must be registered and must have foreign trade permits.


EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Adoption of protective measures against imports of mushrooms

On 20 June 1980, the European Communities notified GATT that with effect from 16 May 1980 imports of preserved mushrooms had been brought under a system of surveillance, allowing the EEC to follow market trends. In addition,
the Commission of the European Communities had introduced the following regulations of limited scope:

1. The Commission of the European Communities had adopted a safeguard measure in respect of EEC imports of cultivated mushrooms in brine from third countries. With effect from 15 April 1980, all imports of this product into the EEC had accordingly been made subject to production of an import document. These import documents are issued to traditional importers on the basis of imports in 1977 and 1978, within limits fixed periodically by the Commission. Provision is also made for the grant of licences to new suppliers.

2. The Commission of the European Communities had adopted a safeguard measure in respect of EEC imports of preserved cultivated mushrooms from Hong Kong and Spain. The EEC market being exposed to the threat of serious injury, the Commission found itself obliged to refuse to grant any import licences until such time as a solution to the difficulties could be found.

Source: L/4994.

Initiation of anti-dumping procedures

The Commission of the European Communities has initiated anti-dumping procedures concerning imports of the following products:

- Certain polyester yarn originating in the United States, on 30 May 1980.

- Pressure sensitive paper masking tape originating in the United States, on 31 May 1980.

- Vinyl acetate monomer originating in the United States, on 9 July 1980.

- Mechanical watches and mechanical watch movements originating in the USSR, on 19 July 1980.

- Styrene monomer originating in the United States, on 26 July 1980.

- Edible and pharmaceutical gelatine originating in Sweden, on 27 August 1980.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

- Furfural originating in the Dominican Republic, Spain and the People's Republic of China, on 27 August 1980.

- Potato granules originating in Canada, on 29 August 1980.

No. C 130, 31 May 1980
No. C 169, 9 July 1980
No. C 181, 19 July 1980
No. C 189, 26 July 1980
No. C 219, 27 August 1980
No. C 221, 29 August 1980

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties

On 25 June 1980, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms) originating in the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.

Under the same regulation, the Commission repealed the anti-dumping duty of 0.90 pounds sterling per clock imposed on exports to the United Kingdom of mechanical alarm clocks originating in China.


On 15 August 1980, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on certain chemical fertilizer originating in the United States.

The duty does not apply to urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer manufactured and exported by Allied Chemical Corporation, USA.


Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

By Council Regulation No. 1100/80 the Community has imposed definitive anti-dumping duty on discontinuous acrylic fibre (ex 56.01) and continuous filament tow of acrylic fibre (ex 56.02), originating in the United States. The rate of duty fixed for the first item is 13.7 per cent, and for the second 17.6 per cent. The duty will apply only to exports from the American Cyanamid Company, as dumping and material injury resulting therefrom was
established only with respect to this Company. No such finding was established with respect to the other companies investigated by the Commission.


On 31 August 1980, the Council of the European Communities imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on lithium hydroxide originating in the United States and the Soviet Union.


Repeal of anti-dumping duty

On 11 June 1980, the Commission of the European Communities repealed the anti-dumping duty imposed by the Irish Government in June 1977 on imports of hardboard from Czechoslovakia and Poland. The repeal followed acceptance by the Commission of satisfactory price undertakings by exporting countries including Czechoslovakia and Poland, making it unnecessary to retain the anti-dumping duty.


Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings

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

- Certain stainless steel bars originating in Brazil. (Notice of initiation of proceedings - 18 December 1979.)

- Fibre building board originating in Czechoslovakia, Finland, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, the Soviet Union and Sweden. (Notice of initiation of proceedings - 30 November 1978.)

- Standardized electric multi-phase motors having an output of more than 0.75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in the USSR. (Notice of initiation of proceedings - 25 April 1979.)

- Mounted piezo-electric quartz crystal units, originating in Japan, South Korea and the United States. (Notice of initiation of proceedings - 29 August 1979.)

No. L 145, 11 June 1980
No. L 153, 21 June 1980
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Tariff quota on outward processing traffic in textiles

Under an existing arrangement with Switzerland on processing traffic in textiles, the Council, in Regulation No. 1570/80 opened for the year 1 September 1980 to 31 August 1981, the annual duty-free Community tariff quota of 1,870,000 European units of account of value added, resulting from processing work carried out in Switzerland on yarns and fabrics and re-imported into the Community. The first installment of 1,640,000 European units of account has been allocated among member States. The second installment of 230,000 European units of account constitutes a Community reserve.


Supplementary quotas for textile products

By Regulation No. 1451/80 the Commission established supplementary quotas for textile products in respect of the 1980 Berlin Trade Fairs and imported into the Federal Republic of Germany. These quotas apply to imports of shirts, T-shirts, etc. (ex 60.04), jerseys, pullovers and cardigans etc. (ex 60.05), men's and boys' trousers (ex 61.01, and ex 61.02), women's and girls' blouses (ex 60.05, ex 61.02) men's and boys' shirts (ex 61.03), cotton terry fabrics (ex 55.05, ex 62.02), gloves, mittens, etc. (ex 60.02), underpants, knickers and briefs (ex 60.04), women's, girls', and infants' woven overcoats, raincoats etc. (ex 61.02), undergarments, other than shirts (ex 61.03), handkerchiefs (ex 61.05), bedl Bibliography, etc. (ex 62.02), parkas, anoraks etc. (ex 61.01, ex 61.02), acrylic yarn (ex 56.05), pyjamas, night dresses etc. (ex 60.04), dresses, skirts, suits for women, girls and infants (ex 60.05, ex 61.02, ex 61.04), corsets, girdles (ex 61.09), table linen (ex 62.02), and bath robes, dressing gowns etc. (ex 61.01). Exporting countries benefitting from these supplementary quotas are Brazil, Hungary, India, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.


New restrictions on imports from Egypt

Under the terms of its bilateral agreement, with Egypt, the Commission has negotiated quotas on imports of terry towelling (ex 55.08, ex 62.02) and of T-shirts (ex 60.04) into the United Kingdom for the period 1980 to 1982. The quota for the first item has been fixed at 300 tons and for the second at 700,000 pieces. There is provision for a 4 per cent annual growth.

EEC and generalized preferences for East European Countries

The EEC Commission has adopted its main lines for a generalized preferences scheme for 1981. The scheme for the next year falls under the general framework of the memorandum sent by the Commission to the Council which would establish general guidelines for the generalized preferences for the next decade.

Concerning East European countries two things are important:

(a) Bulgaria is not included, in spite of its demand. Here, it seems that in order to be able to benefit from the generalized preferences scheme Bulgaria would have to agree to engage in separate negotiations with the Community similar to those just concluded between the EEC and Romania. (See bilateral and regional agreements.)

(b) Romania and the People's Republic of China will benefit integrally from the new scheme. Until now they got generalized preferences with certain limitations: sensitive and similar products.


Trade Agreement between EEC and Yugoslavia

While awaiting ratification of the new co-operation agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia concluded in February 1980, an interim trade agreement entered into force on 1 July 1980, bringing into effect the trade provisions in the co-operation agreement.

The interim agreement provides for duty-free access to the EEC for most industrial goods originating in Yugoslavia, subject to a number of tariff ceilings on sensitive products. Certain agricultural products originating in Yugoslavia are also eligible for admission at reduced rates of customs duty and/or levy, subject to tariff quotas in a few cases.


FIJI

Tariff increase: spirits

With effect from 27 June 1980, customs duties applicable to spirituous beverages falling under CCCN 22.09 and containing more than 11.49 per cent by volume of alcohol were increased from F$6.58/litre to F$9.24/litre for
FIJI (cont'd)

beverages with not more than 57.12 per cent by volume of alcohol and from F$11.52 to F$16.18 for beverages containing more than 57.12 per cent by volume of alcohol.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 and 11 August 1980.

Import licensing

The Fijian Government announced on 30 April 1980 that the import of the following commodities would be subject to specific licensing by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry: round mild steel rods and welded wire mesh; cooking pots commonly known as Bombay pots and frying pans; flexible expanded foam or sponge plates, sheets, strips, etc.; seed potatoes; flour and sharps; tea; Portland cement; blending compound and similar mixtures of a kind used as a raw material in the manufacture of incense sticks; incense sticks; prepared baking powder; envelopes; louvre window frames; rigid pvc pipes and tubes; ropes of man-made fibres; deodorant blocks containing panadichlorobenzene; dried leguminous vegetables - yellow split peas; candles - 6 in. deepawali and 9 in. utility.

Source: British Business, 13 June 1980.

FINLAND

Import liberalization

Since the printing of a publication describing the import system of Finland as applied from 1 May 1980, the following items have been liberalized:

08.06.B.I Pears, customs cleared 1.12.-31.12 (202)
20.06.B. Peaches, containing added sugar (601)
20.06.B. Peaches, other (609)
20.06.C. Mixed fruit, containing added sugar (901)
20.06.C. Mixed fruit, other (909)

FINLAND (cont'd)

Import licences of electrical and mechanical goods

The Finnish authorities have announced that as from 1 July 1980 temporary individual import licences are no longer required for any goods within the CCCN tariff heading chapters 84, 85 and 87.


GABON

Imports of certain plastic materials, paints and dyes suspended

Under Order No. 206 of 12 April 1980, imports of the following products have been suspended as from 1 May 1980:

- PVC pipes (diameter 32 mm. to 200 mm.)
- Iso-orange sheathing (diameter 9 to 21)
- Hose-piping
- Paints and dyes
- Household articles of plastic materials
- Bags and packaging
- Plastic jerricans of 1 to 5 litres
- Candles

However, import permits will continue to be granted for some of these products (hose-piping, bags and packaging, plastic jerricans) until such time as the domestic industry is in a position to produce them. Contracts signed before the Order was published are not affected.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 and 23 August 1980.
GIBRALTAR

Increase of import duties and abolition of duty surcharge

According to the Finance Ordinance 1980, amending the first schedule, tariff items which were previously duty free remain so, while the rates on most other goods have been increased, and the duty surcharge has been dropped.

Source: British Business, 30 May 1980.

GREECE

Import duty reduction for polyvinyl chloride

The Greek authorities reduced the import duty in respect of polyvinyl chloride under BN 39.02 C2B11 by 10 per cent. This is in addition to the 8 per cent reduction carried out on 1 May, under the terms of the European Community/Greece Association Agreement. The current rates of import duty are as follows:

A. European Community countries (if locally produced)
   1. For granules, flakes, lumps and powders for use as raw materials in the manufacture of articles falling within heading 39.02 C2B11aa, 8.10 per cent (nil if not locally produced);
   2. In other forms and for other uses, 8.55 per cent (3.20 per cent if not locally produced).

B. Third countries (if locally produced) 16 per cent. If not locally produced, 13.2 per cent.


Increase of unified special internal consumer tax on motor vans

Under a Ministry of Finance decision, the unified special internal consumer tax on motor vans under tariff heading 87.02 has been increased under the dutiable c.i.f. value as follows:

A. Vehicles under tariff heading 87.02B2A and C2B, 15 per cent;
B. Vehicles under tariff heading 87.02B2B, 23 per cent;
C. For vans under one ton, tariff heading 87.02B2B is increased to 69 per cent.

**GRENADA**

**Import licensing for pesticides**

A Pesticide Board has been established to control the importation, quality and labelling of pesticides into Grenada. In future pesticides cannot be imported without a licence issued by the Board.


**GUATEMALA**

**Exchange control**

Recent regulations passed by the Junta Monetaria indicate that foreign exchange will be made available for import payments already contracted, but these will have to be registered within thirty days of the regulation becoming valid. Foreign exchange for future imports will be made available on the basis of the unit price of goods, subject to Banco de Guatemala approval.


**HONG KONG**

**Import licensing: textiles**

Hong Kong has introduced import licensing of textiles and garments entering the territory. The licences are intended to help the monitoring of imported textiles which are, or might be, destined for re-export.


**HUNGARY**

**Devaluation of the forint**

Hungary has devalued the forint from 5 per cent to 14 per cent with respect to foreign currencies involved in trade. This adjustment has slightly increased the commercial exchange rate of the forint against most western currencies, with the exception of the dollar.

INDIA

Licensing modifications

Three items, which actual users (industrial) could import under Open General Licence (OGL), have been transferred to the restricted list having regard to their indigenous production; they are alternators, generators and diosgenin.

Export of barley-malt and of guar gum having a protein content of 9 per cent or less have been transferred to OGL.


Canalisation changes

Three more items, figuring on the restricted list, have been canalised through the State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporation (SPCP). These are para-nitrochloro benzene, ortho nitrochloro benzene and meta-di-nitrobenezene. These items have been canalised with a view to regulating their import having regard to indigenous production and demand.

The Indian Government has partially relaxed the ban on export of kirilac, molamamma and passewa lacs. A limited quantity will be permitted for export through the State Trading Corporation, with a minimum export price of Rs 165 per bag of 75 kgs.

The export of barytes has been decanalised. With effect from 17 May 1980 it has been made subject to minimum export prices.


Increase in minimum export price: certain rice

The Indian Government has decided to increase the minimum export price for fine and super fine varieties of rice to Rs 2,750 per tonne from Rs 2,250 per tonne. In the case of Basmati rice, there was no change in MEP which remained at Rs 5,500 per tonne. No MEP has been fixed for coarse rice.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 July 1980.

Export quotas: groundnut extractions and staple cotton

The Indian Government has released an official export quota of 3 lakh tonnes of groundnut extractions among various eligible solvent extraction units. The State Trading Corporation which will act as a canalising agency for the export of groundnut extractions will allocate the quota accordingly.
INDIA (cont'd)

The Indian Government has decided to release an additional quota for the export of 1 lakh bales of staple cotton from the 1979-80 season. Earlier, it had released an export quota of 50,000 bales of new crop staple cotton only for co-operative federations of cotton growing States.


Export restriction: certain steel items

Exports of steel items, namely blooms and slabs, rolled/cast billets, bars and wire rods have been restricted. This decision was taken in view of the prevailing scarcity of these items on the domestic market. Under the current year's export policy, the export of these items had been allowed under Open General Licence by the canalising agency, the Steel Authority of India.


Export ban: wood, timber and certain silimanite

The Indian Government banned the export of rosewood in log and sawn sizes with effect from 22 May 1980.

Subsequently, the Indian Government issued a notification banning the export of all species of wood and timber in log and sawn form with effect from 27 May 1980.

The Indian Government has also decided to ban the export of all types of silimanite except granular silimanite.


Withdrawal or reduction of cash compensatory support for export of certain products

Cash compensatory support for the export of newspapers, journals and periodicals, phosphates and super synthetic enamel has been reduced from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent from 1 April 1980.
INDIA (cont'd)

The Indian Government has withdrawn cash compensatory support for certain specified varieties of finished leather. The measure has been made applicable to exports effected on or after 10 May 1980. Previously all types of finished leather, including sole leather, had qualified for a 7.5 per cent cash support.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 May and 1 June 1980.

New credit norms for engineering exports

Under the Reserve Bank of India's revised guidelines to exporters of engineering goods on deferred payment basis and turnkey projects, the maximum credit period, including grace period for turnkey projects of value of over Rs 1 crore, will be up to twelve years. For capital goods exports of value of more than Rs 1 crore, the credit period can be eleven years. The guidelines states that four major factors (anticipated life-span of the goods to be exported; extent of foreign competition; nature of the foreign market; and the contract value) would form the basis for determining the overall terms of credit. The credit period for capital goods worth up to Rs 10 lakhs is three years, over Rs 10 lakhs not exceeding Rs 50 lakhs is five years and over Rs 50 lakhs not exceeding Rs 1 crore is eight years. For turnkey projects the periods for the above three value groups would be four, six and nine years respectively.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 June 1980.

IRAN

New import programme

An import programme has been published by the Iranian Government for the period 21 March 1980 to 20 March 1981 (corresponding to the Iranian year 1359). With regard to the changes which have been made in relation to the previous programme, it should be noted that the importation of goods falling under the following tariff heading is henceforth prohibited: 02.03, 02.04, 04.06, 05.07 to .09, 05.12, 05.13, 07.01 to .04, Ex 09.02, Ex 09.09, Ex 09.10, Ex 12.07, Ex 13.03, 15.01, 19.03, 21.04, 21.05, 23.05, 25.17, 25.20, 25.32, Ex 34.05, 36.06, 41.05, 41.08, 42.02, Ex 42.03, Ex 43.01, Ex 44.13, 44.19 to .21, 44.23, 46.02, 46.03, 49.08, 52.02, 58.08, 58.09, 60.03, 60.04, Ex 61.04, 62.02, Ex 64.05, Ex 66.01, 68.01, 68.03, 69.04, 69.05, 69.07, 69.13, 70.13, Ex 70.14, Ex 70.19, 95.05, Ex 96.01, 97.01 to .03.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 June 1980.
IRAN (cont'd)

Letters of credit

By circular dated 24 May 1980 the Central Bank of Iran has indicated that letters of credit delivered for the payment of imports (except for food products or medicines) will henceforth require the exporter to present the usual documents plus the export licence and a transport certificate mentioning the country of destination of the goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 June 1980.

IRAQ

Tariff changes - children's clothes and toys

By a decision of the Revolutionary Council adopted on 12 February 1980, the rates of customs duties on children's clothes and on toys have been reduced as follows:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex 61.01/02: Outer garments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for children:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of cotton</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of wool</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of synthetic textile fibres</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.01/05: Toys and games</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 May 1980.

Customs duties suspended for teaching equipment

By a decision recently adopted by the Revolutionary Council, customs duties on teaching equipment imported by the Ministry for Education have been abolished.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 May 1980.
IRAQ (cont'd)

New import procedures

Law 113 of 1980, published in the Official Gazette, provides for the Iraqi State Importing Organization, under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade, to handle imports of building materials, foodstuffs, vehicles, machinery, clothing, textiles, electrical and electronic equipment and chemicals. As executive regulations to implement the law had not yet been published it was not expected that the new arrangements would have a practical effect until 1 September 1980.


ISRAEL

Marking requirements for certain goods

The Israeli authorities have introduced new regulations on the marking of knitted fabrics and knitted articles (excluding garments). As from 17 September section 6(b) of the Commodities and Services Control (Marking of Textiles and Textile Articles) Order, 1963, shall be replaced by: "(b) In textile articles, a cloth label printed, duly marked and sewn, will be attached in a conspicuous place in every single unit." The marking must be in Hebrew.

New regulations were also introduced on the markings of pencils and crayons, which have amended the regulations on the markings of pens and pen refills.

Source: British Business, 1 and 29 August 1980.

Extension of import deposit

The 10 per cent import deposit, which was imposed for six months on 20 November 1979, has been extended for a further six months until 19 November 1980.


Amendment to the definition of the goods affected by the import deposit

The Israeli authorities have amended the import deposit regulations (the Regulation of Imports of Goods (Deposits) Order, 1980) to clarify the definition of the goods affected by the deposit.
ISRAEL (cont'd)

In section 1 therefore, the definition of "goods" should be replaced by: "goods" means dutiable goods, excluding goods which had they been imported from countries of the European Economic Community would have been exempted from customs duty under the schedule to the Customs Tariff and Exemption Ordinance, 1937.


Special import approval for cigarettes and playing cards

The Israeli authorities have added the following two items to the second schedule to the Free Imports Order 1978: 24.02.1000 (cigarettes), and 97.04.1000 (playing cards).

The second schedule lists those goods which may be imported provided certain conditions are complied with. The condition for both these items is special approval, which means that the importer must have a special approval issued to him by the competent authority to import goods in accordance with the conditions set out therein, if any.

Source: British Business, 6 June 1980.

JAPAN

Application of prior permission system

The Government of Japan has applied with effect from 26 May 1980, the prior permission system with respect to imports of fabrics of silk and other fibre mixture (excluding figure textured fabrics and scoured fabrics); woven pile fabrics; twine cordage ropes and cables; and bonded fibre fabrics.

The measure has been introduced because the Government of Japan, which has a monopolized import system on raw silk, and a prior permission system on silk yarn (L/4509, 8 June 1977), has found cases where the above-mentioned products have been imported with the purpose of being ravelled back to a form of raw silk or silk yarn.

Source: L/4989, 8 July 1980.

GSP modifications

The People's Republic of China has been placed on the list of beneficiaries of the Japanese GSP scheme with effect from 1 April 1980. The preferential duty rate applicable to black tea, put up for sale by retail,
JAPAN (cont'd)

(CCCN 09.02-1(1)) has been reduced from 17.5 per cent to 14 per cent, for fresh bananas imported from 1 April to 30 September (08.01-1(1)) from 40 per cent to 35 per cent, and for bulk wine (ex 22.05-2) from ¥ 80/litre to ¥ 60/litre. Certain changes have been made to the administration of the ceilings and maximum country amounts for preferential imports of industrial products under the 190 product groups employed for this purpose. The following product groups have been transferred from the monthly control to the daily control list: product group No. 5, - silicon (CCCN 28.04-2); No. 6-2, - zinc chloride, barium chloride and mercury chloride (CCCN 28.30-1(2)), barium sulphate (CCCN 28.38-2) and potassium carbonate and barium carbonate (CCCN 28.42-4); No. 87, - carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (CCCN 58.01); No. 141, - ferro-alloys other than ferro-manganese and ferro-nickel (ex 73.02); and No. 159-2, - unwrought, powders and flakes of antimony (CCCN 81.04-2(3)). The following product groups have been transferred from the daily control to the quota allotment list: No. 70, - yarn of polyester fibre (CCCN 51.01-1(2)); and No. 83, - discontinuous man-made fibres and yarn thereof (CCCN 56.01-56.06). Flexible application of the maximum country amount (50 per cent of the ceiling) has been extended to these two product groups. However, it has been withdrawn from the following product groups: No. 49, - Kiri (wood, genus Paulownia), in the rough (CCCN 44.03-2); No. 89, - carpets, rugs, mats etc., not knotted, other than those of coir (CCCN 58.02-2); No. 122, - hat shapes, plaited or made from plaited material (CCCN 65.02); and No. 157, - unwrought zinc (CCCN 79.01). Flexible application of ceilings has also been removed from product group No. 157 as well as from product group No. 100, - knitted gloves and mittens (CCCN 60.02). However, flexible application of ceilings has been extended to product groups Nos. 87 and 141 which were moved from the monthly to the daily control list (see above) and also to product group No. 170, - integrated circuits (CCCN 85.21-2).

With effect from 1 April 1980, least-developed countries have been accorded duty-free treatment for all products covered by the Japanese GSP scheme, with exception of those products falling under CCCN 15.15-2, 57.10 and 57.06, and exemption of ceiling limitations for all products covered by the scheme other than those falling under CCCN 57.06, 57.10, 59.04-(1 to 4), and 62.03.

Source: COM.TD/W/313.

JORDAN

Customs duties changed

Customs duties on imported canned vegetables and fruits, jams and packet soups are to be reduced from 38 to 15 per cent. Duties on imported beer, lubricating oil for cars, some cosmetics, water heating systems and electric heaters are to be raised by about 10 per cent.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 June 1980.
JORDAN (cont'd)

By a decision published in the Official Gazette No. 2936 of 29 May 1980, the Jordanian authorities changed the rate of customs duty applicable to products falling under all or part of the following tariff headings: 20.02; 20.05; 21.05; 22.03; 27.10; 33.06; 85.12.


Domestic subsidies on imported meat reinstated

As a move to curb consumer food costs, Jordan has reinstated domestic subsidies on the sale of imported meat.


Imports of wheat, barley and lentils prohibited

In view of this year's good harvest, the Government has prohibited the import of wheat, barley and lentils and will pay farmers almost double the price it normally pays for imports.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 June 1980.

Imports of cows and calves

Ruling 6/80, contained in Official Gazette 2925 of 16 April 1980, gives the following details concerning the import of cows and calves:

1. The import of milk cows, beef cows, dual purpose cows and calves shall be allowed.

2. The import of cows and calves, whether for breeding or milk purposes, shall not be allowed unless the following conditions are fulfilled:

   (a) They are registered with the appropriate association in the country of origin.

   (b) They are accompanied by their pedegree and an account of milk yields.

   (c) The milk yield should not be less than 4,000 kgs. during the first lactation period and 4,800 kgs. during the following periods.
JORDAN (cont'd)

These requirements, which came into effect on 16 April, are additional to the requirement of obtaining prior approval from the Ministry of Agriculture.


Imports of frozen meat and fish freed

With effect from 30 July 1980, the Jordanian authorities have rescinded a 1978 order which restricted the imports of frozen meat and fish to the Ministry of Supplies. Both the private sector and the Ministry of Supplies may now import frozen meat and fish. However, imports of frozen poultry remain restricted to the Ministry of Supplies.

Middle East Economic Digest, 8 August 1980.

KENYA

Customs tariff and tax changes

The Kenyan authorities, on 20 June 1980, announced the imposition of an across-the-board 10 per cent increase in customs duties on all imports, in addition to the selective high tariffs on luxury items, in order to pay for a more attractive system of export promotion. Some of the proposals in the budget are summarized below:

Customs tariff: with effect from 20 June 1980:

1. (a) duty on imported soaps, washing preparations and shampoo will be raised from 30-50 per cent to 50-75 per cent.

(b) duty on artificial resins, plastic and cellulose materials will be raised from 10-20 per cent to 20-30 per cent.

(c) duty on wood and wooden articles will be raised from 30 to 50 per cent.

(d) duty on paper (excluding newsprint) and paperboard will be raised from 20 to 50 per cent.

(e) duty on artificial yarns and other man-made fibres will be raised from 30-40 per cent to 50 per cent.
KENYA (cont'd)

(f) duty on sanitary towels will be raised from 10-30 per cent to
50-100 per cent.

(g) duty on ceramic products will be raised from 30 to 50 per cent.

(h) duty on glass and glassware will be raised from 40 to 50 per
cent.

(i) duty on jewels and jewellery will be raised from 30 to
50 per cent.

(j) duty on iron and steel articles will be raised from 10-35 per
cent to 30-100 per cent.

(k) duty on petrol-propelled motor vehicles exceeding 1,750 c.c.
engine capacity will be raised by an additional 25-50 per cent.

(l) duty on imported furniture, brooms and brushes will be raised
from 33\(\frac{1}{3}\) to 50 per cent to 50-100 per cent.

2. In addition to the above increases, all dutiable goods will have
their duties raised by an additional 10 per cent over and above
existing (or proposed) duties.

Sales tax: with effect from 20 June 1980:

(a) Rate of tax on beer will be raised by 50 cents per litre. No
increase is proposed for "chibuku" (locally brewed beer).

(b) Rate of tax on petrol will be increased as follows -
   (i) Premium by 49.7 cents per litre; (ii) Regular by 36.7 cents
       per litre; (iii) Diesel by 14.7 cents per litre.

(c) Refunds of tax in respect of Section 22(1)(b) of the Sales Tax Act
will be discontinued.

Excise tariff: The excise rates on cigarettes and tobacco will not
change but the price levels at which they become effective will be
raised by 9 per cent (this will result in price increases on most
brands of between 25 cents and 50 cents per packet).

Export incentives

In order to restructure the export promotion scheme, the rate of com-
penetration to local manufacturers who export their products will increase
from 10 to 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the goods declared for
export, provided they meet the requirements of 30 per cent local content.
KENYA (cont'd)

The re-exportation of pharmaceuticals and motor spare-parts had been banned while the export of hides and skins is no longer permitted. This ban is intended to encourage expansion of Kenya's leather processing industry and to boost foreign exchange earnings.


REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Tariff Increases: eighty-four luxury items

As an emergency measure, the Korean Government has increased import tariffs on eighty-four items of inessential imports, effective 1 July to 31 December 1980.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ex CCCN</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Tariff rates (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0106</td>
<td>Snakes</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0206</td>
<td>Ham and bacon</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0406</td>
<td>Natural honey</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0509</td>
<td>Ivory (elephant)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0603</td>
<td>Cut flowers and flower buds</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0801</td>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0804</td>
<td>Raisins</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Sausages</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1602</td>
<td>Canned meat</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Meat extracts and meat juice and fish</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extracts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1605</td>
<td>Crustaceans and molluscs, canned</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1702</td>
<td>Artificial honey</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1704</td>
<td>Sugar confectionery</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Macaroni and spaghetti</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Puffed rice and corn flakes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Bread and ships' biscuits</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bakers' wares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Vegetables, canned</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2105</td>
<td>Soups and broths</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2202</td>
<td>Lemonade, flavoured aerated waters</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2515</td>
<td>Marble</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3306</td>
<td>Perfumery, cosmetics, toothpaste, shampoo</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3401</td>
<td>Medicated soap, toilet soap</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex CCCN</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Tariff rates (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3405</td>
<td>Polishes for footwear, furniture or automobiles</td>
<td>30 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4202</td>
<td>Handbags and travel goods</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4203</td>
<td>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4303</td>
<td>Articles of furskin</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4427</td>
<td>Lighting fittings and ornaments of wood, and articles of wood for personal use or adornment</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4602</td>
<td>Bamboo screens and arrowroot wallpaper</td>
<td>50 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4603</td>
<td>Fans, bamboo and wistaria handicraft articles</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4811</td>
<td>Wallpaper</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4821</td>
<td>Handkerchiefs, towels and napkins of paper</td>
<td>40 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4910</td>
<td>Calendars</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5801</td>
<td>Carpets, carpeting and rugs</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5810</td>
<td>Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6106</td>
<td>Shawls, scarves, mufflers</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6107</td>
<td>Neckties</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6202</td>
<td>Linen curtains</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6402</td>
<td>Leather footwear</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6908</td>
<td>Tiles</td>
<td>30 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6910</td>
<td>Sanitary fixtures, ceramic</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6911</td>
<td>Tableware and other articles of china</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6912</td>
<td>Chinaware</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6913</td>
<td>Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7009</td>
<td>Glass mirrors</td>
<td>40 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7012</td>
<td>Glass inners for vacuum flasks or for vacuum vessels</td>
<td>40 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7013</td>
<td>Glassware</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7014</td>
<td>Illuminating glassware</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7016</td>
<td>Glass bricks, tiles, slabs</td>
<td>30 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7101</td>
<td>Pearls</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7116</td>
<td>Imitation jewellery</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7336</td>
<td>Cooking stoves, heating plates and warming equipment, of iron and steel</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7338</td>
<td>Kitchen articles and sanitary ware for indoor use, of iron or steel</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8301</td>
<td>Locks and padlocks of base metal</td>
<td>40 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8302</td>
<td>Base metal fittings and mountings and hat-racks and hat-peggs</td>
<td>40 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8306</td>
<td>Statuettes and other ornaments of a kind used indoors, of base metal, mirrors</td>
<td>60 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex CCCN</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8307</td>
<td>Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8412</td>
<td>Air-conditioning machines for household type</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8415</td>
<td>Domestic refrigerators</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8418</td>
<td>Domestic water purifiers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8440</td>
<td>Electric washing machines</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8459</td>
<td>De-humidifiers, humidifiers, air-cleaning machines and car coolers</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8506</td>
<td>Vacuum cleaners, mixers, juice extractors</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8512</td>
<td>Electric ranges, electronic ovens</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8513</td>
<td>Telephones, interphones</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8514</td>
<td>Audio frequency electric amplifiers, loudspeaker system</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8515</td>
<td>Television broadcast receivers and radio broadcast receivers</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8710</td>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8901</td>
<td>Yachts</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9002</td>
<td>Photographic lenses</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9007</td>
<td>Photographic cameras, general</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9008</td>
<td>Cinematographic cameras and projectors</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9101</td>
<td>Pocket watches, wrist-watches and other portable watches</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9201</td>
<td>Pianos</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9207</td>
<td>Electric pianos and organs</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9211</td>
<td>Gramophones, record players, recorders, videotape recorders</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9304</td>
<td>Shot guns</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9403</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9505</td>
<td>Ivory and tortoiseshell works</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9508</td>
<td>Blackstone and amber works</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9704</td>
<td>Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9706</td>
<td>Golf and skiing equipment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9707</td>
<td>Fishing tackle and hunting equipment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Tariff reduction-exemption list revised

The Korean Ministry of Finance has revised the list of commodities eligible for tariff exemption or reduction, deleting seventeen items and adding five. The revision is applicable to imports reported to an appropriate office on or after 20 May 1980.
The five new items are oil extractors, stampers, machine tools, electronic microscopes and spectographic materials.

The seventeen items deleted from the list are: gaskets, lighting fixtures, exhaust fans, freezers, vessels, chip cutters, cable conveyors, quenching and tempering furnaces, concrete mixers, automatic cuttlefish haulers, wire carrier telephone and telegraph equipment, working tractors, dovetailing machines, washing machines, agitators and metal testers.

Subsequently, the Korean Ministry of Finance added a further four items to the list of commodities eligible for reduction of or exemption from import duties, with retroactive effect to 10 July 1980. Of the four items, three - diesel generators of 440 KW or more; tools used exclusively for aircraft jet engines; and electrical measuring, checking, analyzing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus for aircraft engines (jet engines) - are eligible for tariff exemption or reduction only when imported for defense industry use. The fourth item - automatic cuttlefish hauling machines (CCCN 8459) - is eligible for tariff cuts or exemption when imported by resource development industries.


The tariff quota list for the period 1 July-31 December 1980 contains sixty-six items, three items less than in the first half of 1980. Ten items are excluded from the earlier list and seven items are newly put on the list. The ten deleted items are propylene tetramer, petroleum asphalt, VCM, EDC, low-density polyethylene, TPA, clay for paper making, seeders, rice planters and nickel sheets. The seven newly added items are frozen fish, frozen cuttlefish, normal paraffin, benzene, sponge iron, alloy steel billets and steel blooms.


The Korean Ministry of Commerce and Industry has readjusted the list of commodities importable on a 180-day deferred payment basis, effective 4 June 1980. According to the readjustment of the list, a total of ninety-three items are to be deleted from the current 490 items and forty-one items are to be newly added to the list, thereby bringing the total number of credit import items to 438.

The Korean Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced the terminal export-import notice effective for a year from 1 July 1980. This is the first export-import notice to be implemented on an annual basis instead of the hitherto semi-annual basis. Ministry officials said that the new trade plan would slow down import liberalization compared to the original programme so as to cope with the worsening international balance-of-payments under the continued recession and sluggish exports.

In the import sector, a total of thirty-three items are liberalized as automatic approval import items and a total of twenty items are newly included in the restricted import category, increasing the automatic approval import list to 693 items and readjusting the restricted import list to 317 items. The new restrictions on imports became effective as from the date of the announcement (2 May 1980).

The thirty-three items newly liberalized are: perennial plants (CCCN 0601), hop seedlings (0602), mulberry saplings (0602), seeds, fruits and spores, of kinds used for sowing (1203), lemon beverage base (2107), apple beverage base (2107), additives for bakery improvement (2107), compound emulsifier stabilizing agent (2107), fissile chemical elements (2850), insotopes (2851), thorium, etc. (2852), PVA spun yarn (5605 and 5606), phenol formaldehyde spun yarn (5605 and 5606), plunder parts for automobiles (8410), delivery valve parts for automobiles (8410), fuel injection pump parts for automobiles (8410), vacuum and air pumps (8411), paper bag making machines (8433), paper filing machine parts (8455), pulling machine parts (8455), electric inductors (8501), vacuum cleaners (of more than 1 KW) (8506), electrical floor polishers (8506), thermoelectrical relays (8519), metal valves (of less than 30KV) (8519), controllers of explosion prevention type or for vessels (8519), camera tripods (9007), doll parts and accessories (9702), automatic pin setters for indoor bowling (9704), sporting hand grips and arm exercise appliances (9706), pencils for design drawing 7-9H (9805), film carbon ribbons, etc. (9808), and lighters of more than 20cm for kitchen use (9810).

The twenty newly restricted import items are: caustic soda (liquid type) (2817), sodium chloride (2832), rubber antioxidant (2922), dispersive dyestuffs (3205), prepared rubber antioxidant (3819), ABS (copolymer) resin (3902), electric steel sheets and strips (including silicon steel sheets and strips) (7135), high-speed steel (8202), small-sized diesel engines (of less than 7 h.p.) (8406), air compressors of oil free type (8411), low-temperature sterilizers (8417), paperboard making machines (8413), micrometer parts (9016), caliper parts (9016), integrating heat meters (with a diameter of less than 40mm) (9024), LP gas regulators (9024), liquid supply flow meters (9026), gas meters (9026), automobile brake testers (9028), and thermostat parts (9029).
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (cont'd)

In the export sector, a total of eight items, including ginseng wine, are transferred from the restricted category to the automatic approval export category, while a total of thirteen items, including diatomite, are switched from the automatic approval list to the restricted export category.


Import liberalization: parts for colour television sets

With effect from 28 July 1980, imports of various parts for the production of colour television sets for domestic supply have been permitted. Only parts not producible in Korea are importable and only licensed manufacturers of television sets may import these parts, which include magnet wire, cams and sliders.


Export fund increase

The Korean Government has decided to increase the assistance fund ceiling for exports on a deferred payment basis from 570 billion won to 1,000 billion won. The financial aid to credit exports has also been expanded, from 285 billion won to 358 billion won, in order to meet the rising demand for funds for the exports of heavy industrial items on a deferred payment basis.


KUWAIT

Régime for commercial samples and temporary admission

KUWAIT (cont'd)

The Order concerns in particular conditions for the importation of commercial samples and the temporary admission of goods into Kuwait. The following rules apply:

- Commercial samples of a value of less than 100 dinars (Kuwait) imported into the Emirate, are exempt from paying customs duty. Above that amount duty must be paid and the usual administrative formalities complied with. Goods may then be withdrawn, in the best of cases, in four days.

To import large quantities of commercial samples or samples of considerable unit value the procedure of temporary admission is advised, and, if possible, the assistance of a forwarding agent.

The temporary admission régime is accorded for apparatus, implements, machines and equipment not imported for local consumption, which are covered by a prior licence delivered by the customs. The customs declaration must repeat the description of the goods authorized to be imported and indicate the duration of their stay in the country. A cash deposit or a guarantee (by a bank or by the government) is required corresponding to 4 per cent of the value of the goods for those articles which are exempt from customs duties or to twice the amount of the duty for those articles subject to payment of customs duty.

In all cases the maximum length of temporary admission cannot exceed six months. Exceptions, however, are granted by the customs authorities in certain cases.

Finally, as concerns commercial samples which, by their nature, are exempt from customs duties, it is recommended that they be definitively imported.


Exemption from customs duties

Ships registered under the Kuwaiti flag have been exempted from customs and other duties by an Amiri decree. The decree also exempts the following goods: all fresh and processed foods; books and other printed matter; advertising materials not intended for sale; live animals and poultry for human consumption; all animal and poultry feed; official postage and revenue stamps; paper currency and coins (except gold); soil, seeds and seedlings.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 July 1980.
KUWAIT (cont'd)

Supervision and control of precious gems and metals

Be decree law No. 23/1980 the authorities of Kuwait have established regulations regarding the supervision and control of precious gems and metals. The law will enter into effect six months after the date of its publication in the Official Gazette, No. 1298, of 27 April 1980.


Cigarettes and cigars: health warning in Arabic

Ministerial resolution 25 of 1980, published by the Minister of Commerce and Industry in Official Gazette 1297 of 20 April 1980, amends the health warning which must be shown in Arabic on all imported cigarette and cigar packets as part of new restrictions to be introduced against smoking. An unofficial translation of the warning reads as follows: "Official warning: smoking is a main cause of cancer and of lung, heart and artery diseases".

The amendment took effect on 20 April and a grace period ending on 31 October has been given to allow exporters time to implement this amendment. An extension of the grace period until 31 January 1981 has been reported in Official Gazette 1310 of 13 July.

Source: British Business, 13 June and 1 August 1980.

LIBERIA

Payment for imports and tariff changes

A requirement that foreign currency can only now be obtained with approval of the Bank of Liberia has been introduced by the new Liberian Government. The Liberian authorities have also announced widespread tariff changes.

MALAYSIA

Termination of import licensing: sluice valve parts and rice vermicelli

Under the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order 1980, an import licence is no longer necessary, with effect from 12 June 1980, to import into the Federation of Malaysia housings for sluice valves, of iron and steel, with inlet or outlet of an internal diameter exceeding 5 cm. but not exceeding 40 cm., under tariff heading 84.61.910.

Under the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 1980, an import licence is no longer required to import rice vermicelli under tariff heading 19.03 into the Federation of Malaysia, with effect from 3 July 1980.


Introduction of import licensing and removal of duties: certain timber

Under the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1980, imports into the Federation of Malaysia of wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm. (CCCN 44.05) require an import licence with effect from 8 May 1980. The Customs Duties (Exemption) (No. 2) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 1980 exempts, from the same date, timber falling under tariff heading 44.05 from the payment of import duty on condition that the timber is imported into Peninsular Malaysia and that the imports are covered by a valid import licence, issued by the Malaysian Timber Industry Board.


MAURITANIA

Imports of motor vehicles restricted

The Government of Mauritania has decided to limit imports of motor vehicles (tariff No. Ex 87.02) by the following two measures:

1. Only vehicles falling within the following categories may be imported: Renault 4L; Land Rover; Peugeot 404 and 504 vans; all-purpose Toyota vehicles; Fiat 127 and 128; Datsun vans and all-purpose Datsun vehicles; Honda Civic.

2. Imports of second-hand vehicles are prohibited.

MAURITIUS

Import duties and taxes changed, import surcharge imposed

In his budget speech on 3 June 1980 the Minister of Finance announced the following measures:

1. Stamp duty on imports will be raised from 2 per cent to 5 per cent.
2. Import duties will be reintroduced in respect of about a dozen food items.
3. A 10 per cent surcharge will be imposed across the board on all dues and duties, fees, rates and other charges except stamp duty on imports.
4. Duty on imported wines and similar products will be reduced from 150 per cent to 100 per cent (not in bottle) and from 200 per cent to 150 per cent (in bottle). Excise duty on imported wines bottled in Mauritius will be reduced from 130 per cent to 90 per cent of the c.i.f. value. A minimum specific import duty per litre will be imposed.
5. Import and stamp duty will be abolished for cement.

The budget of Mauritius covers the period running from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 and 11 August 1980.

MOROCCO

Tariff changes for certain bolts, nuts, etc. (See Survey 8, page 56, January-April 1980)

Under Order No. 1-80 of 31 December 1979 customs duty rates had been changed for certain bolts, nuts, etc., falling within tariff heading ex 73.32.

According to a corrigendum published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 2 April 1980, the following items remain liable to a customs duty of 110 per cent (instead of 160 per cent):

- other non-threaded articles (than those intended for fixing orthopaedic equipment or for medical and/or surgical use): rivets and similar articles for the assembly of parts by flattening the ends.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 May 1980.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Tariff increase

According to Decree No. 558.80 of 15 May 1980, published in the Official Gazette dated 21 May 1980, an increased rate of customs duty of 30 per cent has been imposed on iron or steel cable tracks (Ex 73.11) with effect from 11 June 1980. (Previous rate: exempt.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 July 1980.

Tariff reduction on certain types of paper

Under Order No. 475.80 of 22 May 1980, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco on 28 May 1980, the customs duty rate applicable as from 18 June 1980 to the types of paper indicated below has been reduced from 32.5 per cent to 10 per cent:

Ex 48.05: Corrugated paper and paperboard other than Kraft:

- paper intended for the manufacture of filters for vehicle and industrial motors, impregnated with non-visible phenolic resins, of a thickness of less than 710 microns and a weight of less than 325 grammes per square metre, in rolls of a weight of more than 30 kgs., imported by the manufacturers concerned and delivered directly to the factory.


Imports of equipment for the hotel trade

A communiqué published in the Moroccan Press on 20 June 1980 announced possibilities for importing into Morocco various pieces of equipment intended for the hotel sector:

- Tableware of porcelain
- Steamers
- Pressure cookers (of a capacity of not less than 15 litres)
- Machinery and appliances for washing dishes
- Utensils for the preparation of certain dishes (in particular Chinese)
- Spin-driers
- Machinery and appliances for drying laundry
MOROCCO (cont'd)

- Laundry-washing machines
- Floor-waxing machines
- Recording apparatus for the equipment of meeting rooms and conference rooms.

Although as a general rule these products are prohibited in the context of the 1980 import programme (list C), they may be imported under import permits when ordered by the hotel trade.

Applications for import permits must be filed with the Minister of State for Tourism who will forward them, with his recommendation, to the Ministry of Trade.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 July 1980.
Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 July 1980.

Prior import deposit exemption for certain products

According to Decree No. 383.80 of 31 March 1980, published in the Official Gazette of 14 May 1980, the following products have been exempted, as of 8 January 1980, from paying prior import deposits:

- a certain number of products destined for the production of pharmaceutical products imported at the order of recognized industrialists and falling within chapter 29 (organic chemicals) and tariff heading Ex 95.08 (worked, unhardened gelatin and articles of unhardened gelatin);

- medical equipment imported directly by the Pasteur Institute.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 June 1980.

Exemption from import deposit for books etc.

Under Order No. 308.80 of 11 March 1980, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco dated 9 April 1980, the following products have been exempted from prior deposit when imported into Morocco:

- printed books, booklets, brochures, pamphlets and leaflets (tariff heading No. 49.01)

- products imported directly by the Alaouite Organization for the Protection of the Blind for use in its humanitarian activities.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 June 1980.
Middle East Economic Digest, 18 July 1980.
NEW ZEALAND

Import liberalization: certain textiles

Following an investigation into New Zealand's textile industry, the Industries Development Commission submitted an extensive number of recommendations to the New Zealand Government on the future structure of the industry. As a result of the Government's decision to accept most of these recommendations, a wide range of textile goods have become exempt from import licensing. These include flax, yarn and thread containing man-made fibres in Tariff Chapter 51 with some exceptions; quilted fabrics; terry towelling and bathmats of terry towelling. Also bed, table, toilet and kitchen linen, plain; babies' napkins; bedspreads, plain; woven pile and chenille fabrics (other than of sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair); woven textile fabrics, containing in any proportion man-made discontinuous fibres; woven continuous filament polyester net; woven polyester fabrics; babies' and infants' wear.

Source: COM.TD/W/321.

GSP modifications

New Zealand has revised its GSP scheme. The new scheme, which includes the GSP contributions of New Zealand in the Tokyo Round, came into effect on 1 January 1980. Figures provided by the New Zealand authorities in respect of imports from GSP beneficiaries (1978-79) indicate that 73.9 per cent are tariff free from all sources, 23.9 per cent are covered by the GSP and 2.2 per cent excluded from the GSP.

Source: L/4366/Add.8.
NIGER

Imports of secondhand vehicles prohibited

According to a notice published in the local press of 31 March 1980, the Ministry of Finance has prohibited imports into Niger of secondhand vehicles destined for resale.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 April 1980.

NIGERIA

Import licensing

The Ministry of Commerce has announced that, for the seventy-four trade commodities which at present require specific import licences, applications for import licences will be accepted up to 31 July 1980. Commodities under specific import licence are listed in part 2 of schedule 3 to the Import Prohibition Order 1979 (as amended by the Import Prohibition (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1979).

No legislation has yet been promulgated to give legal force to the changes announced on 31 March regarding the 1980 Nigerian budget (see Survey No. 8, page 63) or to the minor changes included in the recent announcement by the Ministry of Commerce.


Preshipment inspection (See Survey No. 8, page 64)

To complement details of the changes to the comprehensive import supervision scheme announced in the Nigerian Budget on 31 March, the Ministry of Finance has issued a statement on 1 May to the effect that industrial raw materials, spare parts and books will be exempted from preshipment inspection. The exemption for spare parts and books is general.

The exemption for industrial raw materials will be conditional on the Central Bank being provided with evidence from the Ministry of Industries. To avoid delay in the early stages of this exemption, however, it has been decided that the Central Bank's requirements will be satisfied if:

1. The applicant's name is on the approved list of the Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria or the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture; or

2. The applicant can show evidence that he has imported the same items within the last two years; copies of approved forms "M" or Approved Users Licences for the imported items will be sufficient evidence; or
NIGERIA (cont'd)

3. The applicant can produce specific clearance from the Federal Ministry of Industries.

The Federal Ministry of Industries will be expected to maintain a comprehensive list of those industrial raw materials whose import can be sanctioned.

Clearance will be given for a period of three years.


NORWAY

GSP: inclusion of Zimbabwe

With effect from 1 September 1980, Norway has included Zimbabwe in the list of beneficiaries under the Norwegian GSP scheme.

Source: L/4242/Add.15.

OMAN

Import duty increase on ice cream and certain paints

From 1 March the following import duty changes will be effective for a period of one year:

1. A 10 per cent duty has been imposed on the import of ice cream.

2. A 20 per cent duty has been imposed on the import of emulsion and enamel paints.

Source: British Business, 30 May 1980.
Middle East Economic Digest, 6 June 1980.

Labelling of carbonated drinks and mineral waters

In Muscat the following warning, issued by the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has been reported by the local press:

Carbonated beverages imported in tins or any other container must indicate clearly the date of manufacture and the expiry date. Imported mineral water must show clearly on the bottle the date of manufacture.

OMAN (cont'd)

Measures regarding tobacco

New anti-smoking measures are to come into effect on 1 January 1981. These include a requirement for all tobacco products to carry a health warning, a ban on importing cigarettes containing more than 20 milligrammes of tar or one milligramme of nicotine, and a 30 per cent import duty on all tobacco products.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 July 1980.

PERU

Duty-free imports for capital goods for the fishing industry

The Peruvian Government has authorized the duty-free import of capital goods and equipment destined for the fishing industry for the next 180 days.

The liberalization measure covers all types of equipment ranging from engines and marine equipment for fishing boats, parts for nets, fish handling and processing machinery, ice making, freezing and canning machinery, etc.


Abolition of ad valorem import duties

Decree law 22965 of 26 March abolished the 10 per cent ad valorem c.i.f. duty which was imposed by article 3 of decree law 22619 on materials destined for the local pharmaceutical industry. Such materials are now exempt from import duty.


PHILIPPINES

Copra export assessment rate raised

The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) has raised the "copra export assessment" from 60 to 80 pesos per 100 kilos. The new assessment is to be borne by the exporters of coconut products rather than by coconut farmers. The funds collected will be used to support the development of the coconut industry.

PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

Consular and commercial invoices

The Philippine Government has issued Presidential Decree 1679 whereby the consular invoice shall no longer be required for all importations into the Philippines. In lieu of the consular invoice, the commercial invoice shall be presented, at the time of or before or immediately after the shipment of the articles, to a consular officer of the Philippines for authentication. The seal of the Philippines consulate shall be stamped on the commercial invoice and signed by the consular officer or his duly designated representative. Only commercial invoices which have a dutiable value of 3,000 pesos or above shall be subject to authentication, and to payment of a fee of US$30. The Decree came into effect on 6 March 1980.

Source: British Business, 6 June 1980.

Import liberalization

In the context of its new industrial development programme, the Philippine Government decided to reduce, as of 1 August 1980, import duties on 531 tariff lines. It has further decided to exempt, as of 1 January 1981, the importation of certain "Non-Essential Consumer" and "Unclassified Consumer" items from the requirement of prior Central Bank approval.

Source: BOP/208.

PORTUGAL

Import quota for seed potatoes

Portugal has established a 1980 import quota for seed potatoes of 45,000 tons, divided equally between traditional importers and co-operatives. Imports of table potatoes also have been authorized in 1980 to meet anticipated shortfalls.


Import quotas

Under Order No. 148 E/80 published in the Official Gazette of 31 March 1980 a quota system has been introduced, to be effective until 31 March 1981, in respect of the non-essential consumer goods listed below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN product description</th>
<th>Amount of quota ('000 escudos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates, bananas, pineapples, mangoes, etc.</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoves, ranges, cookers and similar equipment, not electrically operated</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, weighing up to 200 kgs. each</td>
<td>485,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instantaneous or storage water heaters, of a kind used for domestic purposes</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dish washing and drying machines</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery for washing clothes</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing machines for domestic use</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry cells of the carbon zinc type</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry cells of the alkaline manganese, mercury and silver oxide type</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum cleaners</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other electro-mechanical appliances with self-contained electric motor</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCN product description</td>
<td>Amount of quota ('000 escudos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.12 Water heaters, space heaters and smoothing irons</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.12 Electric apparatus not specified, other than cooking appliances and hair drying appliances</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.15 Television reception apparatus</td>
<td>145,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 87.09/10 Motor-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc; cycles, not motorized</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 87.09 Motor-cycles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cc.</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.11 Gramophones, dictating machines, and other sound recorders or reproducers</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.12 Sound recording media prepared for recording, wires, strips and tapes</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.04/05 Other firearms</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.01/03 Furniture and parts thereof</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.01/02 Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children; dolls</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.03 Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes</td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MOCI, 4 and 11 August 1980.
QATAR

Light industry encouraged

A draft law with substantial incentives for light industry has been submitted to the cabinet for approval. It will then require ratification by the Amir of Qatar. The law is expected to take effect about two weeks after ratification.

The proposed legislation provides for tax rebates, customs duties remissions on the import of raw materials, machinery and spare parts, help with finding sites and workers, and providing water, electricity and roads. Assistance is available to manufacturers with not less than eight employees and a capital of QR 250,000 - 20 million ($67,980 - 5.4 million).

According to the draft law, government departments should buy local industrial products if the quality is good and they cost 10 per cent or less than imported goods. The Finance and Petroleum Ministry is empowered to raise the customs duty on imports which may compete with local goods.

All light industries - new and existing - are required by the draft law to obtain a licence from the Industry and Agriculture Ministry (which proposed the legislation) and to register with the Economy and Commerce Ministry. Licences will be renewed every five years.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 June 1980.

SAUDI ARABIA

Imports of non-alcoholic beer freed

Under decree No. 466/8 of 23 July 1979 imports of non-alcoholic beer had been prohibited (see Survey 6, p. 52, May-August 1979). The Saudi Arabian authorities have now decided that non-alcoholic beer may be freely imported.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 May 1980.

Foodstuffs marking and labelling amended

The labelling requirements for foodstuffs have been amended and re-issued by the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization. The principal change is that all foods must now be labelled in Arabic for certain items such as the list of ingredients.

SENEGAL

Customs duties increased

Under law No. 80-07 of 25 February 1980, published in the Official Gazette of Senegal of 15 March 1980, the minimum rate of customs duty applicable to goods (especially French goods) imported into Senegal has been raised from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. This measure entered into effect on 9 April 1980.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 May 1980.

Import controls on sawn wood (see Survey No. 4, page 51)

According to Decree No. 78.659 of 8 July 1978, imports into Senegal of sawn wood falling under tariff headings 44.04, 44.05 and 44.14 were subject to previous authorizations issued by the Minister for Trade.

According to information published in the Chamber of Commerce of Senegal Bulletin dated 23 May 1980, the Government has repealed the provisions of the said Decree.

Goods of this kind may therefore be freely imported into Senegal.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 July 1980.

SEYCHELLES

Certain imports prohibited

The Customs (Prohibited Imports) No. 2 Order 1980 of 30 May, published by the Government of the Seychelles, prohibits the import of the following items, except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Principal Secretary, Finance: Cooking oil and salad oil; margarine; corned beef; cream, whether canned, frozen or otherwise.


SIERRA LEONE

Increases in tariff rates, invoice entry and import licence fees

In his 1980-81 budget speech of 13 June 1980, the Minister for Finance announced that the import licence fee and the invoice entry fee would again be raised from 9½ per cent to 12 per cent. Tariff rate
SIERRA LEONE (cont'd)

increases were also announced for some automobiles (tariff heading 87.02); tobaccos (24.01 and 24.02); for spirits (22.09); and for beer and stout (22.03).


Foreign exchange allocations

Foreign exchange allocations are not granted to Sierra Leone on importers unless they can produce a Certificate of Tax Clearance signed by the Commissioner of Income Tax and countersigned by the Minister of Finance or the Parliamentary Special Assistant, Ministry of Finance.


SINGAPORE

Import quotas: certain room air-conditioners

The Singapore Government has imposed import quotas on certain room air-conditioners, for a period of three years, based on the import level in 1979. This step has been taken to help Singapore manufacturers upgrade and expand their production before the opening of the local market to foreign competition following the recent removal of the 40 per cent tariff on imports of air-conditioners. During the period of the quota, Singapore manufacturers are expected to:

- reduce the prices of Singapore-made air-conditioners;
- ensure that the prices of Singapore-made air-conditioners are not higher than those manufactured in Hong Kong;
- be prepared to accept government price control;
- be prepared to commit substantial investment in their Singapore plants.

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 3 April 1980: CCCN 73.20: The rates of duty on certain flanges of rolled or wrought iron or steel and flange blanks of iron or steel are increased to 20 per cent. As rough flange forgings are classifiable under tariff heading 73.20, the provision for such forgings under tariff heading 73.40 is deleted.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 25 April 1980: CCCN 29.30: specific provisions, at the existing rate of duty, are made for isocyanates and di-isocyanates.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 9 May 1980: CCCN 29.02; 38.19: the rates of duty on dichlorodifluromethane, trichloromonomfluoromethane, tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene as well as on mixtures containing dichlorodifluromethane of trichloromonomfluoromethane, are amended.

CCCN 51.01: the rate of duty on multifilament yarn of cellulosic fibres (continuous) stretch or bulked, exceeding 700 dtex but not exceeding 780 dtex, is reduced from 20 per cent or 100 c per kg. to free.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 6 June 1980: CCCN 51.00, 53.00, 55.00, 56.00, 58.00 and 60.00: the rates of duty on certain woven, knitted and crocheted fabrics and on yarn of acrylic fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale, are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 June 1980: CCCN 25.23: 1. The rate on ciment fondu, in powder form, is increased from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the requirements of item 460.22 may be entered under rebate of duty under that item. CCCN 64.02, 64.05: the rate of duty on footwear with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material and uppers of textile fabric whether or not trimmed or reinforced with other material (excluding spiked athletic shoes), designed to be fastened with laces and on uppers suitable for use with shoes commonly worn by tennis players and gymnasts, are amended. CCCN 29.02, 37.08, 84.06, 84.51, 84.55, 90.09, 90.10: the duties on these items have been reduced in order to give effect to the Republic's international commitments. CCCN 29.25, 32.09, 84.06: 1. The specific provision for phenacetin is deleted with the result that the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 15 per cent or 11,000c per 100 kgs. less 50 per cent to 10 per cent. 2. Specific provisions are made for: (a) solutions of silicones of which the volatile organic solvent exceeds 50 per cent of the mass of the solution; and (b) auxiliary motors, with a cubic displacement not exceeding 25 cm$^3$, identifiable for use solely or principally with pedal cycles, and the rates of duty thereon are reduced to free.
The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 June: CCCN 20.04.20: the rate of duty on drained or glace cherries is increased from free to 20 per cent or 215c per kg less 80 per cent. CCCN 21.07: Soya protein concentrates whether or not texturized, and other texturized vegetable proteins are now dutiable at 20 per cent. CCCN 49.08: Specific provision is made for transfers (decalcomanias), in rolls, of a width of 150 cm or more and width of the printed area of 130 cm or more, and the rate of duty thereon is amended from 20 per cent or 500c per kg less 80 per cent to 5 per cent or 48c per m² less 95 per cent. CCCN 98.06: 1. The rate of duty on tennis racquets and frames, of a value for duty purposes of 100c or more each, and on parts (excluding grips) of all tennis racquets and frames, is amended from 15 per cent to 15 per cent or 250c each. 2. It is made clear that the rate of duty of 15 per cent or 250c each on certain squash racquets and frames is also applicable to parts (excluding grips) of all squash racquets and frames. 3. The rate of duty on grips for squash racquets and frames is amended to 15 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 July: CCCN 69.11 and 69.12: these two tariff headings are restated and the rates of duty on tableware falling within these tariff headings are amended. Chapter 87: It is clearly stated that the definition of light goods vehicles also applies to the chassis and cabs of such vehicles leaving the premises of a manufacturer without a body being mounted thereon and in such circumstances note 3 to tariff item 117.00 will be applicable to such vehicles. This amendment has retrospective effect to 1 January 1980. CCCN 87.02: the effect of this notice is that specialized passenger vehicles are no longer subject to the payment of excise duty. This notice has retrospective effect to 1 January 1980.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 18 July: CCCN 82.03: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on files and rasps of a length exceeding 135 mm is increased from 3 per cent to 15 per cent. CCCN 85.21: tariff heading 85.21 is restated and specific provision, at a rate of duty of 5 per cent for all parts falling within this heading.


Import surcharge abolished

To help contain inflation, the South African authorities have abolished the 7.5 per cent import surcharge which had been applicable to a great number of products imported into South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

Import controls relaxed

The South African authorities have relaxed import controls with effect on 11 July. The most important change is the abolition of quotas for consumer goods imports which previously were determined three times a year by the Minister of Economic Affairs. Although formerly subject to quotas most of these goods now fall in the category under which importers are entitled to permits for their "full reasonable requirements".

To tighten control on the use of permits, the authorities will no longer issue "general merchandise" permits under which importers may bring in any type of consumer goods. In future a permit will be issued for only one of thirty specific product categories and will not be interchangeable.

Forty-six items have been added to the list of products exempt from all forms of import control, for example chemicals such as ethylene glycol and chlordane, epoxide resins, cups and saucers, certain recording equipment and molybdenum products.

A number of items have been removed from the most restrictive category which requires specific permits for each shipment. Included amongst these are confectionery, coffee, polyester fibres, ladies' handbags and coniferous wood. Permits for these imports are now granted for full reasonable requirements.

Amongst the goods still subject to specific import permits are certain: dolphins; fish; vegetable oils, tomato paste; wines, champagne, spirits and liqueurs; gold; fertilizers; plastic sacks and bags for packaging; clothes; rubber; wickerwork; stamps; jute fibres; raw or processed sisal; coin; sheets and plates of steel; steel bolts and screws; zinc; steam boilers; drilling machines; ball bearings; second-hand motor vehicles for the transport of persons; juke boxes, gaming tables and coin machines; arms and ammunition.


SPAIN

Import duty reductions: general

A Spanish Royal Decree, published in State Gazette of 28 July 1980, extended to 11 September 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, 7 and 8).

SPAIN (cont'd)

Import duty suspension: coated paper

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1550/1980, published in State Gazette of 28 July, extended the suspension on coated paper and paperboard weighing 65 grs. or less per square meter (CCCN No. 48.07 Gla) for a further period of three months from 25 July to 24 October 1980. (See Survey Nos. 7 and 8).


Import duty modification: invalid carriages

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1548/1980 (published in State Gazette of 28 July) modified the import duties and tariff heading of CCCN 87.11 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN/description</th>
<th>Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid carriages whether or not motorized or otherwise mechanically propelled.</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Not mechanically propelled</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Other</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These changes are amendments to the basic rates of duty and do not take account of the current temporary import duty reductions in force nor of the EC preference reductions which must be deducted from the rates of duty listed above.


Import duty suspension: ethyl alcohol

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1551/1980 suspended for three months as of 28 July 1980 the import duties applicable to ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured of an alcoholic strength of more than 96 degrees and denatured ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits of an alcoholic strength of less than 96 degrees (CCCN No. 22.08). (See Survey Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8.)

SPAIN (cont'd)

Import duty suspension: liquid ammonia

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1426/1980, published in State Gazette of 15 July 1980, suspends for a three-month period from 1 July to 30 September 1980, the import duties on liquid ammonia (CCN No. 28.16 A). (See Survey Nos. 7 and 8.)


Duty-free quota: coal

Spanish Royal Decree No. 1552/1980, published in State Gazette of 28 July 1980, announced an increase of 800,000 tonnes in the duty-free quota established by Royal Decree No. 297/1980 for the importation of coal suitable for the generation of electricity and for the cement industry (CCN No. 27.01A). The total duty-free quota is now 2 million tonnes.

Import restrictions: polyester yarns

Pursuant to a resolution of the General Directorate of Foreign Trade, published in State Gazette of 6 May 1980, the quality and classification standards established by the resolution of 10 January 1968, are applying to polyester yarns (51.01). This means that under this measure it will only qualify for the free import régime if it is furnished directly by the manufacturers.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 June 1980.

Import quotas: alcoholic beverages

By decision published in the Official Gazette of 16 June 1980, EEC basic quota No. 6 concerning imports of alcoholic beverages (CCCN Nos. 22.06, 22.09B, C, D, F, G) has been opened in its entirety, covering a sum fixed at 108 million pesetas.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 July 1980.

SRI LANKA

Import ban: vehicles more than five years old

With effect from 23 July 1980, imports of all vehicles falling within CCCN Nos. 87.01, 87.02, 87.03, 87.04, 87.07, 87.09 and 87.14 and which are more than five years old have been banned.

Source: British Business, 22 August and 19 September 1980.
ST. VINCENT

Consumption tax imposed on motor cars

The St. Vincent authorities added motor cars (including station wagons) exceeding 1600 cc (ex 87.02) to the schedule of items bearing consumption tax. For this item the rate is 25 per cent ad valorem.

Source: British Business, 30 May 1980.

Abolition of import prohibition and imposition of import licensing

The St. Vincent authorities have announced that the following items, whose importation was previously prohibited unless they originated from the Caribbean Community, may now be imported subject to the issue of an import licence. 04.06, natural honey; 08.04.10, grapes fresh; 08.06, apples, pears and quinces, fresh; 16.02, meat balls with or without spaghetti; ex 17.02, artificial honey; 20.01, vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard; 20.02, vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid; 20.06, fruit otherwise prepared or preserved whether or not containing added sugar or spirit; 20.07.90, blackcurrant, apple and pear juices; 21.07, cooked spaghetti, peanut butter, cheezets, corn curls.

Source: British Business, 6 June 1980.

Import prohibition for peanuts

The St. Vincent authorities have prohibited the importation of processed peanuts (item 20.06.10) unless they originate from the Caribbean Community.

Source: British Business, 6 June 1980.

SUDAN

Tariff amended

The Customs (Amendment) Act 1980, which came into effect on 21 May, has amended the import tariffs on a substantial number of goods. Tariffs on pharmaceutical products and canned food were reduced, while those on cars, small service vehicles and clothes were raised. The import of second-hand vehicles is prohibited and commercial vehicles may only be imported by commercial licence holders.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 July 1980.
SWITZERLAND

Use of nitrate for the manufacture of cheese

During a transitional period, Article 86 of the Swiss Ordinance regarding trade in foodstuffs will be applied as follows:

- the addition of nitrate is prohibited in the manufacture of hard cheese, whether of Swiss or foreign origin. The nitrate content of such cheese may not exceed 5 mg./kg.

- the addition of nitrate, up to a maximum content of 40 mg./kg. of cheese, is tolerated until 1 May 1984 in respect of medium-hard and soft cheeses of foreign origin.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 July 1980.

GSP: Inclusion of Zimbabwe

With effect from 1 August 1980, Switzerland has included Zimbabwe in the list of beneficiary countries under the Swiss GSP scheme.

Source: L/4020/Add.5.

TANZANIA

Customs duties and sales tax amended

With effect from 20 June, the Tanzania finance bill for 1980 has amended customs duties in all chapters of the tariff except chapters 9, 72 and 93. Sales tax has also been amended in all chapters previously affected and has been extended to cover goods in chapter 88 and tariff heading 89.01.

These amendments, for the most part, are substantial increases in the rates charged.

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>Menthol (flakes and powder) coming under tariff headings CCCN 29.05A and 29.05B.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.4.80 - 1.4.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing nets made from synthetic fibres, namely polyamides, manufactured from nylon size 110 denier and mono-filament of nylon, coming under tariff heading CCCN 59.05.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28.5.80 - 27.5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete sets of taps or parts thereof which are generally used in the home and/or for use with sanitary wares coming under tariff heading CCCN 84.16.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28.5.80 - 27.5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single horizontal-cylinder diesel engines, with a displacement of 377 cc. up to 520 cc., coming under tariff heading CCCN 84.06.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28.5.80 - 27.5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive plasters, neither impregnated nor coated with pharmaceutical substances; coming under tariff heading CCCN 30.40A.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.7.80 - 2.7.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive plasters impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances; coming under tariff heading CCCN 30.40B.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.7.80 - 2.7.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square or hexagonal, coated or galvanized, netting, manufactured from steel wire of diameter between 0.45 mm and 3.40 mm; coming under tariff heading CCCN 73.27.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.7.80 - 2.7.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials made of aluminium wire of the guage type, coming under CCCN 76.13.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23.7.80 - 22.7.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

THAILAND (cont'd)

Exports of black matpe to Japan: new regulations

The Thai Foreign Trade Department has enforced the following requirements on exporters of black matpe to Japan:

- exporters are required to become members of the Thai Maize and Produce Traders Association and their black matpe exports will be carried out by the Association;

- exporters must be properly registered as exporters of black matpe with the Ministry of Commerce and must also have their own storage facilities for the product;

- exporters must maintain black matpe stock at a minimum of 15,000 tons;

- exporters are required to export black matpe at a price not lower than the minimum price set by the Government.


Prior approval: tapioca exports

Prior approval must now be obtained from the Thai Foreign Trade Department for sales of any amount of tapioca products to overseas markets.


TOGO

Tax régime for imports changed

Under Ordinance No. 79-52 of 27 December 1979 (1980 Finance Act), the following changes have been made in the tax régime applicable to imports into Togo:

1. **Import duty**

   On the following products:

   Ex 24.02: "Nationale", "Gauloise", "Vicking" and "Menthola" cigarettes

   the rate of duty has been reduced from CFAF 400 to 300 per kg. net.
TOGO (cont’d)

2. Standard-rate tax

The following products:

30.03: medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)
87.12: parts and accessories of articles falling within
heading Nos. 87.09, 87.10 or 87.11

have been exempted from the standard-rate tax of 18 per cent to which they
were formerly subject.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 April 1980.

TUNISIA

Customs duty on apples suspended

Decree No. 80.750 of 4 June 1980, published in the Official Gazette of
13 June 1980, has suspended the 40 per cent customs duty on apples (tariff
heading 08.06) imported, within the limit of a quota of 5,000 tons, into
Tunisia during the period 15 April to 31 December 1980.

Middle East Economic Digest, 1 August 1980.

Customs duty suspended on agricultural hot-houses

Under Decree No. 80.431 of 10 April 1980, published in the Official
Gazette of 22 and 25 April 1980, the customs duty and production tax
applicable to imports of agricultural hot-houses (ex 73.21 of the tariff)
have been suspended since 1 December 1979 within the limits of a quota of
180 hectares and a c.i.f. value of D 2,706,217.

The suspension is granted on presentation of invoices endorsed by the
Director of Vegetable Production, Ministry of Agriculture.

Agricultural hot-houses falling within this heading had already been
included in the list of equipment goods exempted from the production tax
under the 1980 Finance Act (see Survey No. 8, page 86).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 June 1980.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Trade in agricultural seeds and seedlings

A decree No. 80.260 of 26 February 1980 has been published in the Official Gazette of Tunisia of 11 and 14 March 1980 which establishes the conditions and modalities for the organization and control of the production, importation and trade in agricultural seeds and seedlings.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 May 1980.

TURKEY

Duty-free imports for edible fats and oils

Council of Ministers regulation No. 8/794, published in the Official Gazette on 10 May 1980, permits duty-free imports of edible fats and oils of the tariff numbers 15.02.00, 15.07.13, 15.07.14, 15.07.17, 15.07.18, 15.07.25 and 15.13.10. The measure was taken in order to guarantee the orderly and continuous supply of the markets with these goods.


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Free zones in Dubai and Sharjah

A free zone has been created at the port of Jebel Ali in Dubai under the Jebel Ali Free Zone Ordinance No. 1 of 1980 issued on 6 May. Under the provisions of the law, goods cleared from Jebel Ali Port or Port Rashid will be exempted from customs duties when stored in the free zone. (There has also been a free zone at Port Khalid, Sharjah since 1978.)


UNITED STATES

Anti-Subsidy Proceedings

Initiation of investigations

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

- textiles and textile products of cotton from Pakistan, on 2 May 1980;
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- certain iron-metal castings from India, on 20 May 1980;
- animal identification tags from New Zealand, on 8 August 1980.


Termination of countervailing duty investigation

The United States International Trade Commission terminated a countervailing duty investigation with respect to the following products:

- certain steel products from Italy, on 26 August 1980.


Final negative determination in countervailing duty investigation

The United States International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States was not materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of the following products:

- fish from Canada, on 6 May 1980;
- tomato products from the European Community, on 29 May 1980;
- butter cookies from Denmark, on 3 June 1980;
- canned hams and shoulders from the European Community, on 19 June 1980;
- certain non-quota cheese from the European Community, on 19 June 1980;
- textiles and textile products of cotton from Pakistan, on 8 July 1980.


Revocation of countervailing duty order

The countervailing duty order on the following products has been revoked:

- leather handbags from Brazil, on 21 May 1980;
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch from the European Community, on 14 August 1980.

Source: Federal Register, 21 May and 14 August 1980.

Proceedings under Anti-Dumping Regulations

Initiation of anti-dumping investigations

The United States International Trade Commission decided to initiate an anti-dumping investigation with respect to the following products:

- certain steel wire nails from Korea, on 19 May 1980;
- anhydrous sodium metasilicate from France, on 23 May 1980;
- menthol from Japan and the People's Republic of China, on 16 June 1980;
- certain electric motors from Japan, on 3 July 1980;
- countertop microwave ovens from Japan, on 25 July 1980.
- asphalt roofing shingles from Canada, on 29 August 1980.


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

- countertop microwave ovens from Japan, on 13 August 1980.

Source: Federal Register, 13 August 1980.

Affirmative determination on preliminary anti-dumping investigations

The United States International Trade Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of the importation of the following products:

- certain carbon steel from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, on 1 May 1980.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Negative determination on preliminary anti-dumping investigations

The United States International Trade Commission determined that there was no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of the importation of the following products:

- canned clams from Canada, on 6 May 1980;
- welded carbon steel boiler tubes from Japan, on 24 June 1980;
- pipes and tubes of iron or steel from Japan, on 7 July 1980;
- menthol from Japan and the People's Republic of China, on 22 July 1980.


Negative determination on final anti-dumping investigations

The United States International Trade Commission determined than an industry in the United States was not materially injured by reason of imports of the following products:

- nails from Korea, on 29 July 1980;
- melanine in crystal form from Italy, on 29 July 1980.


Authorization to revoke an outstanding anti-dumping finding

On 20 May 1980, the United States International Trade Commission determined that changed circumstances existed which indicated that an industry in the United States would not be threatened with material injury if the anti-dumping finding on electric golf cars from Poland were revoked. The Commerce Department was authorized to revoke the outstanding anti-dumping finding on the imports in question.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Proceedings under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974

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

- certain motor vehicles and certain chassis and bodies, on 30 June 1980.


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

The United States International Trade Commission has determined that an industry in the United States was being or was likely to be injured, or was prevented from being established, with respect to the following products:

- certain iron-metal castings from India, on 18 September 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 adjustable window shades, on 6 May 1980;
- chlorofluorohydrocarbon dry-cleaning process and machines, on 13 May 1980;
- certain slide fastener stringers and machines, on 3 June 1980;
- certain shell brim hats, on 12 June 1980;
- certain coin-operated audio-visual games, on 19 June 1980;
- certain spring assemblies, on 22 July 1980.
- certain apparatus for the continuous production of copper rod, on 12 August 1980.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

The Commission ordered the termination of the investigation with respect to the following products:

- certain precision resistor chips, on 9 May 1980;
- certain coat-hanger rings, on 14 May 1980;
- certain large video matrix display systems, on 18 June 1980;
- certain inclined-field acceleration tubes, on 24 June 1980;
- certain airtight, cast iron stoves, on 11 July 1980.

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

- certain anaerobic impregnating compositions, on 15 May 1980.

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

- certain surveying devices, on 7 July 1980.


Proceedings under Section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974

On 17 September 1980, the United States International Trade Commission decided to terminate the investigation under Section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to imports of calcium pantothenate from Japan.


Quotas on TV sets are retained

Quotas on TV sets from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan are to be kept in force for two more years, but they will be increased by 36 per cent. The combined annual quota for Korea and Taiwan, beginning in July, is to be 785,000 sets. Most of the increase has been allocated to Korea. The Korean quota will be 385,000 sets, up from this year's 204,000. Taiwan will be allowed to ship 400,000 sets, up from 373,000. Beginning in July 1981,
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Korea's quota will be increased to 575,000 sets and Taiwan's to 425,000. Japan's import quota was 1.75 million sets this year, but actual Japanese shipments were much less, as most Japanese colour TV sets are now being manufactured in the United States.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 8 July 1980.

Modification of tariff categories on integrated circuits

The Commerce and Treasury Departments and the United States International Trade Commission have agreed to modify the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated to allow for the collection of detailed import statistics on semi-conductor devices. In response to a request from the Semiconductor Industry Association (SAI), the three agencies jointly responsible for developing the statistical categories for foreign trade agreed to require statistical reporting of imports of microprocessors and memory integrated circuits in addition to the data already collected for semi-conductor devices. The new statistical sub-divisions will permit closer monitoring of trade in this rapidly changing and sensitive technological area.

Source: Business America, 14 July 1980.

Lifting of the ban on imports of kangaroos

The United States has lifted for a two-year trial period its five-year ban on commercial imports of kangaroos and kangaroo products. Five years ago the kangaroo was listed as an endangered species by the United States. Australia has sought all along to have the ban lifted. Without the United States market, the kangaroo population in Australia has grown to 32 million. The Australian Government has said kangaroos were threatening to reach plague proportions. They have been competing for grass with cattle and sheep. Before the ban on kangaroo imports, the United States was the biggest importer of skins and hides which were used to make fur coats, boots, shoes, bags, belts and other luxury items. Conservationists have been assured that there would be no automatic increase in harvesting quotas; these would be determined on a scientific basis.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 10 June 1980.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Export controls towards East European countries

The United States Administration has commenced a review of some 400 suspended export licences and probably less than 300 pending licences following the announcement of export-control regulations.

The new export-control regulations make a difference between the COCOM "A" list of products (whose export is fully restricted with a few exceptions and which, it is hoped, would be respected by the other COCOM members) and other products. The second group of products are those which are obtainable elsewhere, but with certain difficulty. In the third group are widely obtainable products.

The new export limitations apply in particular to advanced computers. The regulations stipulate that exports are fully prohibited for computers with capacity higher than 32 megabits/second possessing discs with bit-transfer of 3.4 megabits/second. For the smaller capacity computers exports may be permitted depending on the final user. It was said, however, if the potential East European user is somewhat connected with military activities, or contributes in some way to them, the export licence will be denied for any computer regardless of its capacity.

The main difference between export controls towards the USSR and other East European countries is that the COCOM list will not discriminate between them but the principle is to be adopted that no exceptions will be granted for the USSR.

The main exceptions refer to such criteria as importance of product for public health and safety. This, for example, means that spare parts for aircraft earlier delivered will be allowed to be delivered for East European countries. Their delivery to the USSR would, however, be linked to the establishment that their delivery is in the United States national interest. Other possible exceptions include the case in which the delivery may protect Western access to vital products or to vital services. It also applies for spare parts and servicing of earlier supplied equipment and to all equipment which was earlier downgraded by COCOM's regulations.

Important items in the new export control regulations are tighter criteria applied to exports of technical data. This in particular applies to technical data on equipment for energy production, process-control know-how and, naturally, all technical data on products on the COCOM list.

VENEZUELA

Liberalization of motor vehicle imports and increased import duties

Venezuela has permitted the import of motor vehicles of any make, size and model by dealers and private persons. Excepted from this regulation are eight-cylinder cars, which can only be imported by public authorities. The liberalization has been accompanied by an additional weight tariff. Motor vehicles are now subject to the following rates of duty:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import duty c.i.f.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Models assembled domestically</td>
<td>120%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Models with less than eight cylinders not assembled domestically</td>
<td>120% plus 100 VB per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Minibuses for 9-11 persons</td>
<td>135% plus 100 VB per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Motor-homes</td>
<td>100% plus 25 VB per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ambulances and hearses</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Import licensing requirement abolished

The Venezuelan general direction 229 of 18 June has lifted the requirement for an import licence on some items within tariff items 85.01, 85.13, 85.14, 85.15, 85.18, 85.19, 85.20 and 85.21.


YUGOSLAVIA

Tariff increase on luxury goods cancelled

As a result of the devaluation of the Dinar in June 1980, Yugoslavia has cancelled the tariff increase for luxury goods imposed in April 1979 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy No. 6, page 74). The goods affected by this measure are wines and spirits, cigars and cigarettes, cosmetics, jewellery, gold and silver wares.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 18 September 1980.
ZIMBABWE

Customs tariff changes

The Zimbabwe tariff has been amended by Statutory Instrument 153 of 1980 with regard to the following three items:

Item 65: The rate of duty on pantihose is 30 per cent ad valorem or 20c per garment whichever is greater.

Item 70: Socks and stockings are subject to a rate of duty of 35 per cent ad valorem or 10c per pair whichever is greater.

Item 296: Catalogues, price lists and trade notices in consignments containing not more than twenty-five copies of any one document or in consignments containing not more than 25 kgs. by the mass thereof are duty free.


Certain foodstuffs exempted

In presenting a "mini-budget" on 19 April the Finance Minister announced that sales tax was reduced by 5 per cent to 10 per cent and some basic commodities such as margarine, cooking oil, sugar and tea were exempted. To compensate for lost revenue, excise duty was raised on beer, spirits and tobacco and the surcharge on income tax was restored to 10 per cent.


BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

EEC - ROMANIA AGREEMENT

On 7 February 1980, the EEC concluded with Romania the agreement on establishment of a Joint Community-Romania Committee to deal with matters of mutual interest. This gives Romania the possibility to negotiate directly with the Community on matters not covered by the trade agreement. A final round of negotiations on a second agreement - trade with industrial goods (excluding textiles and steel covered by separate agreements) - was terminated on 27 March 1980 by the initialling of the agreement. The negotiations did not, however, result in agreement on the list of liberalized products. The agreement is non-preferential, enlarges the list
of liberalized products, has the usual clauses (safeguard and anti-dumping clauses), but does not contain a price clause. It includes Romanian self-restraining undertakings, higher quotas and other ceilings.

Finally, on 27 June 1980, agreement was reached between the EEC and Romania on the list of liberalized products.

The concluded protocol suspends quantitative restrictions on imports of Romanian products into Community regions indicated in Annex I to the protocol. This, for example, suppresses the quantitative restrictions on imports of such products as sodium products, chlormethane, anhydride, phthalates, acrylonitrile glass, aluminium and its various products, tractors to Italy, or, for example, it suspends quantitative restrictions on imports of Romanian aluminium and aluminium products to the United Kingdom.

Annex II to the protocol gives a list of products for which the Community will automatically issue import permissions. However, in the case that their total amount would reach the yearly volume indicated for each product, the Community may suspend the issuing of further import licences and shall commence consultations with Romanian authorities.

There is also a list of quotas which the Community will grant to Romania as of 1 January 1981, on products not included on the list of liberalized goods. This list is established by individual Community countries. The quotas are mostly in the form of quantities, rather than value.

There is a list of products for which restrictions were eliminated conditional on keeping to voluntary restraint agreements.

The list of products for which quantitative restrictions were eliminated on the Community level includes, for example, hydrocarbons, formaldehyde, formic acid, colourants, insecticides, travel goods, electrical bulbs, lighting apparatus, aluminium waste, lead and its products, transformers, various toys, etc.

There is a list of removals of national restrictions, as not all countries have agreed to lift national restrictions.

A part of the agreement is also a provisional removal of some West-German restrictions. It is recalled that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany decided to remove some restrictions on an experimental basis for approximately 50 per cent of industrial products (other than textiles and steel goods) for which quantitative restrictions still exist.
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS (cont'd)

EEC - ROMANIA AGREEMENT (cont'd)

This experiment is limited to 1980 but must determine for the next years in which sectors existing quantitative restrictions may be completely removed. The Government agreed that should it be forced to reimpose restrictions it will notify Romania of this plan, but it also agreed to take into account Romanian interest in the increase of its trade exchanges with the Community and the fact of the existence of contract relations between Romania and the EEC (i.e. notion of favouring Romania over other East European countries in the case of reintroduction of restrictions). The Community has also made a unilateral declaration that, in the event that the experiment is not continued, it would examine future prospects for Romanian exports of products concerned.


EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Agreement between EFTA countries and Spain

At a meeting on 26 June 1980 the Joint Committee, established under the multilateral Agreement between the EFTA countries and Spain, noted that the national preparations had now been completed for the first duty reductions to take place as agreed on 1 July 1980. These tariff cuts will create new or improved opportunities for Spanish exporters on the markets of the EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) and for exporters from the EFTA countries on the Spanish market. The aim of the EFTA-Spain Agreement is to gradually eliminate all tariffs and other trade restrictions on substantially all the trade between the EFTA countries and Spain.

The Joint Committee further decided to establish a sub-committee for customs and trade matters as well as a working group on the implementation of the special provisions for trade between Portugal and Spain contained in the EFTA-Spain Agreement.


FRANCE-HUNGARY DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT

French and Hungarian authorities have signed a double taxation convention. The double taxation convention is said to have an important influence on the costs of export credits. Interest to be paid by Hungarian organizations to a French bank or company will be tax-exempt in Hungary, which shall favour the sales of French machinery and equipment.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

LAFTA to be replaced by new organization

A special conference of LAFTA member countries was held in Acapulco, Mexico, from 16 to 27 June to complete proposals for the restructuring of the Association, which were approved by a meeting of the Council of Ministers of 11 August. It is intended that the LAFTA will be replaced by a new organization, the Latin American Integration Association, which is expected to operate a system of bilateral and generalized preferences taking into account different levels of development among participating countries.


NEW ZEALAND - AUSTRALIA FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT

The Australian Customs Tariff Amendment Bill 1980 provides, inter alia, for the addition of certain circular saw blades of item 82.02 to Schedule A of NAFTA as from 1 January 1980 and the accelerated phase-out of duty under Schedule A of NAFTA of malleable cast-iron pipe fittings of item 73.20 as from 1 January 1980. The Bill received Royal Assent on 6 June 1980.


SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

The South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA) has been signed by the Governments of Australia, Cook Islands, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa. The Agreement provides for Australia and New Zealand to grant duty-free and unrestricted access for most of the products exported by island members of the South Pacific Forum on a non-reciprocal basis. In addition, it provides for economic co-operation among the countries concerned, with particular emphasis on assistance by Australia and New Zealand to help develop the export capability of the Forum island countries. The Agreement is expected to come into force on 1 January 1981.

Source: New Zealand notification to the GATT Committee on Trade and Development.