

RESTRICTED

GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

			<u>Page</u>
Introduction			6
Principal sources of information			7
<u>Countries</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Countries</u>	
Algeria	10	India	42
Argentina	11	Indonesia	45
Australia	12	Iraq	47
Austria	16	Israel	47
Brazil	16	Ivory Coast	47
Canada	22	Jamaica	50
Cameroon	25	Jordan	50
Chile	25	Kenya	50
China, People's Republic of	27	Korea, Republic of	51
Colombia	28	Kuwait	53
Czechoslovakia	29	Malawi	53
Cyprus	29	Mali	53
Dominican Republic	29	Mauritius	54
Egypt	30	Mexico	54
European Economic Community	31	Morocco	55
Fiji	37	Niger	59
Finland	38	Nigeria	61
Gabon	40	Norway	62
Grenada	40	Oman	62
Hungary	41		

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Page</u>
Panama	62	Thailand	77
Paraguay	63	Togo	78
Peru	63	Trinidad and Tobago	78
Philippines	63	Tunisia	79
Poland	64	Turkey	82
Portugal	64	United Arab Emirates	83
Senegal	65	United States	84
Somalia	67	Uruguay	89
South Africa	67	Vanuata	91
Spain	70	Venezuela	91
Sri Lanka	75	Yemen, People's Dem. Rep.	91
Sudan	75	Yugoslavia	92
Sweden	76	Zaire	92
Tanzania	77	Zimbabwe	94

Bilateral and regional agreements

Bilateral agreements

Albania - Turkey	95
Algeria - Rwanda	96
Algeria - Tanzania	96
Bangladesh - Bulgaria	96
Brazil - Soviet Union	97
Brazil - German Democratic Republic	97
Bulgaria - Egypt	97
Bulgaria - Japan	97

	<u>Page</u>
Canada - United States	98
China, People's Republic of - Soviet Union	98
China, People's Republic of - Poland	98
Comoros - Tanzania	99
Czechoslovakia - India	99
Egypt - Jordan	99
Egypt - Somalia	100
Egypt - Soviet Union	100
Ethiopia - Soviet Union	101
Finland - Soviet Union	101
France - Soviet Union	102
German Democratic Republic - Soviet Union	102
Guinea Bissau - Mali	102
India - Poland	103
India - Soviet Union	103
Iran, Islamic Republic of - Syria	103
Iran, Islamic Republic of - Yugoslavia, German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria	104
Iraq - Yemen, Arab Republic of	104
Kenya - Tanzania	104
Laos - Soviet Union	105
Morocco - United Arab Emirates	105
Mozambique - Tanzania	105
Pakistan - Romania	105
Poland - Soviet Union	106

	<u>Page</u>
Romania - Nepal	106
Soviet Union - Zimbabwe	107
Tunisia - Yugoslavia	107
<u>Bilateral agreements under the Multifibre Arrangement</u>	
EEC - Bangladesh	109
EEC- Brazil	109
EEC - Guatemala	109
EEC - Hong Kong	109
Sweden - Brazil	109
United States - Sri Lanka	110
<u>Regional agreements</u>	
Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI)	110
Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU)	111
Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa	111

## INTRODUCTION

The 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 Survey is published four times a year.

The 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 investigations. 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.

Any reference to information contained or reflected in the Survey should not be cited to this document, but rather to the source indicated in the Survey.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Africa Research Bulletin

Africa Research Ltd., Exeter, England

Asia Research Bulletin

Asia Research Pte. Ltd., Singapore

Bank for International Settlements, Press Review,  
Basel

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.

Cacaos, cafés, sucres

Agence France-presse, Paris

Deutsches Handelsarchiv, Nachrichten für Aussenhandel

Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business

Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA

Countries and Yugoslavia

East-West SPRL, Brussels

Europe, Agence internationale d'Information pour la Presse,  
Brussels

European Communities, Information Letter,

Geneva Office of the European Communities,

Geneva, Switzerland

Europe Information, External Relations, Commission of the European

Communities Spokesman's Group and Director-General for Information,

Brussels

Far Eastern Economic Review

Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., Hong Kong

FAS Report

United States Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D.C.

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

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

Import Licensing Bulletin  
Department of Trade and Industry, Wellington, New Zealand

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

International Trade Reporter's: US Imports Weekly,  
Washington, D.C.

Middle East Economic Digest, London, England

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

Korea News Review  
International Cultural Society of Korea, Seoul

Moniteur du Commerce international  
Centre français du commerce extérieur, Paris

Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin  
Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd., London, England

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

The Public Ledger  
UK Publications Ltd., Richmansworth, Hertfordshire

Standard Chartered Review  
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., London

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

Trade Information Sheet  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
(ESCAP), Bangkok, Thailand



United States Department of Agriculture - NEWS, Washington

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

US Mission Daily Bulletin, Geneva

UT Sidste Nyt  
Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for udenrigsokonomi, Copenhagen

West Africa  
West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd., London

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

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 symbols and dates.

COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

Revision of certain duties and taxes

On 29 January 1984 the recently-appointed Council of Ministers (Cabinet) decided that duties on imported luxury goods are to be raised, with the balance transferred to higher subsidies on food and other essentials. At the same time, taxes on locally-produced semi-luxuries will be lifted.

The revised duties concern compensatory tax proceeds, which contribute to the essential goods subsidy. This is budgeted at DA 2,000 million (\$400.6 million) for 1984. Taxes on local supplies of furniture, inner tubes, razor blades and vehicle coverings will be lifted from 1 February 1984. Prices are expected to fall by at least as much as the tax. Goods which will be charged tax at the higher rate of 20 per cent of ex-factory prices include marble, small pleasure craft and chandeliers; those to be charged at 50 per cent include cosmetics and perfume.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 February 1984

Imports without payments of capital equipment

Under a notice published in the "El Moudjahid" of 18 December 1983, the Algerian authorities published a list of equipment which may be imported without payment or formalities under the regulations governing external trade and exchange (see Survey No. 19, page 10). Only Algerian nationals may take advantage of these provisions which concern imports of new equipment of a value of less than 100,000 Algerian dinars (about 169,000 French francs).

The capital equipment concerned by these measures falls under the following tariff headings: 84.01 to 84.03; 84.05 to 84.11; Ex 84.12; Ex 84.13; 84.14; Ex 84.15; 84.16; Ex 84.17; 84.18; Ex 84.19; 84.20 to 84.50; 84.56 to 84.59; 84.63 to 84.65; 85.01; 85.02; 85.05; Ex 85.11; 85.21; 85.22; 87.01; Ex 87.02; 87.03 to 87.05; Ex 87.06; 87.07; 87.14; Ex 90.07; 90.14; 90.16 to 90.20; 90.22 to 90.25.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 590, 16 January 1984

Imports of bolts, nuts, screws, etc. and of taps, cocks and the like

Under a notice published in El Moudjahid of 30 November 1983, in the event that domestic production falls short of requirements, "BCR" (the

ALGERIA (cont'd)

national undertaking producing bolts, nuts, cutlery, taps, cocks and the like, which was established following the restructuring of SONACOME) will issue import permits to users of the following products:

- bolts, nuts and the like (tariff heading 73.32);
- non-automatic cocks, valves and the like (tariff heading 84.61.22).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 587, 26 December 1983

ARGENTINA

Import prohibitions extended

The Argentine authorities have decided for balance-of-payments reasons, under Decree No. 319 of 29 December 1983, to extend until 30 June 1984 the import prohibition of goods listed under a decree of 4 June 1982. Decree No. 319 adds a large number of new products to the list of prohibited imports. Exceptions are granted under certain conditions.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 February 1984

Import tariff amendments

A series of resolutions by the Ministries of Economy and Commerce made the following amendments to the Argentinian customs tariff:

- Heading 28.21.00.01.00 has been deleted and substituted with the following two headings: 28.21.00.01.01, chrome trioxide (chromic anhydride 37 per cent); 28.21.00.01.99, other 35 per cent.
- The duty tariff rate for heading 29.35.02.14.04 1, 1-dioxide-2-methyl-3(N-pyrid-2-yl) carboxamide-4-hydroxy-1-1, 2-benzothiacine, was altered to 35 per cent.
- The following new headings were included: 15.08.00.06.00, epoxidized oils 35 per cent; 29.35.02.03.10, 5-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-1, 4-dimethyl-1 H-pyrrol-2-acetic acid (Zomepirac) and its salts 35 per cent.
- The duty rates for the following headings were revised as follows: 29.01.11.04.01 Diphenyl 25 per cent; 29.22.00.02.09 Sulphanyl acid and its salts 25 per cent.

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

- An official price was imposed on spark plugs, under tariff number 85.08.00.01.05, of US\$0.80 each.
- The fee for health and quality inspection of prepared tobacco products has been set at 10 centavos per 10 kg. This fee is payable by the importer. Samples up to 50 kg., not having commercial value are exempted.

Source: British Business, 16 December, 23 December and 30 December 1983

Export tax on sunflower meal and soybean meal and oil increased

Effective 4 January 1984, Argentine export taxes applied to sunflower meal and oil and soybean meal and oil have been increased. The revised export taxes are as follows: sunflower (17 per cent); sunflower oil (14 per cent); soybean meal (13 per cent); soybean oil (13 per cent). The export tax on soybeans and sunflowerseed remains at 25 per cent.

Source: FAS Report, 18 January 1984

AUSTRALIA

Tariff alteration

Oleic, stearic and other fatty acids and acid oils; lead stabilizer lubricants

The Government has accepted the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations on rates of assistance for the goods under reference. The new duties, effective 24 February 1984, are as follows:

- oleic, stearic and other fatty acids and acid oils, and refined glycerol - 10 per cent;
- lead stabilizer lubricants - 20 per cent.

Source: Australian Customs Notice No. 84/38, 24 February 1984

Tariff amendments

The Government announced the following decisions on the Industries Assistance Commission report on lawnmowers, certain engines and parts:

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- The duty on lawnmowers will remain unchanged at 25 per cent.
- The duty on spark ignition engines up to 4.5 kilowatts (kW) and certain related parts will be reduced from 35 to 25 per cent. However, a bounty will be paid on two-stroke, air-cooled spark ignition petrol engines up to 4.5 kW, provided they are sold for use in Australia or used in Australia by the manufacturer and have an Australian content of not less than 55 per cent. The bounty, at the rate of six dollars (\$A6) per engine, will be paid on engines sold in the next two years, with an upper limit of \$A1.2 million per annum.
- Other engines will enter at minimum rates of duty and will not be subject to bounty assistance.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 January 1984

Quotas for passenger motor vehicles for 1984

The Australian Federal Government has set the import quota for passenger motor vehicles for calendar year 1984 at an interim level of 82,250 units.

This compares with the 1983 quota of 81,000 units.

Source: British Business, 13 January 1984

Preliminary findings of dumping/subsidization

- Dumping of PVC paste resin from the Republic of Korea
- Dumping of pasta products from Italy
- Subsidization of brandy, made wholly from grape wine, from France
- Dumping of cherries in brine from Italy
- Dumping of laundry detergent powder from Hong Kong

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

No. 84/32, 17 February 1984  
84/36, 19 February 1984  
84/37, 23 February 1984  
84/22, 10 February 1984  
84/16, 23 January 1984

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Anti-dumping investigations

Anti-dumping investigations have been initiated on imports of the following goods:

- Process cooling systems from the United States
- Paint brushes from China
- Passenger car tyres from China and Czechoslovakia
- Toughened glass panels from Spain
- Woven polyolefin bags from the Philippines
- Outboard motors from the United States
- Polystyrene from Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Taiwan
- Pasta products from Italy
- Certain sheet and coil steel from the Federal Republic of Germany
- PVC resin paste from Republic of Korea
- Detergent powder from Hong Kong
- Stainless steel repair clamps from the United States

Source: Australian Customs Notices

Nos. 84/26, 14 February 1984	83/294, 30 December 1983
84/20, 7 February 1984	83/293, 23 December 1983
84/18, 2 February 1984	83/291, 23 December 1983
84/14, 24 January 1984	83/288, 22 December 1983
84/11, 23 January 1984	83/278, 9 December 1983
84/07, 16 January 1984	83/272, 1 December 1983

Termination of anti-dumping inquiries

- Inquiries in respect of yacht winches and handles from New Zealand following a finding of negligible dumping margins.
- Inquiries in respect of dishwashers from New Zealand following a finding of negligible dumping margins.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- Inquiries in respect of high voltage power capacitors from the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany following a finding of negligible dumping margins.
- Inquiries in respect of phosphoric acid from Belgium following a finding of negligible dumping margins.
- Inquiries in respect of malleable cast iron pipe fittings from Japan following a finding of negligible dumping margins.
- Inquiries in respect of cold rolled sheet and coil steel and galvanized sheet and coil steel from the Federal Republic of Germany following a finding of no injury.
- Inquiries in respect of stainless steel flat products from Sweden following a finding of no dumping.
- Inquiries in respect of stainless steel repair clamps from the United States following a finding of no dumping.
- Inquiries in respect of propylene glycol industrial from the United States following a finding of no injury.
- Inquiries in respect of cement from New Zealand following a finding of no injury.
- Inquiries in respect of woven wool fabrics from Italy following a finding of no dumping.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

Nos. 84/33, 20 February 1984	84/19, 3 February 1984
84/34, 21 February 1984	84/09, 16 January 1984
84/35, 21 February 1984	84/05, 10 January 1984
84/29, 17 February 1984	83/274, 8 December 1983
84/23, 13 February 1984	83/271, 2 December 1983
84/21, 8 February 1984	

Imposition of anti-dumping duties

Anti-dumping duties have been imposed on imports of the following goods:

- Dental amalgam alloy capsules from the United States.
- Electric filament lamps from Belgium

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- Special steel bar products from Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany and stainless steel flat products from Japan, Italy and France.
- Dishwashers from France, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

Nos. 84/39, 29 February 1984  
84/31, 17 February 1984  
84/19, 3 February 1984  
83/295, 29 December 1983

AUSTRIA

Generalized system of preferences

With effect from 1 January 1984, Austria implemented the fifth stage of duty reductions under the Geneva Protocol (1979) to the GATT (Multilateral Trade Negotiations). The formula for calculating the tariff cut under the Austrian GSP scheme will also be applied on the most-favoured-nation rates thus reduced. As a consequence, preferential duty rates will be reduced accordingly. This improvement of the Austrian GSP scheme results in reduced tariff rates for around 1,900 tariff lines.

Source: L/4108/Add.18, 17 February 1984

BRAZIL

Import tariff amendments

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council have made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
04.02.02.00	Milk powder	Exempted from duty until 30 December 1984
29.03.12.00	Mononitrotoluene (MNT)	Duty reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent until 31 December 1984



BRAZIL (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
29.11.35.00 ex 29.14.43.00 ex	3-phenoxybenzaldehyde and 3- (2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2- dimethylcyclopropanocarbox- ylic acid chloride (DVO)	Duty reduced from 30 per cent to 5 per cent until 9 December 1984
39.01.26.00	Polyester sheet or film, with a thickness of up to 0.040 mm, suitable for electrical condensers	Duty reduced from 60 per cent to 40 per cent until 9 December 1984
39.07.99.09.00 ex	Tubes and minitubes for the conditioning of animal semen in doses and for direct use in the artificial insemina- tion of animals	Duty reduced from 205 per cent to 5 per cent for a period of up to one year from 20 August 1983
48.01.02.15 48.01.02.16	Newsprint, with water mark, for printing newspapers, weighing up to 54g/m <sup>2</sup> and offset type newsprint, without water mark, for printing newspapers <sup>2</sup> weighing up to 54g/m <sup>2</sup>	Exempted from duty, subject to specific import licences, until 9 December 1984
48.21.13.00 ex	Paper of any format, having marks or printing, whether or not perforated, for use solely in electrocardio- graphy	Duty increased from 9 per cent to 35 per cent
68.16.01.02	Graphite tubes, water- proofed with polymerized resins, suitable for heat exchangers	Duty reduced from 117 per cent to 45 per cent
73.05.02.00	Sponge iron	Exempted from duty for up to one year from 19 July 1983
74.01.02.00 74.01.03.01 74.01.03.02 74.01.03.03 74.01.03.04	Unwrought copper (refined or not)	Exempted from duty for up to one year from 19 July 1983

BRAZIL (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
84.11.02.03 ex 84.11.02.04 ex 84.11.02.99 ex	Motor vehicle air conditioning systems having a capacity of 175 cm <sup>3</sup>	Duty increased from 45 per cent to 60 per cent until 24 December 1985
	Raw materials and consumables not having a national similar, when intended for the composition, printing and finishing of books, newspapers and magazines, imported by journalistic and/or publishing enterprises for their own use.	Exempted from duty from 1 January to 31 December 1984
	Parts and components for use solely in the repair and maintenance of nationally owned merchant vessels operated on scheduled routes when imported by their operators	Duty reduced to zero until 9 December 1984

Source: British Business, 16 September 1983 and 13 January 1984

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council has made the following changes to the Brazilian customs tariff:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
12.01.04.00	Soya seed and fruit	) Exemption from import
15.01.01.00	Pig fat	) duty for a period of up to one year. The con-
23.04.05.01	Soya flour	) cession will be regulated by Cacex
27.01.01.00 02.00	Solid hydrocarbon products	Duty reduced to 20 per cent for a period of up to one year
27.02.00.00		
27.03.00.00		
27.04.03.00		
27.08.02.00		

BRAZIL (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
29.44.14.99 ex	Sterile disodium carbenicile	Duty reduced from 55 per cent to 15 per cent for a period of one year
31.03.06.00	Superphosphates, with a $P_2O_5$ over 45 per cent	) ) Extension of validity ) until 6 March 1984 of
31.05.01.01	Diammonium phosphate, with an arsenic content of 6 mg/kg. or more	) resolution 05-0457 ) which reduced the import ) duty to zero )
31.05.99.00 ex	Nitrophosphate	
38.11.05.00	Anti-sprouting agents and growth regulating agents	Duty increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent
39.01.26.09	Unsensitized polyester film, suitable for manufacture of radiographic film, when used solely for manufacture of such film	Duty reduced to zero for a period of up to one year
49.11.99.00 ex	Reproduction works of art on textile materials	Withdrawal of 100 per cent surcharge for a period of up to one year
78.01.04.00	Lead and lead waste and residue	Duty reduced from 30 per cent to zero for a period of up to one year

Source: British Business, 4 November and 9 December 1984

Exemption and reductions in import duties

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council, published in the Diario Oficial da União 11 January 1984 made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

BRAZIL (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
10.01.00.00	Grain wheat	Exempted from import duty for 6 months for a quota up to 1 million tons
29.02.35.00 ex	Propyl bromide	Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1984 when intended solely for the production of veterinary drugs
29.02.35.00 ex	Dibromomethane	Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1984 when intended for the production of agricultural chemicals
29.11.35.00 ex	Glycidaldehyde (2, 3-epoxy-1-propanal) - GDA	Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1984 when intended for the production of veterinary drugs
29.13.36.00 ex	Tetrachloroacetophone	Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1984 when intended for the manufacture of agricultural chemicals
29.21.04.00	Neutral methyl sulphate	Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1984 when intended for the production of veterinary drugs
29.21.99.00 ex	Triethylphosphite	Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent, when intended for the production of agricultural chemicals
29.45.02.00 ex	Potassium terbutoxide	Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1984 when intended for the production of veterinary drugs

BRAZIL (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
33.01.01.29	Essential oil of mentha arvensis	Reduction in import duty from 130 per cent to 60 per cent until December 1984
35.04.10.00	Lactoalbumen hydrolyzate	Reduction in import duty to 5 per cent until 31 December 1984 when intended for the production of veterinary chemicals
38.19.15.99 ex	Catalysts, when used solely for the production of piped gas from naptha	Reduction in import duty from 45 per cent to zero, for one year
39.02.45.99 ex	Sheets of fluoridated ethylene-propylene copolymer (FEP)	Withdrawal of 100 point increase in import duty
39.07.99.00 ex	Plastic bags for ostomy, and accessories therefor	Reduction in import duty from 205 per cent to 15 per cent for three months
70.20.06.01 ex	Certain fabrics of glass fibre, plain or taffeta	Reduction in import duty from 120 per cent to 40 per cent until 30 June 1984. To be applied solely to goods included in set quotas from Cacex in accordance with import programmes for 1984 for the electric and electronic sectors
71.15.03.00	Synthetic diamond products on a base of hard metal (tungsten carbide cemented to cobalt), suitable for constituting the working part of tools	Reduction in the import duty from 170 per cent to 30 per cent
76.01.01.00 ex	Unworked aluminium sheet	Reduction in import duty from 37 per cent to zero, until 31 December 1984 for a quota of up to 150 tonnes to be used solely for sheet for use in electrolytic capacitors

BRAZIL (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
84.22.09.00 ex	Steel conveyer belts, self-guided, suitable for continuous conveyors	Reduction in import duty from 130 per cent to 45 per cent, until 31 December 1984
85.19.91.02	Parts and components of cut-out switches, operating in oil or liquid, of a nominal compressed air, of a nominal tension over 1 kV up to 72.5 kV	Reduction in import duty to 45 per cent until 31 December 1984
85.19.91.06	Parts and components of cut-out switches, operating in compressed air, or a nominal tension above 72.5 kV	Reduction in import duty to 30 per cent until 31 December 1984
85.21.90.04 ex	Glass panels for trichromatic television tubes, with a coating of fluorescent material, aluminized and with a shade mask attached, known commercially as a panel weave-mask set	Reduction in import duty from 55 per cent to 30 per cent for three months
92.10.05.04	Mutes for wind instruments	Reduction in import duties to 30 per cent until December 1984

Source: British Business, 10 February 1984

CANADA

Increase in import duties on specialty steel imports from the United States

Canada has raised its import duties on specialty steel imports from the United States by up to 7.7 per cent in retaliation for United States specialty steel import curbs. The Canadian action affects about \$15 million a year in United States exports. In summer 1983 the United States Administration had roughly doubled United States tariffs on stainless steel bar and wire rod and alloy tool steel and set quotas on stainless sheet, strip and plate. It is stated that if the United States

CANADA (cont'd)

offers compensation in the form of tariff reductions on other export items the Canadian import duty could be lifted.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 19 January 1984

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

Deep tillage sweeps, field cultivator sweeps, reversible points, reversible heavy duty chisels, reversible twisted chisels and reversible furrow shovels, known as tillage or earth engaging tools, used on chisel plows and field cultivators, originating in or exported from Brazil, on 28 December 1983:

- (a) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods, originating in or exported from Brazil has not caused and is not causing material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, but that
- (b) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods, originating in or exported from Brazil is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, (one Member dissenting).

Plate coils, fully or partially manufactured, originating in or exported from the United States, on 19 January 1984:

- (a) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods, with the exceptions set forth in (b) and (c) below, originating in or exported from the United States, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, but that
- (b) the dumping into Canada of pressure-inflated plate coils for use in energy recovery banks, originating in or exported from the United States, has not caused and is not causing, but is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, and that
- (c) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods manufactured by Dean Products, Inc., Brooklyn, New York, United States, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Carbon steel plate, including high strength low alloy plate; and alloy steel plate, both not further manufactured than hot rolled or heat treated and whether or not coiled, but excluding plate skelp, surface

CANADA (cont'd)

patterned floor plate, wheel rim base sections, carbon and alloy tool steel, stainless steel, mold steel, flanged or dished plate, fabricated or coated plate, high speed steel, plate for saws and plate clad with stainless steel, originating in or exported from the Netherlands, on 26 January 1984:

The dumping into Canada of the subject goods originating in or exported from the Netherlands, with the exception of the subject goods in thicknesses greater than six inches and of the subject goods within the following ASTM specifications: A203, A204, A302, A353, A387, A533, A553 and A645, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Expanded vinyl coated knitted fabrics ranging in weight from 406 to 1016 gr. per square metre 12 to 30 oz. per square yard, originating in or exported from the Republic of Korea, on 3 February 1984:

The dumping into Canada of expanded vinyl coated knitted fabrics ranging in weight from 406 to 1016 gr. per square metre (12 to 30 oz. per square yard), originating in or exported from the Republic of Korea, has not caused, is not causing, but is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 28 December 1983, 19 January, 26 January and 3 February 1984

Review Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

Bicycles, assembled or unassembled, and bicycle frames, forks, steel handlebars and wheels (not including tyres and tubes), originating in or exported from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, on 17 February 1984:

The Anti-dumping Tribunal, having conducted a review under the provisions of Section 31 of the Anti-dumping Act of its finding of 8 November 1977, with respect to bicycles, assembled or unassembled, and bicycle frames, forks, steel handlebars and wheels (not including tyres and tubes), originating in or exported from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, hereby rescinds the said finding, effective 17 February 1984.

Slate bed billiards, pool, and snooker tables marketed in generic size designations of 4 ft. x 8 ft. and 4 1/2 ft. x 9 ft., in knocked down or component part form, with or without slate, originating in or exported from the United States, on 21 February 1984:



CANADA (cont'd)

The Anti-dumping Tribunal, having conducted a review, under the provisions of section 31 of the Anti-dumping Act, of its finding of material injury dated 22 February 1980 with respect to slate bed billiards, pool, and snooker tables marketed in generic size designations of 4 ft. x 8 ft. and 4 1/2 ft. x 9 ft., in knocked down or component part form, with or without slate, originating in or exported from the United States, hereby rescinds its finding of material injury respecting the above-mentioned goods, effective 21 February 1984.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 17 February and 21 February 1984

CAMEROON

Import régime

The authorities of Cameroon have recently published the General Trade Programme for 1984. The only change affects the import régime applicable to products falling within the following Tariff headings: Ex 04.02, Ex 31.01 to 31.05, Ex 55.08, Ex 64.04, Ex 73.31 and Ex 94.04.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 587, 26 December 1983

CHILE

Surtax on imports of certain grains

As of 29 December 1983 the Chilean authorities decided to impose the following surtax on imports of wheat for seeding (10.01.01.01), and other wheat (10.01.01.99), (10.01.02.00) until 30 June 1984 (Diario Oficial No. 31 757 of 29 December 1983). The surtax, expressed in US\$, is as follows:

CHILE (cont'd)

<u>F.o.b. Price</u>	<u>Surtax</u>	<u>F.o.b. Price</u>	<u>Surtax</u>
110	49.81	131	23.41
111	48.55	132	22.15
112	47.29	133	20.89
113	46.04	134	19.63
114	44.78	135	18.38
115	43.52	136	17.12
116	42.26	137	15.86
117	41.01	138	14.61
118	39.75	139	13.35
119	38.49	140	12.09
120	37.24	141	10.84
121	35.98	142	9.58
122	34.72	143	8.32
123	33.46	144	7.06
124	32.21	145	5.81
125	30.95	146	4.55
126	29.69	147	3.29
127	28.44	148	2.04
128	27.18	149	0.78
129	25.92	150 and more	0.0
130	24.66		

The preferential import tariff granted for wheat to Paraguay and Uruguay (18 per cent) in the framework of the Latin-American Integration Association has also been withdrawn until 30 June 1984.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 February 1984

Tax additional to import duty and VAT

Chilean Law 18 267, published in the Official Gazette, 2 December 1984 has increased the additional tax (additional to import duty and VAT) on the following items:

	<u>Per cent</u> (old rate in brackets)
Articles made of gold, silver, platinum and ivory	30(20)
Jewels and precious stones	30(20)
Quality furs	30(20)

CHILE (cont'd)

Video recording machines	30(20)
Video games	30(20)
Fine carpets and tapestries	30(20)
Air-conditioning equipment, non-industrial	30(20)
Colour TV receivers	30(20)
Pleasure yachts	30(20)
Motorized trailers and motorhomes	30(20)
Whisky and liqueurs	50(30)
Motorcars, new up to 850cc	8 -
Motorcars, new over 850cc	20 -

Source: British Business, 16 December 1984

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

Import licensing

The Chinese authorities announced that an import licence is required for the following products: automobiles, refitted vehicles and chassis, motorcycles, bicycles, TV sets for industrial use, radios, recorders, video-recorders, complete sets of videorecording equipment, refrigerators, wrist watches, cameras, electronic computers, kinescopes, pocket electronic calculators, synthetic fibres, synthetic fibre monomers and synthetic fabrics.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 January 1984 (China's Foreign Trade, 4/83, Beijing)

Export licensing

Export licences have been introduced for the following goods: crude oil, heavy oil, refined oil, coal, rolled steel, steel billet, pig iron, coke, ferroalloy, chromite ore, copper and its based alloy, aluminium and

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

its based alloy, lead and its based alloy, zinc and its based alloy, tin and its ware, magnesium, mercury, cobalt, bismuth, selenium, high-grade molybdenum ore, ammonium molybdate, copper products, aluminium products, lead products, log, plank, plywood, plate glass, cement, natural rubber, soda ash, caustic soda, polyethylene, polypropylene, phosphate ore, sulphurous iron ore, phosphate fertilizer, sulphur, benzoic anhydride, liquid hydrocarbon, tourmaline, acetone, rice, soya bean, maize, sugar, cotton, resin tung oil, tobacco, musk and insulin, domesticated ginseng, antler, Chinese caterpillar fungus (*Cordiceps sinensis*), angelica root, hoantchy root, boxthorn fruit, bark of eucommia, rhizome of Chinese goldthread (*Zhizoma coptidis*), bulb of fritillary, the dried rhizome of rehmannia (*Rhemannia glutinosa*), Chinese yarn, tuckahoe, the rhizome of chuanxiong, arhat fruit (*Fructus Momordicae*), gunura segetum, chrysanthemum, licorice root and its products, dangshen (*Codonopsis pilosula*), the tube of pinellia (*Pinellia ternata*), rhubarb, royal jelly, red date, rabbit hair, cashmere, peppermint and peppermint oil, black moss, salted and canned mushroom, dried common vetch, leather gloves used in work, Arab robes, freshwater pearl, reed matting, shoes for mountaineering with sackcloth soles (to France), drawnwork, Vitamin C, tetracycline, glauber's salt, paraffin wax, tungsten and its products, nails, wire, cystine, graphite electrode, handwork tools, silk garments, internal-combustion engines.

The following goods are no longer subject to export licensing: flower bud of lily magnolia (*Magnolia liliflora*), gecko, *gastrodia elata*, *cinnabaris*, taro, tellurium and turpentine oil.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 16 January 1984, (China Market, 12/83, Beijing)

COLOMBIA

Import licensing

The Colombian Government has transferred from the free import licence list to the previous import licence list a number of items falling within the following tariff numbers:

27.10; 29.13; 29.16; 29.21; 29.22; 29.23; 29.25; 29.26; 29.31;  
29.35; 29.38; 31.05; 31.06; 36.02; 36.04; 36.08; 38.19; 39.01;  
39.02; 39.03; 39.05; 39.06; 39.07; 41.01; 41.02; 41.03; 41.04;  
41.05; 62.01; 69.02; 73.10; 73.15; 84.23; 84.36; 85.01; 85.19;  
85.26; 87.06; 90.14.

Source: British Business, 2 December 1983

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign trade plan for 1984

Under its plan for 1984 Czechoslovakia plans to increase its exports to non-Socialist countries by 4.6 per cent.

During the first ten months of 1983 exports to non-Socialist countries increased by 2.2 per cent, while imports declined by 3.9 per cent. At the same time exports to Socialist countries rose by 12.1 per cent and imports by 13.4 per cent.

The linking of the increase in imports to additional export earnings is being continued in the 1984 foreign trade plan.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA countries and Yugoslavia, 6 December 1983

CYPRUS

Import tariff increases and decreases

The Government of Cyprus has increased import tariffs of about 150 products as of 1 January 1984. The products include food products, shoes, clothing, batteries, matches, household goods, tubes, ceramic tiles, paper, needles, etc. At the same time import tariffs for raw materials needed for industry were reduced.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 7 March 1984

Import surcharge increased

The import surcharge to raise funds for refugees has been increased from 3.5 per cent to 6 per cent on the c.i.f. value of all goods regardless of origin.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 January 1984

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Imports of motor vehicles liberalized for one year

The Dominican Government has announced by Decree 1574 the authorization of imports of motor vehicles for a period of one year,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (cont'd)

provided the foreign exchange for the imports comes from the parallel market and has been deposited in a foreign bank for a period of at least six months before the date of the decree. A maximum of \$23 million has been established for the import of motor vehicles for one year (this does not include the import of agricultural tractors). The vehicles authorized for imports include:

Passenger automobiles, including "utility" vehicles, station wagons and the like. Jeep-type vehicles (i.e. four-wheel drive), without exclusions of any type. Pick up trucks (open and closed backs). Passenger vehicles may be imported, but these must not exceed 2300 cc and prior authorization must be obtained from the Ministry of Finance, agricultural tractors.

Source: British Business, 16 December 1983  
Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 January 1984

Sales tax for imported goods

A sales or manufactured goods tax of 6 per cent was introduced on 24 November 1983 on imported goods. This tax is based on C & F value plus all appropriate taxes, levies, charges or customs duties.

Source: British Business, 4 November and 9 December 1983

EGYPT

Imports of certain agricultural products and drugs banned

Egypt has banned imports of live cattle, frozen chicken, tomato paste, fava beans and black olives for a five-year period, and has announced plans to dramatically reduce imports of frozen meat and lentils.

The Drugs, Chemicals and Medical Requisites Organization announced in the Egyptian press on 24 January 1984 a ban on the importation of the following drugs:

- (a) Insulin Plain (Acidic) "Nordisk"; Insulin Plain Neutral "Nordisk";  
Insulin Prot. Zinc "Nordisk"; Insulin Ret. (Isophane) "Nordisk".
- (b) Septrin Syrp BW; Entrim Syp NILE;  
Bactrim Syrp Roche; Sutrim Syp Memphis;  
Canesten Cream Bayer; Candesten Cream Adco;  
Chloromycetin CAP P D; Chloramphenicol Cap NILE/CID/ADCO/NASR;

EGYPT (cont'd)

Pentrexyl 250mg Cap Britistol; Ampicillin 250mg Cap  
NILE/MISR/NASR/CID;  
Bisolvon Syrp Boehringer; Bisolvon Syrp CID;  
Bisolvon AMP Boeringer; Bisolvon Amp CID;  
Furamid 500mg tab Boots; Furamid 500mg tab Kahira;  
Micoren Drops Geigy; Effortil Drops CID;  
Triaminic Tap Wander; Triaminic Tab Swiss PH.

The drugs listed in category (a) have been banned because of the availability of substitutes and those in category (b) because they are now manufactured locally.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, December 1984  
British Business, 24 February 1984

Egg and banana imports to be resumed

In a move apparently aimed at fighting inflation, egg and banana imports are soon to be resumed. In 1982 the two items were placed on a list of luxury goods that were either restricted or banned to reduce the trade deficit and encourage local production.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 December 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Re-establishing the levying of customs duties

Other goat and kid skin leathers

As from 7 February 1984, the levying of customs duties has been re-established on imports of other goat and kid skin leather, originating in India.

Source: Official Journal No. L 33, 4 February 1984

Import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3420/83 of 14 November 1983, established the import arrangements for products originating in State-trading

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

countries, not liberalized at Community level, and provided for detailed rules for the establishment of import quotas and for the amendment of the said import arrangements.

Source: Official Journal No. L 346, 8 December 1983

Imposition of tariff quotas - certain coniferous sawn wood

Imports into France of certain coniferous sawn wood, originating in non-member countries will be subject to a quota of 1,750,000 M<sup>3</sup> in 1984.

Source: Official Journal No. L 58, 29 February 1984

Newsprint

The volume of the Community tariff quota opened by Regulation (EEC) No. 3425/82 for newsprint falling within subheading 48.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff is increased from 2,500,000 to 2,680,000 tonnes. The additional volume, amounting to 175,000 tonnes, shall be allocated as follows among the member States concerned:

	(Tonnes)
Benelux	12 350
Denmark	9 720
Germany	44 625
Greece	9 290
France	14 370
United Kingdom	84 645

The remaining 5,000 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Source: Official Journal, L 355, 17 December 1983.

Certain spiced and salted herring

As from 9 February 1984, the Common Customs tariff duty has been suspended at a level of 10 per cent within a Community quota of 1,000 tonnes, for spiced and salted herring presented in immediate packings of a net capacity of 10 Kilograms or more, with an average weight for four whole herring or six headless herring exceeding 1 Kilogram (Common Customs



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Tariff subheading ex 16.04 CII). A first instalment of 950 tonnes of this quota was allocated among Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

Source: Official Journal No. L 36, 8 February 1984

Fresh eels, chilled or frozen

The duty-free Community tariff quota for fresh eels (live or dead), chilled or frozen, originating in non-member countries, has been increased from 4,500 to 5,250 tonnes, for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

Of the additional volume, 270 tonnes has been allocated to Denmark, 405 tonnes to the Federal Republic of Germany and the balance to the Community reserve.

Source: Official Journal No. L 51, 22 February 1984

Import quotas to be opened by member States in respect of State-trading countries

On 19 December 1983, the Council of the EC established import quotas to be opened by member States, for 1984, in respect of State-trading countries.

Source: Official Journal No. L 381, 31 December 1983

Suspending tariff concessions and increasing duties, and establishing quantitative restrictions on imports of certain products originating in the United States

The following products originating in the United States will be subject to increased tariff and import quotas, during the period 1 March 1984 to 28 February 1985:

CCT heading No.	Description	Duty increase	Import duty
29.04 A I	Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	6.4%	13.5%
29.14 A II C1	Vinyl acetate	6.4%	13.2%
85.17 B	Burglar, fire and similar alarms	6.7%	5.0%

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

CCT heading No.	Description	Quota level (Million ECU) from 1.3.84 to 28.2.85
29.01 DII	Styrene	25 600
ex 39.02 C Ib)	Polyethylene in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(d) to Chapter 39, of a thickness:	
	- of 0.10 mm or less, of a density:	
	- of less than $0.94 \text{ g/cm}^3$	9 100
	- of $0.94 \text{ g/cm}^3$ or more	2 000
	- of more than 0.10 mm	2 500
ex 93.04 A	Sporting and target shooting guns, rifles and carbines other than double barrelled, smooth bore	7 400
ex 97.06 C	Gymnastics and athletics equipment	3 600
ex 97.06 C	Snow skis	3 900

Source: Official Journal No. L 40, 11 February 1984

Allocation of import quotas fixed for certain products originating in the United States

Styrene, polyethylene, sporting and target shooting guns, rifles and carbines, gymnasium and athletic equipment, snow skis

On 27 February 1984, the Commission of the EC decided on the allocation of import quotas amongs the member States for the period 1 March 1984 to 28 February 1985. Community quotas shall be distributed on the basis of imports into member States in 1982, and the exchange rates of the ECU valid on 1 February 1984 shall be used to calculate the value of the quota allocations in the national currencies.

Source: Official Journal No. L 57, 28 February 1984

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Re-opening of anti-dumping investigations

Copper sulphate

The Commission of the European Communities has decided to re-open its anti-dumping investigation into imports of copper sulphate, originating in Czechoslovakia.

Source: European Report, 1 March 1984

Introduction of countervailing charges

Clementines

A countervailing charge was introduced on clementines, originating in Morocco, as of 8 February 1984.

Source: Official Journal No. L 35, 7 February 1984

Abolition of countervailing charges

Apples; clementines

The Commission of the European Communities decided to abolish countervailing charges on imports of the following products:

- apples, originating in Spain, as from 28 February 1984;
- clementines, originating in Cyprus, as from 15 February 1984

Source: Official Journal Nos. L 57, 28 February 1984  
L 43, 15 February 1984

Abolition of countervailing charges and re-establishment of preferential customs duty

Apples

As from 7 February 1984, the countervailing charge has been abolished and a preferential customs duty re-established on imports of apples originating in Turkey.

Source: Official Journal No. L 35, 7 February 1984

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Importation of provisional and anti-dumping duties

Vinyl acetate monomer

The Commission of the European Communities has imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of vinyl acetate monomer, originating in Canada, as from 29 February 1984.

Source: Official Journal L 58, 29 February 1984

Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

Definitive anti-dumping duties have been imposed concerning imports of the following products:

- certain glass textile fibres, originating in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, as from 16 December 1983;
- concrete reinforcing bars, originating in Spain, as from 5 February 1984

Source: Official Journal Nos. L 354, 16 December 1983  
L 33, 4 February 1984

Termination of anti-dumping proceedings

Non-alloyed unwrought aluminium

The Commission of the European Communities has terminated the anti-dumping proceeding, opened in February 1983, concerning imports of non-alloyed unwrought aluminium, originating in Norway, Surinam, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Source: Official Journal No. L 57, 28 February 1984

Exterior panel doors

On 16 January 1984, the Commission of the European Communities terminated the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of exterior panel doors, originating in Taiwan, following a finding of no dumping.

Source: Official Journal No. L 16, 19 January 1984

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Authorization for Greece to adopt protective measures

Cigarettes

On 27 January 1984, Greece was authorized to limit or monitor imports of cigarettes until 31 October 1984.

Imports of such products originating in or coming from the member States shall be limited to 1,100 tonnes, and products originating in or coming from non-member countries shall be subject to monitoring arrangements.

Source: Official Journal No. L 36, 8 February 1984

Authorization for France to introduce intra-Community surveillance

Certain slippers and other indoor footwear and certain beach slippers

On 17 January 1984, France was authorized to establish, up to 31 December 1984, intra-Community surveillance of the imports in question (Common Customs Tariff Nos. ex 64.04 and ex 64.02 B), originating in China and put into free circulation in the other member States.

Source: Official Journal No. L 31, 2 February 1984

EEC (Denmark)

Import restrictions

A regulation banning the manufacture and importation of products containing cadmium came into effect on 1 January 1984.

Source: British Business, 13 January 1984

FIJI

Tariff

In line with the 1984 budget Fiji reduced import duty on the following items: blank audio video tapes from 57.5 per cent to 10 per cent; video games from 32.5 per cent to 10 per cent; microcomputer from 42 per cent to 10 per cent; crystalware from 32.5 per cent to 10 per cent; genuine

FIJI (cont'd)

leather handbags, purses, wallets, key cases and the like from 47.5 per cent to 10 per cent; display materials duty reduced to 10 per cent; divers' wet suits ranging from 32.5 per cent to 60 per cent to 17.5 per cent.

To encourage the local bus body-building industry the 32.5 per cent duty on bus chassis fitted with engines has been reduced to 15 per cent. Impregnated or coated textile fabrics falling under tariff item 59.12.00.00 has been reduced from 17.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

There have also been tariff and excise increases on a wide range of goods including passenger and goods vehicles, tyres, fuel, spirits, beer, tobacco, chocolate and sugar confectionary and imported food.

Source: British Business, 6 January 1984

FINLAND

Affixing of marks of origin

By Decree No. 430 of 6 May 1983 of the Finnish Ministry of Trade and Industry, whose provisions will enter into force on 1 January 1984, the Finnish authorities amended the rules concerning the affixing of marks of origin on articles imported from abroad. The list of products henceforward subject to the obligation to bear marks of origin is as follows:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description of goods</u>
39.07	Kitchen utensils made of plastic materials
42.02	Handbags, brief-cases
42.03	Gloves and parts thereof
43.03	Articles of furskin
43.04	Gloves and other clothing made of artificial fur
51.03	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), put up for retail sale
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous)
53.10	Yarn and woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool
53.11	
54.04	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale
55.08	Terry towelling

FINLAND (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description of goods</u>
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton
56.06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous), put up for retail sale
56.07	Canvas cloth - Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous)
58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized
60.02/04	Knitted or crocheted gloves, mittens and mitts, stockings, socks and undergarments
60.05	Outergarments
61.01/04	Outergarments and undergarments
61.09	Items of corsetry
61.10	Gloves, mittens and mitts
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets
62.02	Bed linen
64.01/04	Footwear
65.03	Headgear
69.11/12	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china or other kinds of pottery
70.13	Glassware
73.38	Saucepans and frying-pans
74.18	(only)
76.15	
82.02/04	Tools
82.09	Knives
82.12	Scissors (including tailors' shears), and blades therefor
82.14	Knives, forks, spoons and ladles (only)
84.15	Refrigerating equipment

FINLAND (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description of goods</u>
84.16	Calendering machines for domestic use
84.18/19	Electrical domestic appliances
84.37	Domestic knitting machines
84.40	Clothes-washing, dry-cleaning, pressing and ironing and drying machines
84.41	Domestic sewing machines
85.06	Electro-mechanical domestic appliances
85.12	Electric space heating apparatus, smoothing irons
85.14	Microphones, loudspeakers and electrical amplifiers
85.15	Radio and television receivers
92.11	Sound recorders
94.04	Bed coverings

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 December 1983

GABON

Rate of special tax increased

Under Decree No. 1745/PR/MEFP of 29 December 1983, the rate of the special tax which is paid into the budget of the Gabonese Freight Loaders Council and which is applicable to goods imported into Gabon has been increased from 0.3 per cent to 0.6 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 595, 20 February 1984

GRENADA

Import licensing

From 7 November 1983, the import licensing system instituted on 1 April 1983 has been discontinued. Import licences are now required for the following items: arms and ammunition; bread and cakes; corn (all



GRENADA (cont'd)

kinds); fireworks and explosives; gold bullion and other gold; oils and fats; all vegetable, animal, marine, fats and oils, edible and inedible, including manufactured products derived from oils and fats such as margarine, lard substitutes and soap; ice cream; meats (all kinds); rice; sugar; soaps and soap substitutes; all goods originating in Communist countries; beer and malt; fresh milk and cream, unsweetened evaporated, powdered; Christmas trees; television sets; paints and varnishes; corrugated galvanized sheets; chicken; sweet and English potatoes; onions; raisins and prunes; cherries; poultry and animal feed; Fry's cocoa; seasoning; grapefruit and orange juices; pigeon peas and split peas; carrots, tomatoes and cabbages; whole and tinned carrots and tomatoes; apples, pears and grapes; pepper sauce; canned beans, beets, tomato sauce, canned pineapple; fruit cocktail; jelly and jams; oranges and grapefruits; ground spices; flour; cement; shirt-jacks; trousers; jerseys; shorts (gents); denim jeans; pyjamas.

Source: British Business, 9 December 1983

HUNGARY

Import quotas for 1984

According to Instruction No. 14/1982/KkE.1/1983/KKM on the establishment of import quotas, the import quotas for 1984 are the following:

Fertilizers in active ingredient:

N	12,000 tons	
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	175,000 tons	
K <sub>2</sub> O	8,000 tons	
Plant protection chemicals and their active ingredients		Ft 2.750 million
Protein fodder of animal and vegetable origin		686,000 tons
Fodder concentrate		5,000 tons

HUNGARY (cont'd)

Animal feed phosphate	75,000 tons
Chemicals intended for use as feed	Ft 1.500 million

Source: Foreign Trade Gazette, No. 1, 22 January 1984, L/5363/Add.2,  
23 February 1984

Expansion of trade planned with CMEA countries and Yugoslavia

Hungary plans to increase its trade with CMEA countries in 1984 and signed a number of trade protocols with these countries. Bilateral trade with the Soviet Union is to be increased to more than rub 8.6 billion. Trade with Czechoslovakia is to rise by 4 per cent to rub 1.4 billion. Trade with the German Democratic Republic, Romania and Mongolia is also to be increased. Bilateral trade with Yugoslavia is to increase by 6 per cent in 1984. Both sides plan to intensify long-term industrial co-operation which already is the basis for 40 per cent of these countries' bilateral trade transactions.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 7 February 1984

INDIA

Tariff reductions

The following goods have been exempted from customs duty and additional duty of customs:

- (a) Rimming quality slabs when imported for the manufacture of tinplates until 30 June 1984.
- (b) Cane when imported for the manufacture of cricket bats.
- (c) Silicon in all forms, silver suspension, silicon resin and silicon rubber when imported for the manufacture of solar cells or solar cell modules.
- (d) Wood pulp when imported for the manufacture of newsprint until 31 May 1984.

The following goods have been partially exempted from the portion of custom duty leviable under the First Schedule (import tariff) of the Customs Act as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate specified in the rate column of the table below:

INDIA (cont'd)

Description	Rate
Jumbo rolls of roll film	60% ad valorem
Jumbo rolls of medical X-ray films	40% ad valorem
Jumbo rolls of industrial X-ray films	40% ad valorem
Glass shells of sizes 45 mm, 60 mm and 80 mm diameter for manufacture	10% ad valorem
Glass shells for the manufacture of fluorescent tubes	10% ad valorem
Component parts (including semi-knocked-down packs and completely knocked down packs) of electronic modules of digital, analogue, digi-ana and similar combination type electronic wrist watches when imported for the manufacture of electronic modules	50% ad valorem
Photo polymer (relief image) plates when imported for letter press printing in newspaper industry	40% ad valorem
Plain plastic films (other than polypropylene film) of thickness 12 microns or below; metallised plastic films (other than metallised polypropylene film) of thickness 12 microns or below when imported for the manufacture of electronic capacitors	75% ad valorem; whole of the additional duty leviable
Plain plastic film of thickness 12 microns or below when imported for the manufacture of electronic capacitor grade metallised dielectric plastic film	75% ad valorem; whole of the additional duty leviable

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 29 February 1984

Import duty hiked

In a bid to revive demand for indigenously produced yarn, the government has raised the duty on imported rayon filament yarn to 40 per cent from 15 per cent.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 January 1984

INDIA (cont'd)

Cotton

India has announced that no additional export quotas will be released for cotton during the current 1983/84 marketing year. The ban on additional quotas is intended to assure that sufficient cotton will be available for all domestic needs. Previously announced export quotas totalling 207,000 bales will not be affected.

Source: FAS Report, 11 January 1984

CCS rates revised

Government has announced new rates of cash compensatory support applicable to fabrics and garments exports during 1984. The rates ranging between 6 and 15 per cent apply to cotton fabrics - millmade, powerloom, handloom and knitted - made-ups and other cotton manufactures, and cotton garments and hosiery products. In the case of cotton fabrics (processed) rates of CCS will be 12 per cent for all destinations other than general currency area countries. CCS will be 15 per cent for exports to GCA countries subject to the condition that the exports during 1984 will be 12 per cent more than the exports during the preceding calendar year. If the exports fall short of this target, CCS at the rate of 12 per cent only would be admissible. For processed grey cotton fabrics, CCS will be at the rate of 8 per cent for all destinations other than GCA countries and 12 per cent for exports to GCA countries subject to the conditions that exports to GCA countries during 1984 shall be 20 per cent than the exports during the preceding calendar year. If the aforesaid condition is not fulfilled, CCS at the rate of 8 per cent would be admissible.

For made-ups, the CCS will be 15 per cent provided exports of this item during 1984 shall not be less than Rs. 120 crores, otherwise CCS will be at the rate of 12 per cent only. For other cotton manufactures, the CCS will be 7 per cent.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 January 1984

Restrictions lifted

The Government has removed the minimum export price (MEP) restrictions on Niger seed exports in response to exporters demand. The exporters were unable to secure any appreciable business as Ethiopia, a leading seed producing country, was offering it at a lower price. Therefore, the exporters had urged the government to do away with the MEP altogether.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 January 1984

INDIA (cont'd)

F.O.B. Import by STC

The State Trading Corporation (STC) has decided to effect imports on f.o.b. basis to save foreign exchange and reduce the freight cost element in determining selling prices of imported raw materials required by industrial users. The Corporation which earlier used to conclude import deals on a c.i.f. (cost including freight) basis, has now shifted to f.o.b. (free on board) pattern by utilising Indian vessels.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 January 1984

Import licences

Effective 15 November 1983, the Government has withdrawn the facility to import raw silk, silk fabrics, thread, yarn, waste and noils under acquired REP licences by manufacturers/exporters producing exclusively for export. The facility would, however, be available to manufacturers and exporters who have been approved under the 100 per cent export-oriented units scheme.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 December 1983

Export ban for CTC tea

India has banned the export of CTC (cut, teared and circled) tea in an attempt to meet domestic demand in the next few months.

Source: Financial Times, 29 December 1983

INDONESIA

Tariff reductions

Partial exemption on import duty and import sales tax have been effected on the following goods:

INDONESIA (cont'd)

Description	Reduced rate	
	Import duty	Import sales tax
D.O.P. (Dioctyl Phtalate)	2.5%	2.5%
Polypropylene film and foil	40%	5%
N.C.R. paper for computer paper manufacturing	20%	5%
Certain plug wrap paper in tape rolls	30%	5%

Source: Business News, 6, 28 and 30 December 1983

Export tax

Palm oil and stearin

Effective 24 January 1984, the rate of export tax on crude palm oil, refined bleached deodorized stearin and crude stearin was increased to 5 per cent from 0 per cent previously. The rate of extra export tax has been raised from 0 per cent to 37.18 per cent for crude palm oil, from 0 per cent to 26.17 per cent for crude stearin and from 0 per cent to 27 per cent for refined bleached deodorized stearin.

Source: Business News, 27 January 1984

Import quotas

Quantities and types of the following items have been placed under regulation by the Director General of Foreign Trade:

Liquid or pastry other than emulsions, dispersions and solutions; emulsions, dispersions and solution; suspensions in grains; certain plate glass and glass sheets; certain agricultural machinery and equipment, etc.

Source: Trade information Sheet, 16 January 1984

IRAQ

State Establishment for Marketing Building Materials created

The Revolution Command Council has approved the decision to set up the State Establishment for Marketing Building Materials (SEMBM). SEMBM is empowered to buy and sell - both at home and abroad - cement, caustic lime, gypsum, bricks, concrete blocks, mosaic tiles, ground stone, asbestos and other similar products.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 January 1984

ISRAEL

Prior import deposit scheme

The prior import deposit scheme introduced by the Government for the period 1 June-31 December 1983 requiring importers to deposit with the Israeli Treasury, 15 per cent of the duty-paid value of imports for 162 products has been extended for a further six months until June 1984. However, changes have been made in the coverage of the scheme involving the addition of ninety-four items and the removal of three items, resulting in a revised list of 252 items. The additional items concern similar, complementary or substitution products to those items already included in the basic list, as well as inputs to such items.

Source: L/5600, 5 January 1984  
Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 January 1984  
Trade Information Sheet, 29 February 1984 (Commercial Information Circular, 7 February 1984)

IVORY COAST

Import duties on fish suspended; tax imposed

Fiscal import duty and customs duty are suspended for the import of live or dead, fresh, refrigerated or frozen fish of the following classifications: 03.01.10, 03.01.20, 03.01.30, 03.01.40, 03.01.50, 03.01.90.

In place of fiscal import and customs duties a special tax is introduced to cover these commodities at the following rates:

03.01.10 (tuna): 15 per cent

IVORY COAST (cont'd)

03.01.20 to 03.01.90 (all others): 30 per cent.

The tax to be levied on the taxable value of the goods.

Source: British Business, 24 February 1984

Changes in import régime: import licences and authorizations

By a decree and two notices to importers, the authorities of the Ivory Coast have established the following import régime in respect of certain products:

1. A prior licence is required for the import of maize (tariff heading 10.05.90) (Decree No. 83.10.53 of 12 October 1983).

2. A declaration of intention to import, with prior authorization, is required for the following:

- bolts, nuts and the like (tariff headings 73.32.10 and 90) (Notice to Importers No. 83.009 of 19 October 1983);

from 1 November 1983, imports of nuts and bolts into the Ivory Coast have been permitted only on the presentation of documentary proof that the importer has also purchased 1.5 times as many locally manufactured nuts and bolts.

- glues (tariff headings 35.06.10 and 35.06.90) and yeast (tariff headings 21.06.10 and 90) (Notice to Importers No. 83.010 of 25 October 1983).

With regard to glues, the following are exempt: caseins and their derivatives; albumines and their derivatives; glues manufactured from bones, skins and nerves; solid isinglass; dextrin and starch pastes.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 587, 26 December 1983  
British Business, 17 February 1984

Dairy products

On 29 September 1983, in pursuance of Act No. 63.301 of 26 June 1963 on repression of fraud, the authorities of the Ivory Coast published Decree No. 83.808 dated 3 August 1983 regarding the regulations applicable to



IVORY COAST (cont'd)

dairy products. The Decree establishes manufacturing standards and marketing rules for the following products: milk and milk-based beverages, fermented milk and yoghurt, casein, cream and butter, cheese, ices and ice-cream.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 585, 12 December 1983

Registration requirements for proprietary medicinal products

The Pharmaceutical Services Directorate of the Ministry of Public Health and Population of the Ivory Coast imposed new guidelines for registering proprietary medicinal products.

Such products, whatever their origin, may not be retailed, imported or placed on sale unless they have been registered at the Ministry of Public Health and Population. All application documents must be in French and they must state the name and address of the manufacturer; the place of manufacture, control and packaging; the proprietary name of the product followed by the international non-proprietary or scientific name of the active principle or principles; the pharmaceutical form of the product; the therapeutic indications; the price ex-works or c.i.f. Abidjan free of customs duty, and the selling price to the public in the country of origin.

Furthermore, the application shall be accompanied by:

1. The manufacturer's technical report (in triplicate): conditions of production; preparation formula, including excipients, dyes, flavouring substances, stabilizers, buffers and preservative; control arrangements and techniques for the starting materials and the final product.
2. The expert analyst's report (in triplicate); methods for the identification and quantitative determination or titration of the active principle or principles and of the constituents; stability and storage tests.
3. The toxicological and pharmacological expert's report (in triplicate).
4. The clinical expert's report (in triplicate).
5. Three specimens of each item intended for sale, including the draft "prospectus" (translation note: possibly package insert or advertising literature) in French.
6. The total registration fee is CFAF 20,000 for each form of each product.

IVORY COAST (cont'd)

7. One copy of the official authorization to place on the market in the country of origin.

Source: British Business, 13 January 1984

JAMAICA

Changes in the import licensing system

The Jamaican Government notice to importers 3063 gives details of items subject to import licensing from 1 January 1984. The Government also announced that sixty-two items have been removed from the restricted list and import licences for these goods are to be issued freely, subject to quota and foreign exchange availability.

Source: British Business, 10 February 1984

JORDAN

Surcharge in gold bullion reduced

Customs officials state that the surcharge on gold bullion has been reduced to 1/2 per cent from 2 per cent. The 2 per cent surcharge was applied some years ago after gold import licence requirements were abolished.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 February 1984

KENYA

Changes to customs tariff and import régime

A document dated 1 July 1983 and entitled "Import Licensing Schedules" stipulates the rates of duty and charges and the import régimes applicable to goods entering Kenya. The principal changes are as follows:

A. Import duties and charges

Many materials and semi-finished products needed by local industries are eligible for a reduced rate of duties and charges and, in certain cases, for complete exemption.

KENYA (cont'd)

B. Import régime

All products are subject to import licensing and are divided into the following five categories (formerly three):

- (a) Annex IA: products not subject to quota; licences are granted automatically by the Import/Export Department of the Ministry of Commerce, and foreign exchange allocations are guaranteed by the Central Bank of Kenya.
- (b) Annexes IB and IIAO: goods subject to annual quotas for the import of a product or product group within the limits of the amount allocated. This type of licence is issued by priority to exporting producers.
- (c) Annex IIAS: products under quotas granted in two cases:
  - 1. for certain goods (e.g. petroleum, fertilizers and seeds for foodstuffs) licences are granted only to approved importers;
  - 2. for other products licences are granted only after approval by the appropriate Ministry.
- (d) Annex IIB: products under specific quota.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 587, 26 December 1983  
Standard Chartered Review, February 1984

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Tariff changes

Tariff rates on 729 items will be lowered while rates on 300 items are to be raised in 1984 as part of the five-year tariff reforms due to be completed in 1988.

Source: Newsreview, 3 September 1983

Tariff reductions

According to the tariffs-revamping scheme finalized by the Government, tariffs on a number of items (including pulp, LNG, LPG, methanol, raw skin, ammonia, yarn, electric wire, resin, vegetable oil, plastic products, fabric,

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

footwear, medicaments, cosmetics, electric home appliances, etc.) will be reduced from 1984 onwards. However, imported agricultural products will be subject to higher tariffs.

Source: Korea Trade and Business, September 1983

Import policy

Effective 1 January 1984, thirty-one products will be liberalized. To this effect, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has revised the terminal trade plan for 1984 (from 1 July 1983 through 30 June 1984). According to the revised trade plan, 23 items will be dropped from the import embargo list while imports of eight other items, if not banned, will be partially restricted. This will increase the number of automatic approval (AA) imports items by 23 to 6,101 from the current 6,078 items, thus boosting the country's import liberalization ratio to 80.7 per cent. Items to be liberalized in 1984 include carpets and rugs, yarns and fibres, woven pile fabrics, loudspeakers, refrigerators, cameras, cosmetic soaps, etc.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 16 January 1984

Eased customs procedure

The Ministry of Finance recently simplified customs clearance of some agricultural imports including rice, barley, fruit and silkworms, arranging import inspections to be conducted after customs clearance.

Source: Newsreview, 31 December 1983

Import restrictions

Imports of natural honey, bananas, pineapples, sesame seed, garlic, red peppers and onions have been placed on Korea's import-ban list, even if rescheduled for re-export after processing in Korea.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 February 1984

KUWAIT

Exemption from fees and taxes for domestic exports

The Industrial Development Committee has decided that domestic exports shall be exempted from all export fees and taxes for a further five years.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 January 1984

Goods to be transported by Kuwaiti shipping and transport lines

On 29 January 1984 the Cabinet decided that Government contracts are to include a clause committing contractors to use Kuwaiti shipping and transport lines for the movement of goods and staff.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 February 1984

MALAWI

Certain commodities and services exempted from price controls, monitoring to be continued

With effect from 30 December 1983, the Malawi Government has exempted some commodities and services from price controls. Commodities and services which have been exempted include cigarettes, quarry stone, clothing, detergents, paints, industrial fats (marvello and climax), cosmetics, alcoholic spirits, furniture, pipes, steel products (except agricultural implements), stock feeds, timber products and restaurants and hotels. However, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism will continue to monitor prices of the stipulated commodities and services and will take corrective measures over increases which it considers exorbitant.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, February 1984

MALI

Rate of price stabilization tax on imports adjusted

The rate of the price stabilization tax charged on imports of goods in addition to other duties and charges has been fixed at MF 10,000 per net ton (MF 1 = FF 0.01). The following are exempt from this tax:

- agricultural materials and equipment;

MALI (cont'd)

- products covered by the monopoly of SOMIEX (Import-Export Corporation of Mali): flour, sugar, milk, salt.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 591, 23 January 1984

MAURITIUS

New regulations regarding pharmaceutical products

Under Law No. 60 "Pharmacy Act 1983", published in the Government Gazette of 29 December 1983, the authorities of Mauritius have adopted new regulations regarding pharmaceutical products (covering definitions, rules for manufacture and for trade).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 593, 6 February 1984

MEXICO

Some import liberalization

The Mexican Ministry of Trade announced that 1,703 import tariff items were removed from the list of goods requiring import licences. The goods concerned are products which are not being produced by Mexico, which are required to keep the production processes going and which are necessary for public health purposes. They comprise about 5 per cent of Mexico's annual imports for the years 1981 to 1983.

However, 6,329 tariff items remain subject to import licensing, and imports of 1,850 tariff items - luxury goods or goods which can be produced locally - are on the prohibited imports list.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 31 January 1984

Imports at controlled rates of exchange and import permits

The Ministry of Trade announced that from 28 January 1984 all permitted imports can be performed on the basis of controlled rates of exchange. However, importers of import-licence-free products need an import permit in order to be able to buy foreign exchange at controlled rates of exchange.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 February 1984

MEXICO (cont'd)

Import quotas and import surcharge

The Official Journal of 28 December 1983 established import quotas for 1984 by volume and value on some 140 tariff sub-headings primarily covering fungicides, insecticides and herbicides.

A resolution published in the Official Journal on 30 December 1983 included a revised list of a large number of products which are exempt from import surcharge.

Source: British Business, 24 February 1984

MOROCCO

Import programme for 1984

The Moroccan authorities have published Notice No. 01/84 dated 2 January 1984, establishing the General Import Programme for 1984 with effect from 1 January 1984. This programme, like earlier ones, comprises three Lists of products contained in Annexes A, B and C (these Annexes have not been reproduced below):

1. Imports not subject to administrative permit (List A)

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

However, import indentures for operations corresponding to any of the conditions set forth below must be presented for endorsement to the Exchange Office prior to being domiciled:

- contracts other than on f.o.b. terms;
- goods to be imported from a country other than the country of origin, if one of them is a country with which Morocco has concluded a special payments agreement;
- contract providing for the payment of interest (frequently the case for capital goods).

2. Imports subject to administrative permit (List B)

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

MOROCCO (cont'd)

Import certificate applications must be made out in ten copies bearing the stamp of the bank of domicile; they must be accompanied by pro forma invoices in five copies, the original of which must indicate the f.o.b. value free-at-frontier or ex-works, and likewise by any relevant supporting documents (prospectus, samples, contracts, explanatory notes, etc.).

Régime in derogation of List B

Goods included in List B may be imported by producing undertakings and public establishments of an industrial and commercial character under an import indenture in the case of:

- (a) parts and accessories intended for the maintenance of capital goods used in these units and subject to a maximum value of DH 5,000 f.o.b. (previously DH 3,000);
- (b) other products intended for maintenance or production, subject to a maximum value of DH 1,000 f.o.b. (previously DH 500).

3. Prohibited products (List C)

In respect of all products included in Lists A and B of the General Import Programme, importers may not place any order nor give instructions for the dispatch of goods without having first obtained the relevant import document (import indenture or import certificate).

Amendments in the Import Programme for 1984

The 1984 Programme reproduces in full the 1983 Programme, as amended successively on 28 March, 3 May, 4 August and 6 September 1983. However, the following amendments have been made:

1. Addition to List A of a new heading covering equipment, materials and tooling normally classified in List B but imported under approved industrial investment programme.
2. Transfer of products from List A to List B
  - chromium ores (Heading 26.01.50)
  - tar distilled from coal (Heading 27.06.20)
  - transfers for industrial use (Heading 49.08.91)
  - printed publicity matter
  - conveyor belts (Heading 73.40.68)
  - parts of various pieces of equipment (in particular Heading 84.38, 87.07, 90.28 and 90.29).



MOROCCO (cont'd)

3. Transfer from List B to List C
  - eggs for hatching
  - parts of furniture of artificial plastic materials (Heading Ex 94.03.81).
4. Transfer from List A to List C
  - barbed wire (Heading 73.26).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 594, 13 February 1984

Import duties and charges suspended on raw hides and skins

Under Order No. 1179-83 of 18 August 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 19 October 1983, the duties and charges on imports of raw hides and skins (tariff heading 41.01) have been suspended for six months, with effect from 1 September 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 587, 26 December 1983

Special charge on imports reduced

Under Circular No. 3823 of 2 January 1984 the Directorate of Moroccan Customs has reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent the rate of the special charge on imports, with effect from 1 January 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 592, 30 January 1984

Prior deposit on imports reduced

Under Circular No. 1439 of the Moroccan Exchange Bureau, dated 9 January 1984, the amount of the prior deposit on imports has been reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, with effect from 9 January 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 592, 30 January 1984

MOROCCO (cont'd)

Changes in taxes applicable to goods imported into Morocco

By Dahir No. 1.84.7 of 10 January 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 11 January 1984, the Moroccan Authorities have enacted new measures of a financial nature. These provisions entered into force as from 15 January 1984 and will remain effective until promulgation of the Finance Law for 1984.

The changes in taxes applicable to goods imported into Morocco are as follows:

A. Domestic consumption taxes

1. The consumption tax on carbonated beverages and mineral or other waters flavoured by the addition of 10 per cent or more of fruit juice, or its equivalent in concentrated juice, has been extended to include fruit juices.
2. The consumption tax on ethyl alcohol and other alcohols that can be put to the uses of ethyl alcohol is charged in the following cases:
  - alcohols to be used in the preparation of, or to be contained in, medicaments and perfumery and toilet articles for antiseptic uses;
  - alcohols to be used in the fabrication or preservation of natural flavouring materials entering into the manufacture of soft drinks, carbonated or non-carbonated beverages, mineral waters, table waters or other flavoured beverages.

B. Product tax

1. Television sets and the constituent elements, accessories and spare parts thereof, are removed from the list of products entitled to the reduced rate of 8 per cent and are henceforth subject to the normal rate of 19 per cent.
2. The following products are no longer subject to the increased rate of 30 per cent:
  - new tyres and inner tubes (Customs tariff ex 40.11)
  - carpets (Customs tariff 58.02)
  - embroidery (Customs tariff 58.10)
  - linoleum and floor coverings (Customs tariff 59.10)
  - knitted and crocheted articles for men, women and children (Customs tariffs 60.02, 60.03, 60.05, 60.06)
  - leather footwear (Customs tariff 64.02)

MOROCCO (cont'd)

- sinks, washbasins, bidets, etc. for sanitary or hygienic uses (Customs tariff 69.10)
- tableware and other articles used for domestic or toilet purposes, or porcelain or china (Customs tariff 69.11)
- tableware and other articles used for domestic or toilet purposes, of other kinds of pottery (Customs tariff 69.12)
- glassware used for table, kitchen, etc. purposes (Customs tariff 70.13)
- decorative light fittings (Customs tariffs ex 70.14, ex 83.07, ex 85.20).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 595, 20 February 1984

NIGER

Import régime and tax changes

Under Ordinance No. 83.33 of 14 September 1983 (1984 Finance Act) the following changes have been made to the tax régime for admission to Niger.

1. Import régime

A prior import licence is now required in respect of the following products regardless of their origin: concentrated milk, sweetened, not sweetened and in powder, sugar, flour, tomato concentrate.

Until 5 October 1983 the State-trading enterprise Coproniger held an import monopoly for the above products. Coproniger retains the import monopoly in respect of green tea, cigarettes, salt and jute bags.

2. Production tax

A. Rate of tax

The various tax rates are established as follows:

- the reduced rate and normal rate remain fixed at 13.5 and 20 per cent respectively;
- in place of the former "lower increased rate" of 26 per cent the "higher increased rate" of 28 per cent, a "single increased rate" of 28 per cent is now in force.

NIGER (cont'd)

B. Basis for calculating the tax

The value on which the production tax is based is the tax-included value, i.e. the value of the products plus the amount of customs duty, revenue duty, statistical tax and production tax.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 584, 5 December 1983

Determination of taxable value of imported goods

Under Order No. 251/MF/DDR of 5 August 1983 the Ministry of Finance of Niger has fixed as follows the transport costs taken into account for determining the taxable value of goods imported into Niger.

1. Air transport

- fresh foodstuffs and parts of all kinds from the EEC: CFAF 180<sup>1</sup> per kg.
- other goods from the EEC: CFAF 210<sup>1</sup> per kg.

2. Overland transport

These are transport costs between the port of unloading and the destination of goods in Niger. These flat-rate costs are fixed, per gross ton, according to the origin (Benin, Ivory Coast, Togo, Ghana and Nigeria) and the nature of the goods.

3. Postal shipments or packets (in CFAF<sup>1</sup>)

- packets weighing not more than 1 kg.: 1,120
- packets weighing between 1 and 3 kg.: 1,540
- packets weighing between 3 and 5 kg.: 1,890
- packets weighing between 5 and 10 kg.: 3,850
- packets weighing between 10 and 15 kg.: 6,300
- packets weighing between 15 and 20 kg.: 7,700

The above provisions have been in effect since 1 October 1983.

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<sup>1</sup>CFAF 1 = FF 0.02

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 584, 5 December 1983

NIGERIA

New foreign exchange curbs to cut imports

The Government of Nigeria has taken a number of steps to cope with the nation's critical foreign payments situation. On 24 January 1984 the Central Bank instituted new foreign exchange restrictions cutting allocations for imports during 1984 to about ₦ 4 billion (\$5.3 billion). (Imports in the first half of 1983 totalled ₦ 4.2 billion). Consumer goods will be cut back most sharply. Of the available cash, raw materials and spare parts for industry will absorb about 58 per cent.

Under new tariff schedules all imports are subject to duties, ranging from 5 per cent to as high as 500 per cent for luxury items, such as automobiles.

At the same time the Government has said that the procedures for issuing licences for essential raw materials imports will be liberalized.

In a circular to Nigerian banks released on 11 January 1984, details were given of a new priority ranking for imports. Seven import categories have been established with top priority given to essential raw materials, followed by spare parts, essential food imports, medical supplies, books and laboratory equipment, capital goods, and, in the lowest category, other consumer items.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 3 February 1984  
Financial Times, 12 and 25 January 1984  
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 December 1983-14 January 1984

New measures concerning the pre-shipment inspection of goods and new guideline for issuing of import licences to indigenous manufacturers

New measures concerning the pre-shipment inspection of goods have been introduced. Under the new policy, all goods valued at, or in excess of, ₦ 1,000 will be subject to pre-shipment inspection; hitherto, the lower limit was set at ₦ 5,000. Central Bank of Nigeria sources have revealed that the measures were being introduced in order to curb imported items being split into smaller units.

A new guideline dealing with the issuing of import licences to indigenous manufacturers has been released by the Federal Military Government.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, February 1984

NORWAY

New rates of duty: products containing added fat, flour and eggs

Flour and eggs. From 2 February the Norwegian customs authorities have stated that new rates of duty will apply to the following products:

19.08.100	NOK 0.25 per kg.
19.08.300	NOK 0.30 per kg.

For products which come under 19.08.100 which contain both flour and fat the following rates of duty will apply:

Flour duty	NOK 0.70 per kg.
Fat duty	NOK 0.25
Total duty	NOK 0.95

For products which come under heading 19.08.300 containing flour, fat and eggs the following rates of duty will apply:

Flour duty	NOK 0.30 per kg.
Fat duty	NOK 0.30 per kg.
Egg duty	NOK 2.40 per kg.
Total duty	NOK 3.00 per kg.

Source: British Business, 2, March 1984

OMAN

Duty imposed on certain paints

From 6 November 1983, for a period of one year, a customs duty of 15 per cent has been imposed on the importation of processed (purified) and metal (enamel) paints.

Source: British Business, 13 January 1984

PANAMA

Reduction and elimination of import restrictions

The Panamanian Government announced in the Official Gazette of 25 and 26 October 1983 reductions in import tariff restrictions for a large number of products.

PANAMA (cont'd)

Furthermore, the Price Regulations (Control) Office of the Panamanian Government has announced in Resolution No. 255 the elimination of quotas and/or restrictions on a large number of food products.

Source: British Business, 24 February 1984

PARAGUAY

Change in the method of levying import duties on whisky and cigarettes

Decree 1988, 11 January 1984, established a new method of levying import duties. This will remain in force until 31 December 1984.

The new rates are now as follows: a single rate of G 20,000 for every case of 10,000 imported cigarettes; a single rate of G 4,000 for every case of 12 one litre bottles of whisky.

These rates replace almost all the previous duties and taxes on the goods in question.

Source: British Business, 10 February 1984

PERU

Import tariff amendments for pistons and valves

The Peruvian Government has amended the import duty on pistons under tariff 84.06.91.31 and valves under 84.06.91.61 to 55 per cent ad valorem c.i.f. In addition, tariff numbers 84.06 and 84.63 have been modified by the addition of new sub-headings: 84.06.91.63 - valve guide, 55 per cent c.i.f. snf; 84.63.02.21 - axle boxes of bronze or iron, 55 per cent c.i.f.

Source: British Business, 4 November 1983

PHILIPPINES

Sugar monopoly ended

The Philippine Government has decreed an end to the monopoly that has traded the country's sugar for seven years. The decree directs the Philippine Sugar Commission to "ensure free trading" in sugar while instituting safeguards against price and supply manipulation.

Source: Wall Street Journal, 29 February 1984

PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

Copper curb

The Philippine Government has restricted the export of Copper by requiring all copper producers to obtain prior clearance from the Ministry of Trade and Industry before making any shipments.

This measure has been taken to ensure a continuous and sufficient supply of copper concentrates to the newly opened Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corporation.

Source: Financial Times, 22 February 1984

POLAND

Foreign trade plan for 1984

Poland's plan for 1984 for trade with the convertible currency area foresees a 9.9 per cent increase in income from exports and some 11.3 to 13.7 per cent increase in import expenditures compared to 1983. This change reflects, however, the effects of the devaluation of the zloty against the dollar.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR. Other CMEA countries and Yugoslavia, 28 February 1984

PORTUGAL

Quota system for imports of completely knocked-down (CKD) motor vehicles

New legislation (Government Order No. 1228-B/82) in force until 31 December 1984 aiming at the reorganization of the automobile sector in Portugal comprises, among other structural measures, a quota system for imports of CKD motor vehicles having a kerb weight up to 2,000 kg. In accordance with the provisions of this new legislation, the CKD quota system for imports of CKD unassembled vehicles, originally introduced, for balance-of-payments reasons, in 1977, became an integral part of the automobile sector policy. The value of the quotas in force in 1983 was increased by 30.29 per cent. Basic import quotas for CKD motor vehicles are to be applied by makes.

Source: L/5558, 17 October 1983

Amendment of cereals import system

By a Decree which entered into force on 1 January 1984, the State enterprise which has held a monopoly with respect to cereals for nearly



PORTUGAL (cont'd)

sixty years will gradually lose its exclusive rights. Under the first measure planned, approximately 10 per cent of national cereals imports (about 300,000 tons) will be effected through invitations to tender addressed to private cereals enterprises.

Source: VWD, 4 January 1984  
Agra Europe, 6 January 1984

Short-term import restrictions

Portugal will introduce selective short-term import restrictions to protect domestic industries under a new safeguard surveillance system set up in February as part of a reform of import procedures.

Under a newly published decree law, the Government will monitor domestic production and impose import controls of up to six months in sectors where Portuguese industries could be seriously damaged by imports.

Under the new surveillance system, the External Trade Department can order a surveillance of imports in key sectors and may issue restrictions ranging up to a total temporary ban to protect threatened Portuguese industries.

Leading imports expected to be affected include home electrical appliances and car parts.

Source: Financial Times, 8 February 1984

SENEGAL

Import prohibitions and prior authorization

Under Decrees published in the Official Gazette of 22 October 1983, the Senegalese authorities have made the following changes to the import régime applicable to various products:

1. Imports of footwear of plastic material (tariff heading 64.01) are prohibited (Decree No. 83.877 of 17 August 1983).
2. The following products are under quota (Decree No. 83.877 of 17 August 1983):
  - sports footwear (tariff heading 64.02.01 and 21);
  - women's footwear other than of plastic material;

SENEGAL (cont'd)

- footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather, footwear (other than falling within 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or other plastic material, other than sports footwear (64.02);
- footwear of wood or with outer soles of wood or cork, other than sports footwear (64.03);
- prepared broths (e.g. in cubes) (tariff heading 21.05.01) (Decree No. 83.938 of 29 August 1983).

3. The following are subject to the prior authorization procedure:

- other categories of footwear and parts of footwear not covered by the preceding paragraphs (tariff headings 64.04 and 05);
- lime (tariff headings 25.22 and 28.28) (Decree No. 83.876 of 17 August 1983);
- galvanized household articles falling within tariff heading 73.38.31 (Decree No. 83.878 of 17 August 1983);
- writing chalks falling within tariff heading 98.05.30 (Decree No. 83.879 of 17 August 1983);
- the following products used in the manufacture of soap (Decree No. 83.939 of 29 August 1983):
  - (a) crude palm oil intended for the soap industry or of type 1 (tariff heading 15.07.61);
  - (b) crude coconut oil intended for the soap industry (15.07.65);
  - (c) palm kernel oil intended for the soap industry (15.07.71);
  - (d) acid oil of coconut, palm kernel and coconut-palm kernel (15.10.20).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 584, 5 December 1983

Prior permit requirement for certain pork-butchers' products

Under Decree No. 83/1010 dated 21 September 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 29 October 1983, the authorities of Senegal have established a prior permit requirement for the import of certain pork-butchers' products:

- bacon (tariff heading 02.06.31);
- sausages and the like, liver (tariff heading 16.01.10);
- other sausages and the like, n.s. (tariff heading 16.01.90);
- other prepared or conserved meat or meat offal, other than liver of goose or duck (tariff heading 16.02.09 and 90).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 585, 12 December 1983

## SOMALIA

### Duty on certain goods abolished

In order to boost production, the Somalian Government has abolished duty on goods for agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and local industrial processing of raw materials.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 December 1983-14 January 1984

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 November 1983: R. 2457, CCCN 39.02: the rates of duty on certain plates, sheets, strip, film and foil of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers are amended from 25 per cent or 130c per kg. less 75 per cent to 25 per cent or 160c per kg. less 75 per cent. R. 2458, CCCNs 69.11 and 69.12: the provisions in respect of tableware of porcelain or china and of other kinds of pottery are restated and the effect thereof is that the rates of duty on certain of the products are amended. R. 2459, CCCN 84.22: the effect of this notice is that it is made clear that hydraulic cranes with a mass not exceeding 1,500 kg. each, which are designed for mounting on road vehicles, are subject to the protective rate of duty of 25 per cent. R. 2460, CCCN 85.01: the effect of this notice is that the position in respect of the working voltages of certain electrical transformers is clarified.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 18 November 1983: R. 2497, CCCN 84.23: specific provision is made for graders, articulated, with a maximum height of 1.5 m and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 15 per cent to free. R. 2498, CCCN 70.16: specific provision is made for multi-cellular glass in blocks, slabs, plates and similar forms and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free. R. 2499, CCCN 79.01: the rate of duty on unwrought zinc is amended from 10 per cent to free.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 25 November 1983: R. 2562, Item 315.06; CCCNs 73.32 and 73.35: specific provision is made for corsets, of a value for duty purposes of 4,500c or more each, and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 35 per cent or 420 c per 100 gr. less 65 per cent to free.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 2 December 1983: R. 2645, CCCNs 28.16, 31.02 and 31.05: the rates of duty on ammonium and certain fertilizers are amended.

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 9 December 1983: R. 2664, CCCN 85.01: the rate of duty on certain electric motors is amended from 30 per cent or 2,000c each to 30 per cent, with retrospective effect to 15 July 1983. R. 2665, CCCNs 97.04 and 97.06: the effect of this notice is that the provision for table-tennis equipment is transposed from tariff heading 97.06 to tariff heading 97.04.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 23 December 1983: R. 2833, CCCN 87.02: 1. The effect of this notice is that specific provision, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent, is made for vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow and for golf cars and similar vehicles for the transport of persons. 2. This notice has retrospective effect to 20 May 1980 insofar as it relates to golf cars and similar vehicles.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 6 January 1984: R.7, CCCN 39.07: the rate of duty on seats for water closet pans is amended from 25 per cent or 75c each to 25 per cent. R.8, CCCN 7.02: the specific provisions for cabbages and cucumbers, including gherkins, mushrooms and tomatoes, preserved by freezing, are deleted. The effect thereof is that the rates of duty thereon are amended to 20 per cent. R.9, CCCNs 61.09, 62.05, 65.03, 65.05: 1. The specific provisions for suspender jockstraps and wool-felt hats for men are withdrawn and the effect thereof is that the rates of duty thereon are amended. 2. The general and m.f.n. rates of duty on boots and shoe laces and berets are equalized.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 January 1984: R. 55, CCCN 60.06: provision at a rate of duty of 20 per cent is made for certain gloves, mittens and mitts, of knitted or crocheted fabric. R. 56, CCCN 73.18: the rate of duty on non-seamless tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of stainless steel, is increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. R. 57, CCCNs 82.09 and 82.14: 1. The rates of duty on certain knives, not plated with precious metal, and on knife blades are amended. 2. Tariff heading No. 82.14 is restated and the rates of duty on certain spoons, forks, fish-eaters and butter-knives, are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 January 1984: R. 81, CCCNs 29.01 and 39.02: 1. The effect of this notice is that (a) the word "powder" is defined for the purposes of tariff heading No. 39.02; (b) the rates of duty on styrene and propylene are reduced from 15 per cent or 71c per kg. less 85 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, to free; and (c) the rates of duty on certain ethylene polymers and copolymers, styrene polymers and copolymers, vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers are amended. 2. These amendments shall become effective on 1 February 1984. R. 89, CCCNs 29.24 and 30.03:

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

the effect of this notice is that specific provision is made for ethambutol hydrochloride and medicaments containing ethambutol hydrochloride and the rates of duty thereon are amended. R. 90, CCCN 60.03: 1. Note 7 to chapter 60 is deleted. 2. Tariff heading 60.03 is restated. R. 91, CCCN 73.18: the rates of duty on seamless and non-seamless tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron or steel, with an outside cross-sectional dimension exceeding 219 mm, are amended. R. 92, CCCN 74.07: the rate of duty on certain tubes and pipes and blanks therefor and hollow bars, of copper, with an outside cross-sectional dimension not exceeding 115 mm, is amended from 15 per cent or 320c per kg. less 85 per cent to 15 per cent or 385c per kg. less 85 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 3 February 1984: R. 156, CCCN 40.01: the rate of duty on natural rubber and gutta-percha (excluding crêpe rubber soling sheet) is increased from free to 25 per cent or 120c per kg. less 75 per cent. R. 157, CCCNs 40.08, 40.09, 40.10, 40.12, 40.13, 40.14: the effect of this amendment is that (a) the existing rates of duty on solid tyres, in the length or in the piece, and garden hose are converted to cent per kg.; and (b) the rates of duty on certain other rubber products are amended. R. 158, CCCNs 40.11: tariff heading 40.11 is restated and the rates of duty on certain pneumatic tyres and tyre cases of rubber are amended.

Source: British Business, 9, 16 and 23/30 December 1983, 6 and 27 January, 3, 10 and 24 February 1984

Import controls on ninety products eliminated

Under the new programme for 1984 imports, published in the Government Gazette of 23 December 1983, South Africa abolished import curbs on ninety products and reorganized its system of import regulations. Controls on such items as pastry and fine baker's wares, cosmetics, articles of leather, kitchen utensils, motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, hand tools, toys and carpets were eliminated as from 1 January 1984.

In future, South Africa's import control system will consist of only two lists, one for goods exempt from all restrictions, the other for items subject to controls but for which permits will be granted to meet importers "reasonable" requirements. Until now, there had been a third list for which approval was needed for individual shipments.

Among the products still subject to import curbs will be a wide range of chemicals, clothing, textiles and footwear.

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

Earlier in December, the Government had announced that import controls on fertilizers, farm implements and cement would also be scrapped on 1 January 1984 (accompanied by the abolition of domestic price controls on those products), and that restrictions on textile imports would be gradually phased out.

Source: Wall Street Journal, 27 December 1983  
Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 592, 30 January 1984  
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 December 1983-14 January 1984

SPAIN

General and temporary reduction of customs duties

By Decree No. 106 of 25 January 1984 published in the Official Gazette of 27 January, the Spanish authorities extended until 26 April 1984 the general and temporary reduction in import duties applicable to imports with the exception of cheese and curd (tariff heading 04.04) (See Survey Nos. 5 to 19).

Import duty changes

By Decree No. 3252 of 21 December 1983 published in the Official Gazette of 3 January 1984, the Spanish authorities changed the rate of import duty applicable to certain products, as follows:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Rate of Duty</u>	
	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
15.07 DI a 3 cc: Linseed oil	13%	5%
Ex 28.04 B: Rare gases, other argon	20%	6%
29.26 B II a: Methenamine (INN) (hexamethylenetetramine)	1%	14.2%
Ex 44.05 c: Tropical wood of a length not exceeding 1,500 mm:		
1 - of a thickness exceeding 30 mm	6%	Free
2 - of a thickness not exceeding 30 mm	10%	Free
69.01: Heat-insulating bricks, blocks, tiles and other heat-insulating goods of siliceous fossil meals or of similar siliceous earths	1%	18%

SPAIN (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Rate of Duty</u>	
	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
Ex 85.21 B: Photovoltaic panels for the production of electric power through the action of sunlight; photovoltaic cells	1%	28%

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 January 1984

By Decree No. 3234 of 21 December 1983 published in the Official Gazette of 31 December 1983 the Spanish authorities modified, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1984, the rates of import duty applicable to certain products, as follows:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Normal rate (%)</u>	<u>Rate applicable in 1984 (%)</u>
28.16 A: Liquid ammonia	15	Free
Ex 29.04 A III b: Secondary butyl alcohol	35	Free
Ex 29 08 A III c2: Nitrophenol (ISO); methoxychlor (ISO)	13	1
Ex 29.14 C: Alletrin (ISO); cyclopropate; fenotrin (ISO); permethrin (ISO)	13	1
Ex 29.14 D IV c: Naphthylacetic acid (ISO)	13	1
Ex 29.16 A VII b: Bromopropylate (ISO)	25.5	1
Ex 29.16 D III: 2, 4, 5T acid (ISO) dicamba (ISO); methyl-diclofop (ISO); methyl - 5-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-2-nitrobenzoate (IUPAC); methoprene (ISO)	30	1
Ex 29.19 c II b: Bromphenvinphos (ISI); chlorphenvinphos (ISI); crotoxydes (ISO); mevinphos (ISO); tetrachlorvinphos (ISO)	10	1

SPAIN (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Rate of Duty</u>	
	<u>Normal rate</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Rate applicable</u> <u>in 1984 (%)</u>
Ex 29.21 B II d: Propargite (ISO)	13	1
Ex 29.30 B: Isophenphos (ISO); propetamphos (ISO)	13	1
Ex 29.31 B III: Thioglycolic acid	12.7	Free
Ex 29.31 B: Malathion (ISO)	1	14.4
Ex 29.35 Q: Paraquat (ISO); benomyl (ISO); trichloroisocyanuric acid and the chloroisocyanurates of sodium and potassium	4.5	10
Ex 29.36: Asulan (ISO)	14	1
Ex 29.42 C VI b: Vincamine, its salts, esters and derivatives	Free	5
50.02: Raw silk (not thrown)	4.4	Free
50.04: Silk yarn, not put up for retail sale	6.5	Free
Ex 70.14 B: Optical elements of glass for motor vehicle headlights	37	Free
Ex 85.01 B I B: Stepping motors with a positioning capacity equal to or greater than 200 steps per revolution and a maximum power of 2 kW, whether or not imported with their electronic regulators	42.5	12
Ex 85.20 C: Sockets (bases) for electric lamps	15	25
Ex 85.21 D II: Diodes, miniature type (maximum 12 x 4), high voltage (12,000 volts), for the manufacture of voltage rectifiers for cathode- ray tubes	25	Free

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 January 1984



SPAIN (cont'd)

Global quotas 1984

The Official Gazette of 6 February 1984 published a resolution of the General-Directorate of Customs Policy giving the following list of goods importable into Spain in 1984 under the global quotas régime.

Quota No.

- 2 : Hops (TN 12.06)
- 2 : Espart (TN 14.05)
- 3 : Preserved meat (TN 16.01, 16.02)
- 4 : Preserved fruit (TN 20.03/04, Ex 20.05/07)
- 5 : Miscellaneous food products (TN 19.04, 21.07)
- 6 : Soups and soup preparations (TN 21.05)
- 7 : Fish meal (TN 23.01 B)
- 8 : Sulphur (TN 25.03)
- 9 : Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues (TN 35.05)
- 10 : Powders, explosives, pyrotechnic articles and matches (TN 29.03 B, 36.01/02, Ex 36.04, 36.05/06)
- 11 : Waste and scrap (TN 39.02 C)
- 12 : Articles of plastic materials (TN 39.07)
- 13 : Cotton yarn (TN 55.05/06)
- 14 : Other woven fabrics of cotton (TN 55.09)
- 15 : Carpets and carpeting (TN 58.01, 58.02 A)
- 16 : Woven pile fabrics, tulle and knitted fabrics of cotton (TN 58.04, 58.9, 60.01 C)
- 17 : Knitted or crocheted articles (TN Ex 60.04/05)
- 18 : Outergarments (TN Ex 61.01/02)
- 19 : Undergarments (TN Ex 61.03/04)
- 20 : Other articles made of fabrics (TN Ex 62.02, 62.03, 62.05)
- 21 : Waste and scrap of precious metal (TN 71.11)
- 22 : Domestic sewing machines (TN Ex 84.41)
- 23 : Colour television receivers (TN Ex 85.15)
- 24 : Capital goods for new investments (Chapters 16 and 17 of the Tariff)
- 25 : Tractors (TN Ex 87.01)

SPAIN (cont'd)

- 26 : Other vehicles for the transport of persons (Ex 87.02 A)
- 27 : Special vehicles for the transport of earth, rocks and other materials (TN 87.02 B II)
- 28 : Arms (TN 93.01/06)
- 29 : Munitions (TN 93.07)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 March 1984  
British Business, 24 February 1984

Zero-duty tariff quotas

By an order of 20 January 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 16 February, the Spanish authorities established zero-duty quotas for the import into Spain during the first half of 1984 of certain products, as follows:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Quantity in tonnes</u>
Ex 47.01 A: Chemically derived pulp for the manufacture of newsprint	16,250
48.01 A: Newsprint	75,000

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 March 1984

Zero-duty tariff quota: paraxylene

By Decree No. 50 of 11 January 1984 published in the Official Gazette of 13 January, the Spanish authorities established, for the period from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984, a zero-duty quota for the import into Spain of 70,000 tonnes of paraxylene (TN 29.01 D I b).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 February 1984

Regulations applicable to food additives

In accordance with Decree No. 3177 of 16 November 1983 published in the Official Gazette of 18 December 1983, the Spanish authorities introduced health regulations relating to the manufacture, distribution and marketing of food additives.

SPAIN (cont'd)

The above-mentioned Decree deals in particular with the classification and names of additives, as well as the standards of packaging, labelling, storage and transport they must satisfy.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 February 1984

SRI LANKA

Import duty on books and periodicals

The Minister of Finance announced recently that import duty on books and periodicals (CCCN 45.01), previously 5 per cent, has been abolished.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 December 1983

Import duty amendments

The Sri Lankan Government has published changes to import duties for several items which became effective on 11 January.

The following CCCN numbers are affected:

07.05; 22.02; 24.02; 32.09; 33.06; 34.02; 34.05; 38.19; 39.07;  
42.02; 48.01; 48.14; 48.18; 59.13; 62.02; 68.11; 70.14; 71.16;  
73.38; 84.06; 84.12; 85.11; 87.04; 87.10; 87.14; 89.01; 91.04;  
94.03.

Source: British Business, 2 March 1984

SUDAN

Import restrictions (see also Survey No. 19, page 66)

The Sudanese Government has announced that all imports, except books and printed matter, are subject to import licensing.

The following items are prohibited, but importation may be allowed when deemed necessary: passenger cars, auto tyres and tubes, motor car batteries, corrugated zinc sheets, grinding millstones, large size dry battery cells, paints, matches, perfumes of all kinds, cosmetic and toilet preparations, laundry blue, soaps, leather goods, floor tiles, watches and clocks, cameras and photographic instruments, plastic products, aluminium

SUDAN (cont'd)

products, all types of stationery, all kinds of furniture, all kinds of doors and windows, air conditioners, refrigerators and deep freezers, washing machines, domestic water heaters, televisions, videos and recorders, playing cards and gambling equipment, textiles, Sudanese robes, ready-made clothing, bed sheets, carpets, canned fruits and vegetables, milk powder, confectionery, vermicelli and spaghetti, soft beverages, fresh fruits, medicated cotton diapers, elastic cord, tahina and tahniya, non-metal buttons, nails, welding electrodes, zippers, cotton yarn, large-size mirrors, packing cartons, jams and juices, men's socks, men's shoes, envelopes, exercise books, one-band radios, marble tiles.

The following items may be imported under specific quotas: ladies' and children's shoes, tomato paste, blankets, artificial leather.

The following items may be imported with the approval of the Ministry of Industry: all kinds of bags, cotton gauze and bandages, barbed wire, stencil ink, carbon paper, sodium silicate, hats, asbestos products, cement bags, shovels and rakes, alcohol for medical and industrial purposes, gypsum.

"Additional tax" is now levied at 13 per cent instead of 10 per cent on all imports except sugar, wheat, flour, petrol, tobacco, cigarettes, passenger baggages and medicines.

The other additional taxes remain unchanged.

Source: British Business, 24 February 1984

SWEDEN

Change in import régime: pears

The Swedish authorities have liberalized imports of pears for the period between 9 November 1983 and 30 June 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 January 1984

Adjustment of taxes on cheeses

With effect from 1 December 1983, the Swedish authorities amended the agricultural taxes on imports of the following cheeses:

SWEDEN (cont'd)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Former rate</u>	<u>New rate</u>
	(in SEK/kg.)	
Fresh cheeses	5.60	6.00
Processed cheeses	4.61	6.65
Mould cheeses	7.00	7.00
Hard cheeses	7.40	10.20
Soft cheeses	3.70	5.10

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 December 1983

TANZANIA

Export incentives

As part of its export incentives drive, Tanzania was expected to introduce three export credit facilities through its Board of External Trade (BET). Exporters were to be offered a choice of pre-shipment, post-shipment and comprehensive shipping guarantees, all aimed at improving finance to exporters by the National Bank of Commerce (NBC). Under the scheme, BET's Export Credit Guarantee Department was to indemnify the NBC for up to 85 per cent of losses incurred through buyer insolvency or default; 95 per cent of losses incurred through political upheavals; and 45 per cent of gross invoice value in the event of non-acceptance of Tanzanian goods.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, February 1984

THAILAND

Palm oil import quota

The Commerce Ministry has announced that it would allow an additional 3,665 tons of palm-oil to be imported during the quota period July 1983-June 1984, bringing the total for the period to 25,655 tons. The amount will be borrowed from the next annual import quota covering July 1984-June 1985. The additional import quota will be allocated to manufacturers.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 29 February 1984

TOGO

Import monopoly for wine and alcohol

Under Decree No. 83-144/PR of 6 September 1983 amending Decree No. 82-180 of 8 July 1982 (see Survey No. 16, page 77), the import of alcohol (all designations and origins) into Togo is subject to a monopoly of the National Alcohol Monopoly. But alcohol originating in the franc area of an alcoholic strength of less than 25° Baumé is covered by a monopoly of the National Trading Company (SONACOM).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 584, 5 December 1983

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Exchange control measures to restrict imports

On 7 October 1983, the Trinidad and Tobago Government introduced new exchange control measures. From that date, people wishing to obtain foreign exchange for purchasing imported goods must apply to the Central Bank before placing firm orders with overseas suppliers.

The bank announced its intention to limit the amount of foreign exchange available for certain items. A special list of these has now been published. The amount to be allocated in 1984 will be a proportion of the sum spent on such items in 1983. Details are:

Cutbacks up to 25 per cent on: meats, fish, fresh vegetables, alcoholic beverages (other than those listed below), perfumes, leather articles, jewellery, household appliances, toys, cut flowers.

Cutbacks between 26 and 50 per cent on: processed vegetables, cereals, confectionery, fruit juices, food preparations, high-fashion garments, china and ceramic articles, receivers, video recorders, tape decks.

Cutbacks between 51 and 100 per cent on: fruit and nuts, caviar and caviar substitutes, cereal preparations, whisky, brandy and wines, passenger cars (completely built-up units).

Source: British Business, 10 February 1984

TUNISIA

1984 Finance Act

Law No. 83.113 of 30 December 1983 (Finance Act for 1984) was published in the Official Gazette on 30 December 1983. As regards customs matters, the relevant provisions of the Act are the following:

Promotion of industrial integration

In the context of Law No. 81-56 of 21 June 1981 for the promotion of investment in manufacturing industries and industrial decentralization, the customs advantages granted until now only to capital goods not manufactured in Tunisia (see Survey No. 18, page 101) have been extended to raw materials, products and articles intended for the manufacture of capital goods.

Accordingly, industrial undertakings officially approved under the legislation in force can obtain exemption, suspension or reduction of customs duties or turnover taxes on their imports of products intended for use in their manufacturing activities. The list of products concerned will be determined at a later date.

(A) Régime applicable to industries manufacturing railway and tramway coaches, waggons and vans, and containers

1. Raw materials and semi-manufactures used in the manufacture of the above-mentioned equipment (tariff headings 86.05, 86.07, 86.08) are dutiable on import at the reduced rate of 6 per cent.
2. Parts and accessories intended for the manufacture or assembly of such equipment are dutiable on import at the rate of 8 per cent.
3. The Tunisian authorities will determine in due course the list of products eligible for these tariff advantages.

(B) Régime applicable to industry manufacturing wood-working machinery

Provisions similar to those indicated in paragraph (A) above are applicable to the manufacture of wood-working machinery (tariff heading 84.47), i.e.:

1. Customs duty at reduced rate of 6 per cent for raw materials and semi-manufactures.
2. Customs duty at reduced rate of 8 per cent for parts and accessories.
3. The list of products concerned will be established in due course by an Inter-Ministerial Order.

TUNISIA (cont'd)

(C) Materials and equipment imported by public authorities

Materials and equipment imported by public authorities and intended for street cleaning, refuse collection and processing and road works are admitted free of duties and charges, except the customs formalities charge. The list of materials and equipment and conditions of application will be established in due course.

(D) Renewal of certain provisions of the 1983 Finance Act

The customs duty suspensions and reductions applicable until 31 December 1983 have been extended to 31 December 1984.

(E) Adjustment of certain customs duty rates

Adjustments have been made to the customs duty rates applicable to the following tariff headings: ex 15.07, ex 39.07, ex 48.07, 70.19, 74.03, 76.02, ex 76.04, 97.03.

Customs formalities charge

(a) Books imported into Tunisia are exempt from customs formalities charge.

(b) Products re-exported without further processing after temporary admission are liable to the customs formalities charge on the basis of gross weight, with the exception of various petroleum products which are exempt.

Import charge on wine and beer for a special cultural development fund

This fund is financed, inter alia, by a charge on wine and beer produced in or imported into Tunisia and intended for domestic consumption. The rates of this charge are as follows:

<u>Wine:</u>	-	bottle containing not more than 50 cl.: 0.015 dinar (1 dinar = approximately FF 11.45)
	-	bottle containing more than 50 cl.: 0.030 dinar
<u>Beer:</u>	-	bottle containing not more than 66 cl.: 0.030 dinar
	-	bottle containing more than 66 cl.: 0.045 dinar



TUNISIA (cont'd)

Import charge on poultry and eggs for a special price stabilization fund for poultry products

This fund is financed, inter alia, by a 2 per cent charge collected on imported poultry and eggs.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 593, 6 February 1984

Import duties on products used in shipbuilding reduced

Under Law No. 82-27 of 23 March 1982, a reduced rate of customs duty of 6 per cent is applicable to imported products intended for incorporation in the vessels covered by headings Nos. 89.01, 89.02 and 89.03 (except vessels for pleasure or sports) (see Survey No. 15, page 87).

Under an Order dated 12 October 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 21 October, 1983, the Tunisian Ministers for Finance and for the National Economy have set out the list of products affected by these provisions as well as the conditions under which this preferential régime may be granted. The list comprises products intended to be used solely for the construction, repair, maintenance or transformation and for the fitting out and equipment of such vessels.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 582, 21 November 1983

Imports of dialysis machinery liberalized

Under a notice published in the Official Gazette of 23 December 1983, the Tunisian authorities have liberalized imports of filters for haemo dialysis machinery and apparatus (tariff heading ex 84.18).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 592, 30 January 1984

Products liberalized for import

Under a notice published in the Official Gazette of 20 December 1983, the Tunisian authorities have transferred the following products to the list of products liberalized for import:

- Other film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed, for polychrome use and intended for medical purposes (tariff heading ex 37.02.49);
- Other sensitized paper, unexposed or exposed, but not developed, for medical use (tariff heading 37.03.25);

TUNISIA (cont'd)

- Paperboard and cloth, sensitized but not developed, for medical use (tariff heading 37.03.35);
- Cotton, not carded or combed (tariff heading 55.01);
- Man-made fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning (tariff heading 56.01).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 590, 16 January 1984

Rate of consumption tax on certain imported products reduced

Under an Order dated 4 December 1983, published in the Official Gazette on 13 and 16 December 1983, the Tunisian authorities have adjusted as follows the rate of consumption tax applicable to imports of certain products:

<u>Tariff heading No.</u>	<u>Old rates</u> (1)		<u>New rates</u> (1)	
	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
09.01: Coffee	59.5%	75%	43.5%	54.5%
09.02: Tea	59.5%	75%	43.5%	54.5%
09.04 A: Pepper	43.5%	54.5%	29%	36%
18.01: Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	43.5%	54.5%	29%	36%

- (1) Rate including production tax
- (2) Importer-producers
- (3) Other importers

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 591, 23 January 1984

TURKEY

Import régime for 1984

The Turkish import régime for 1984 was published in the Official Journal on 30 December 1983. It consists essentially of three lists.

TURKEY (cont'd)

The first list comprises prohibited import goods, such as foodstuffs, leather, wood and paper articles, textiles, clothing, shoes, furniture, games and toys, etc.

The second list consists of goods liberalized under the control of the Ministry of Trade. It consists of chemicals, plastics, rubber and glass products, aluminium, iron and steel products, etc.

The third list contains products which may be imported, but for which in addition to customs duties a variable surtax can be imposed. The products concerned are essentially consumer goods.

The products not appearing on any of these lists may be imported freely.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 February 1984

Export tax on cotton increased

Turkey has increased the export tax on Cukurova cotton by nearly 20 per cent. Turkish 1983/84 cotton export taxes had originally been set at 45 cents per kilogram for Aegean type and 26 cents per kilogram for Cukurovan cotton to encourage use of higher quality Aegean cotton in domestic mill use and allow exports of Cukurova cotton. The new tax rate is expected to make Turkish cotton less competitive and may delay or restrain Turkish cotton exports.

Source: FAS Report, 30 November 1983

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Control tightened over issue of certificates of origin

According to the Dubai daily Khaleej Times report, local industries applying for certificates of origin for export to other Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) countries will soon have to produce proof that the majority of their capital is held by GCC nationals. In a move to tighten its control over the issuing of certificates, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce will require proof of majority ownership from 1 March 1984.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 January 1984

## UNITED STATES

### Import duty reductions for Japan and Spain

The United States has reduced import duties on over forty items to compensate Japan and Spain for the higher import duties it imposed on steel non-electric cookware in 1980. The lower duties may be kept through 1987. Among the items affected are motion picture cameras, motor-vehicle shock absorbers, penknives, hammers and sledges, carob flour, capers, canned anchovies, pignola nuts, paprika, rabbit skins and toilet soap.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 4 January 1984

### New guidelines to control textile imports

The United States Administration has introduced new guidelines designed to control the growth of textiles and apparel imports from more than two dozen countries.

Under these regulations the United States will call for consultations with any country exporting an imported product not already under quota according to an arithmetic formula: if imports of the product during the preceding year rise by more than 30 per cent, or imports equal 20 per cent or more of United States production. For most countries "calls" will be made on suppliers whose shipments of a product represent 1 per cent or more of its United States production. In the case of major suppliers, a call will be made when export authorizations of a product reach 65 per cent of a prescribed "minimum formula level".

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 4 January 1984

### Countervailing duty - anti-dumping investigations by the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) and the Commerce Department

#### - Investigations

#### - Imports of carbon steel wire rod from Argentina, Mexico, Poland and Spain

Preliminary anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations of carbon steel wire rod imported from Argentina, Mexico, Poland and Spain are underway at the USITC.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 2 December 1983

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of titanium sponge from Japan and the United Kingdom

Anti-dumping investigations to determine whether titanium sponge from Japan and the United Kingdom, allegedly being sold in the United States at less than fair market value, is injuring the domestic industry have been instituted by the USITC.

Source: US Imports Weekly, 7 December 1983

- Imports of stainless steel sheet and strip from Spain

The USITC is investigating imports of stainless steel sheet and strip from Spain to determine whether the imports are injuring United States producers.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 3 February 1984

- Imports of bottled green olives from Spain and cotton yarn from Brazil

The USITC is investigating imports of bottled green olives from Spain and cotton yarn from Brazil, items covered by outstanding countervailing duty orders. The 1979 Trade Agreements Act provides that where countervailing duty orders were issued under Section 303 of the United States Tariff Act, countries which are signatories to the Trade Agreements Act may request a review of the countervailing duty order to determine if United States producers would be injured if the countervailing duties were revoked.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 3 February 1984

- Imports of valves, nozzles and connectors from Italy and of acrylic sheet from Taiwan

A preliminary anti-dumping investigation is under way into imports from Italy of certain valves, nozzles and connectors used in fire protection systems.

The USITC has begun a final anti-dumping investigation of imports of acrylic sheet from Taiwan. The Commerce Department earlier determined that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the imports are being sold at less than fair value in the United States.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 3 February 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Determination, rulings, decisions and findings by the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) and the Commerce Department

- Imports of steel plate from the Republic of Korea and of barium chloride and carbonate from the People's Republic of China

The USITC unanimously determined that there is a reasonable indication that imports of hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Korea are injuring United States manufacturers.

The USITC also found unanimously that imports from China of barium chloride and barium carbonate are a probable cause of injury to a United States industry.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 16 December 1983

- Imports of steel sheet from Brazil

The USITC has found that Brazilian exports to the United States of hot- and cold-rolled steel and carbon steel sheet are a probable cause of injury to United States steelmakers. The Commerce Department is investigating dumping and subsidy charges.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 4 January 1984

- Imports of undercarriage components from Italy

In a final ruling the USITC has determined that imports from Italy of certain forged undercarriage components are injuring a domestic industry. Countervailing duties will be assessed on the imports. (See Survey No. 19, page 75.)

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 4 January 1984

- Imports of choline chloride from Canada and the United Kingdom and of potassium permanganate from Spain

In the case of allegedly dumped imports of choline chloride from Canada and Great Britain, the USITC ruled unanimously that the imports are a probable cause of material injury to United States producers. The Commerce Department will therefore continue its investigation into the extent of alleged dumping.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

In a final investigation, the USITC determined that potassium permanganate imports from Spain are injuring a United States industry. Anti-dumping duties will be charged against the imports.

Source: US Import Weekly, 4 January 1984  
Tariffs and Trade, 19 January 1984

- Imports of certain carbon steel from Argentina, Brazil and Mexico

The Commerce Department preliminarily determined on 7 February 1984 that certain carbon steel imports from Argentina, Brazil and Mexico are subsidized.

As a result, United States importers must begin posting bonds equal to the subsidies that were found - 6.03 per cent for Argentina, 27.42 per cent for Brazil, and 4.98 per cent for Mexico. (See Survey No. 19, page 77; page of this Survey.)

Source: US Import Weekly, 15 February 1984

- Imports of castor oil from Brazil and potassium permanganate from the People's Republic of China

The USITC has determined that lifting the outstanding countervailing duty order on certain castor oil products from Brazil would cause material injury to the domestic industry.

The USITC has also unanimously determined that a United States industry is being injured by imports of potassium permanganate from China. The Commission found that massive imports over a relatively short period of time have made it necessary to impose duties retroactively.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 3 February 1984

- Imports of certain steel from Brazil, Spain, Argentina, Mexico and Poland

The Commerce Department has found that imports from Brazil of hot-rolled sheet and plate are being dumped on the United States market at dumping margins ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. The year-old case is now before the USITC for an injury ruling.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

The Commerce Department is investigating allegedly subsidized imports of carbon steel wire rod from Spain, and allegedly dumping imports from Argentina, Mexico, Poland and Spain. The International Trade Commission has found that the imports are a probable cause of injury to United States producers. Imports of carbon steel wire rod totalled \$265.5 million in 1982. Subsequently, the Commerce Department has made a preliminary ruling that Mexico is subsidizing carbon steel exports to the United States. The products covered by the ruling are structural shapes, galvanized sheet, hot- and cold-rolled sheet, steel plate in coil, plate cut to length and small-diameter steel welded pipe. The Commerce Department also found preliminarily that Brazil is subsidizing hot- and cold-rolled carbon sheet and plate in coil, and that Argentina is subsidizing carbon cold-rolled sheet.

Brazilian sheet and plate were found, in a preliminary USITC investigation, to be injuring the United States steel industry. In the cases involving Mexican and Argentine imports, injury findings are not required as these countries are not party to the international export subsidies code. If the Commerce Department confirms its subsidies findings, countervailing duties could be imposed.

Importers of the affected imports must now post bond equal to the value of the subsidies that have been found: 27.42 per cent on the Brazilian imports, 6.03 per cent on the Argentine imports, and 4.98 per cent on the Mexican products.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 3 February and 17 February 1984

- Terminations

- Imports of certain scissors and shears from Brazil

Countervailing duties on certain scissors and shears imported from Brazil, which have been in effect since 1977, have been revoked, following a USITC determination that revocation would not cause injury to a United States industry.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 3 December 1984  
US Import Weekly, 7 December 1984



UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of potatoes from Canada

Following a determination by the USITC that imports from Canada of fall-harvested round white potatoes from Canada are not materially injuring an industry in the United States, the investigation by the USITC and the Commerce Department has been terminated. (See Survey No. 18, page 105; Survey No. 19, page 79.)

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 4 January 1984

URUGUAY

Maximum import duty levels

Ministry of Economy and Finance Decree 470/983 introduced amendments to the Uruguayan customs tariff by setting the following maximum duty levels:

Tariff No.	Description	Maximum duty rate
13.02.03.15	Gum resin	20 per cent
28.42.89.99	Carbonates and percarbonates - other	10 per cent
40.02.03.01	Synthetic oil-extended rubber	10 per cent
71.02.01.00	Industrial diamonds	10 per cent
71.04.00.00	Powder and residues of precious, semi-precious and synthetic stones	10 per cent
73.15.26.00	Steel alloy wire	10 per cent
74.03.01.90	Copper bars and profiles - other	10 per cent
83.02.89.07	Seating hinges, with spring loaded closing mechanism, including those with plastic mounting plates	45 per cent
83.09.89.21	Pop rivets	45 per cent
83.09.89.29	Other rivets	45 per cent

URUGUAY (cont'd)

Tariff No.	Description	Maximum duty rate
Headings 31.02.02 and 73.25 were amended as follows:		
31.02.02.00	Other nitrogenated mineral or chemical fertilizers	
31.02.02.01	Ammonium nitrate	10 per cent
31.02.02.02	Ammonium sulfantrate	10 per cent
31.02.02.03	Ammonium sulphate	10 per cent
31.02.02.04	Calcium nitrate	10 per cent
31.02.02.05	Calcium cyanamide	10 per cent
31.02.02.06	Urea	10 per cent
31.02.02.07	Synthetic sodium nitrate	10 per cent
31.02.02.99	Other	10 per cent
73.25.00.00	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel wire but excluding insulated electric wires	
01.00	Cable steel wire with bronze and/or brass coating	10 per cent
89.00	Other	20 per cent

Source: British Business, 27 January 1984

VANUATU

Import duty/excise charges

The 1984 budget carries the following increases in duties:

Lighter beer (up to 3 degrees strength) from 40 to 70 vatu (VT) a litre and heavier beers from 70 to 80 VT, spirits and liqueurs etc. will go up to 700 VT per litre, low-tar cigarettes presently charged at 2000 VT a kilogram and high-tar now at 3,500 VT will bear a common duty of 5,000 VT, passenger cars up to 1100 cc from 27 to 37 per cent, with similar additions up to a top rate of 77 per cent on those over 2500 cc, motor spirit presently 8 VT per litre is expected to double.

Increased duties are also expected on various foodstuffs.

Source: British Business, 24 February 1984

VENEZUELA

Import prohibitions and import licensing

Under Decree No. 1954 of 16 November 1983 the Venezuelan authorities have imposed import prohibitions on a number of products, including yeast, certain iron pipes and tubes, safety razor blades, installations to produce ice, certain hydraulic elevators, automatic feeding installations for animals, certain beton producing machinery, electric cookers, certain telephone systems, and motor bikes.

Furthermore, seventy-five products were made subject to import licensing. A further number of products was placed under the import licensing system by Decree No. 1922 of 20 October 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 January and 9 January 1984

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Exemption from stamp duty

From 14 February 1984, export and import bills and documents relating to rice, wheat, flour, sugar, tea, corn and ghee are exempt from stamp duty.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 January 1984

## YUGOSLAVIA

### Policy of export-import linkage in 1984

As a result of its difficult foreign exchange situation Yugoslavia intends to limit imports in 1984 further to the necessities. In this connection imports from industrialized countries will depend on realized increased exports to these countries.

The import policy will put its emphasis on imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods needed for export production, and on raw materials and finished products needed by the population.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 9 February 1984

## ZAIRE

### Changes in import régimes (see Survey No. 19, page 86, under "Import prohibition")

In Circular No. 207 of 20 November 1983, amending Circular No. 200 of 10 November 1983, the Central Bank of Zaire published two lists of products subject to restrictions:

1. Prohibited products (listed in Annex II - not reproduced);
2. Products requiring prior endorsement by the Central Bank of Zaire (listed in Annex I and Article 1:2 - not reproduced).

In respect of products not included in Annexes I and II and likewise the imports listed below, endorsement by the Central Bank of Zaire is not required but the relevant import declarations (form "I") must be registered with approved banks of Zaire:

1. Gifts received by the State.
2. Imports under supplier credit or external financing arrangements, of a duration in excess of one year, contracted or guaranteed by the Executive Council.
3. Imports in the context of capital contributions to undertakings approved by the Investment Code or within the framework of Ordinance Law No. 81/010 of 2 April 1983 establishing a free industrial zone, known as the INGA Free Zone.
4. Imports by air transport, where the freight cost, payable in foreign currency to Air Zaire, the national airline, does not exceed SDR 200. In respect of urgent imports of parts, vaccines, antisera, plasma, medicaments, precision instruments, this amount is raised to SDR 500.

ZAIRE (cont'd)

5. Imports of machinery and equipment for automatic data processing, provided the import has been authorized by the SPIZ.

Certain imports, in particular the following, are exempt from the requirement of a model "I" form: gifts, goods intended for operational requirements of foreign embassies and missions in Zaire, commercial samples of no value, articles imported in the context of a removal.

Below is a summary of the new provisions regarding the lists of products subject to restrictions:

1. Prohibited products:

The following amendments have been made to the list published in Circular 200 of 10 November 1983:

- (a) The prohibition is maintained in respect of used vehicles, with the exception of the following:
  - vehicles intended for agricultural use;
  - vehicles eligible for free admission within the context of a removal (an imports declaration registered with an approved bank and a certificate issued by the Department of the National Economy, Industry and Commerce are now required);
- (b) the import of aircraft (except aircraft parts) and sea-going vessels is prohibited;
- (c) certain products, such as old clothing and rags, certain woven fabrics of cotton, gloves, stockings, socks, cotton underwear, certain cotton outer garments, and electric apparatus for wire telephone or telegraph, are no longer prohibited, but merely subject to import declaration.

2. Products for which the model "I" form must have prior endorsement by the Central Bank of Zaire:

This measure concerns various goods falling within tariff Chapters 27, 28, 36 and 72 as well as the following imports:

- (a) imports by air transport, where the freight cost is payable to foreign airlines;
- (b) imports by air transport, where the freight cost is payable in foreign currency to resident airlines and exceeds 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the goods;

ZAIRE (cont'd)

- (c) imports of gifts received from abroad by residents other than the State and the value of which exceeds SDR 500;
- (d) imports constituting capital contributions and of a value exceeding SDR 500;
- (e) imports under model "I" forms bearing the indication "other" in the box "payment modalities";
- (f) imports under supplier credit or external financing arrangements, of a duration exceeding one year, other than those contracted or guaranteed by the Executive Council and which provide for the payment of financing interest;
- (g) imports in respect of which an advance payment is required prior to shipment;
- (h) imports of money and coin and of any article imitating or bearing the currency signs of the zaire (national currency).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 591, 23 January 1984

Liberalization of imports

On 2 December 1983 the Executive Council decided on a total liberalization of imports in Zaire.

The principal effect of this decision for liberalization of imports is expected to be a fall in price in the order of 30 per cent to 40 per cent for major consumption products such as fresh fish, salted fish, meat salt and preserves.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 November-14 December 1983

ZIMBABWE

Duties and charges on imports of certain products adjusted

Under the 1983/84 Finance Act, the authorities of Zimbabwe have adjusted as follows the duties and charges applicable to imports of certain products:

- the reduced rate of sales tax has been raised from 16 per cent to 18 per cent, and the increased rate from 19 per cent to 23 per cent. Certain products, including alcoholic beverages, tobacco, perfumes and cosmetics are now subject to the increased rate;

ZIMBABWE (cont'd)

- an excise duty at the rate of 15 per cent has been introduced on vehicles for the transport of persons;
- the rate of customs duty applicable to certain products has been increased (in particular for tariff headings Nos. ex 87.03, ex 87.04 and ex 87.05);
- the rate of customs surcharge has been raised from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

The customs authorities of Zimbabwe have adopted the nomenclature of the Customs Co-operation Council.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 591, 23 January 1984

Import allocations cut by 20 per cent

Import allocations for commerce and industry have been cut by 20 per cent for the first half of 1984, taking their total reduction in import allocations to more than 40 per cent.

Source: Financial Times, 23 and 30 January 1984

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

ALBANIA - TURKEY

Trade protocol

Albania and Turkey signed a trade protocol under which Albania will export to Turkey petroleum, diesel oil, copper wire, paper and vegetable oil and will import from Turkey cotton, synthetic fibre, barytes, tyres, borax and textiles.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 2 March 1984

ALGERIA - RWANDA

Trade agreement

Following a meeting of the Algero-Rwandese joint commission, an agreement on trade was signed on 15 November 1983 between Algeria and Rwanda under which Algeria will export dates, wine and industrial products to Rwanda and will import coffee, tea and spices.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 November-14 December 1983

ALGERIA - TANZANIA

Joint co-operation programme to be strengthened, and comprehensive plan for 1984 drawn up

Following a meeting of the joint commission of the two countries the two sides urged their respective governments to strengthen and implement the joint programme on co-operation. Under the programme, Algeria will give Tanzania technical assistance including training, guidance and industrial information in respect of various projects in the country; furthermore, Algeria has agreed to continue buying coffee, cotton, cocoa, tea and leather from Tanzania.

As a result of the meeting of the joint commission, Algeria and Tanzania have drawn up a comprehensive plan for 1984 concerning trade, energy, industries, agriculture, information and culture, as well as education and training.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 November-14 December 1983

BANGLADESH - BULGARIA

Trade agreement

A trade agreement signed between Bulgaria and Bangladesh foresees for 1984 a 30 per cent increase in trade, compared with 1983. Bulgaria will supply predominantly pig-iron, cold-and warm-rolled sheet metal, soda, medicines, motor-driven trucks and machinery and will import in exchange jute, jute products, furs, leather goods, tea and other traditional export goods of Bangladesh.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 February 1984



BRAZIL - SOVIET UNION

Sugar export agreement

An agreement has been signed by Brazil and the Soviet Union, covering 350,000 tonnes of white and 400,000 tonnes of raw sugar from Brazil for shipment between 1 December 1983 and the end of June 1984.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 December 1983

BRAZIL - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade protocol for 1984

A protocol has been signed between Brazil and the German Democratic Republic for the expansion of reciprocal trade in 1984. It provides for the opening of credit lines to both sides for a total of \$360 million. Accordingly, Brazil will supply coffee, soyabeans and derivatives, textiles, shoes and the dried compressed residue of orange juice production, for a value of \$230 million in 1984. For its part, the GDR will offer, among other things, chemical products and photographic materials.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 January 1984

BULGARIA - EGYPT

Trade relations to be resumed

In an agreement signed in Cairo on 20 January 1984, Egypt and Bulgaria agreed to resume trade relations.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 January 1984

BULGARIA - JAPAN

Credit agreement to boost bilateral trade

A credit agreement which will contribute towards boosting Bulgarian-Japanese trade and scientific-technical co-operation, was signed at the eighth session of the Bulgarian-Japanese Economic Committee in Tokyo.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 December 1983

CANADA - UNITED STATES

Bilateral understanding on safeguards

On 17 February 1984 Canada and the United States signed a bilateral understanding on safeguards. The safeguards agreement provides for notification, consultation, and review procedures and suggests methodologies for determining compensation and calls for settlement of cases within a year.

Source: US Export Weekly, 21 February 1984

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - SOVIET UNION

Agreement to increase trade by 50 per cent

China and the Soviet Union have agreed to a 50 per cent increase in their annual bilateral trade. The two countries signed a protocol which provides for barter trade at State level of up to \$1.2 billion in 1984. In 1983 trade levels were increased by some 250 per cent to reach \$800 million. China's total two-way trade volume in 1983 was around \$43.66 billion.

China will increase its exports to the Soviet Union of food products, consumer goods and ores, while the Soviet Union will increase its exports of industrial products, such as machine tools, motor vehicles and steel.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 13 February 1984  
East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 28 February 1984

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - POLAND

Trade and payments agreement for 1984

The People's Republic of China and Poland signed a trade and payments agreement for 1984 on 26 January 1984. Trade is to be increased in both directions, with China exporting rice, beet seeds, tea, frozen pork, light-industry products and textiles. Poland will export to China, steel products, minibuses, machine tools, synthetic fabrics, soda, sulphur and other chemicals.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 February 1984

COMOROS - TANZANIA

Trade co-operation

The Comoros and Tanzania have agreed to promote co-operation in trade, posts and telecommunications, culture and information and have called for the initiation of appropriate measures towards these goals.

A joint communique issued on 29 December 1983 stated that the two countries had agreed to establish trade missions in each other's country, to participate in trade fairs, arrange for a ship to ferry goods between the two countries, and establish links between the Comoros Chamber of Commerce and their Tanzanian counterparts as well as the Board of External Trade. It was furthermore agreed that a trade agreement should be signed soon.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 December 1983-14 January 1984

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - INDIA

Trade protocol for 1984

Czechoslovakia and India have signed a trade protocol for 1984. It provides for an increase in trade between the two countries of 6.5 per cent compared with 1983, to Re 4.11 billion.

In 1984 Czechoslovakia will increase purchases from India of cotton thread, molasses for industrial purposes, motor accessories, cashew nut kernels, tobacco and manganese ore. India will also export to Czechoslovakia tea, coffee, spices, oilcakes, groundnuts, wool and jute products, hides and mica, equipment and spare parts for flour-mills, turbo-blowers, xerox copying equipment and spare parts, etc.

Czechoslovakia will supply India with rolled steel, including pipes, equipment for the textile and printing industries and certain other kinds of machinery and equipment.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Pres Bulletin, 18 January 1984

EGYPT - JORDAN

Trade protocol signed

On 24 December 1983 Egypt and Jordan signed a protocol aimed at renewing economic links between them. It is to be recalled that in April 1983, the two countries had signed an agreement that put into effect

EGYPT - JORDAN (cont'd)

a protocol agreed on in March 1978, formally opening the way for a resumption in economic and commercial relations (see Survey No. 18, page 122).

The latest protocol covers co-operation in trade, employment and banking. Reciprocal import restrictions are to be eased, and trade centres in Amman and Cairo are to be expanded. Both sides also agreed to discuss opening a credit line to finance trade. Furthermore, the Egyptian Government has embarked on a campaign aimed at restoring trade ties with certain other Arab States.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 January 1984  
The Times, 16 January 1984

EGYPT - SOMALIA

Trade agreement

Egypt and Somalia have signed a trade agreement worth \$20 million, under which Egypt will supply textiles, batteries, plastic products, tyres, vehicle spares and medicines. Somalia will supply livestock, fresh and canned meat, hides, skins and bananas.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 10 February 1984

EGYPT - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1984

Egypt and the Soviet Union have signed a trade protocol for 1984 which should increase the volume of trade by 25 per cent. Last year the Soviet Union exported 500,000 tonnes of coal, 3,000 cubic metres of timber, 25,000 tonnes of frozen fish as well as machinery, capital goods, spare parts, chemicals, newsprint and glass. Egypt exported 15,000 tonnes of cotton yarn, 15,000 m. of textiles, 65,000 tonnes of citrus fruits, onions, garlic, wine and rice as well as cosmetics.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 20 December 1983

ETHIOPIA - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1984

A trade protocol for 1984 has been concluded between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. It provides for the further expansion of mutual trade.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 December 1983

FINLAND - SOVIET UNION

Five-year trade protocol

Finland and the Soviet Union have signed a five-year trade protocol for an annual turnover of goods worth rub 5 billion, much of it in barter trade.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 18 January 1984

Trade protocol for 1984

An annual protocol governing the trade between Finland and the Soviet Union for 1984 was signed in Moscow. According to the agreement, the total value of the exchange of goods in 1984 will amount to about FIM 36.5 billion.

The value of Finland's exports to the Soviet Union in 1984 (including construction projects) has been fixed at approximately FIM 17.5 billion. Exports of consumer goods and of the traditional exports, machinery and equipment, are estimated to grow considerably in value, while agricultural, forestry and chemical industry exports have been set at the same level as in 1983. The value of ship deliveries and Finnish construction projects in the Soviet Union is expected to decline.

The composition of Finnish imports will be largely unchanged, with an emphasis on energy imports. This includes a crude oil quota of 9 million tonnes, any unused part of which may, if necessary, be exchanged for other goods. Imports of raw materials are expected to show a slight increase on the previous year. The total value of imports from the Soviet Union will remain at approximately the same level as in 1983.

Source: Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin, January 1984  
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 February 1984

FRANCE - SOVIET UNION

Protocol on trade

On 3 February 1984 a protocol to the long-term programme for the intensification of economic, industrial and technical co-operation between France and the Soviet Union for 1980 to 1990 was signed.

The agreement is intended to reduce France's trade deficit with the Soviet Union. Soviet orders for French capital goods are expected to rise from F 2 billion in 1983 to F 10 billion in 1984. Soviet purchases of French steel products are expected to almost treble and purchases of French chemical products are to be diversified. Imports of French food products should increase by 15 per cent.

France bought about 3.8 billion m<sup>3</sup> of Soviet gas in 1983. These gas purchases are due to increase to between 4.5 billion to 5 billion m<sup>3</sup>, and to more than 10 billion m<sup>3</sup> in 1986.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 February 1984

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1984

The German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union signed the trade protocol for 1984 for bilateral trade of more than rub 14 billion.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 January 1984

GUINEA-BISSAU - MALI

Economic agreement to increase trade

A new treaty of friendship and co-operation between Guinea-Bissau and Mali covers the exchange of products like cotton, groundnuts and fish, as well as co-operation in communications and training.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 November-14 December 1983

INDIA - POLAND

Trade agreement

India and Poland intend to increase their 1983/84 trade volume of Re 3.48 billion by 15 per cent to Re 4 billion under a recently signed trade agreement. Poland has agreed to import more tea, textiles, leather goods, spices and mica from India and to deliver more coking coal and cement to India.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 18 January 1984

INDIA - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1984

The Soviet-Indian trade protocol for 1984 provides for a further increase of 24 per cent in trade turnover. Close co-operation between firms and enterprises of the two countries is very important for the fulfilment of the plans which have been outlined.

The trade target has been set at \$3.84 billion for 1984, which is substantially higher than the \$3.1 billion achieved in 1983.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 20 December 1983, Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 February 1984

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - SYRIA

Memorandum covering trade signed

In mid-February 1984 the Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria signed a memorandum of understanding covering trade, industrial and technical protocols.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 17 February 1984  
Financial Times, 21 February 1984

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - YUGOSLAVIA, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND BULGARIA

Improved trade and economic co-operation

The Islamic Republic of Iran has reached agreement with Yugoslavia to increase annual trade by one third, to \$800 million, and is also holding talks with the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria to improve trade and economic co-operation.

Under the agreement recently signed between Iran and Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia will import 1.5 million tonnes of crude oil - 200,000 tonnes more than in 1983 - on condition it buys \$50 million worth of non-oil products from Iran.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 February 1984

IRAQ - YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

Technical co-operation protocol signed and new agreement increasing trade to be concluded

Iraq and the Arab Republic of Yemen signed a technical co-operation protocol on 30 January 1984. The two sides also decided to conclude a new agreement aimed at increasing the volume of trade.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 February 1984

KENYA - TANZANIA

Trade pact signed

On 5 December 1983, following discussions between Kenya and Tanzania, a trade agreement was concluded and a memorandum of understanding was signed. They further agreed to accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment. On the question of transit trade, the two countries recognized its importance and agreed to facilitate its conduct across their respective territories. Agreement between the two countries was also reached in the fields of transport, communications and joint tourism co-operation.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 November-14 December 1983  
Financial Times, 7 December 1983



LAOS - SOVIET UNION

Trade and payments agreement

On 20 December 1983 a trade and payments agreement for 1984 was signed between Laos and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union will supply Laos with such goods as road-building, lifting and transporting equipment, trucks, cars, oil products, rolled ferrous metals and domestic goods, which are important for the economy of Laos.

The supplies of traditional goods from Laos to the Soviet Union will be increased: products from the timber and woodworking industry, minerals, coffee and other goods.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 18 January 1984

MOROCCO - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Co-operation agreement signed

At the end of January 1984 Morocco and the UAE signed a co-operation agreement covering trade and capital transfers.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 February 1984

MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA

Ruvuma Free Trade Area (RUFTA) (See Survey No. 18, page 130)

On 27 October 1983 Mozambique and Tanzania signed a protocol establishing the institutions for the Ruvuma Free Trade Area (RUFTA). Four working committees will be set up to supervise the implementation of decisions relating to RUFTA, which was formed under an agreement signed and ratified earlier by both countries.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 November-14 December 1983

PAKISTAN - ROMANIA

Trade agreement

Pakistan and Romania agreed to almost double two-way trade to \$200 million a year. They will be exporting \$100 million worth of goods by

PAKISTAN - ROMANIA (cont'd)

1984-85. Pakistani exports to Romania in 1982-83 were worth \$55 million including rice and textiles.

Romania has agreed to import Pakistani rice, ready-made garments and cotton textiles. Pakistan will export 60,000 tonnes of rice to Romania in 1984. Romanian exports to Pakistan are to consist of electrical, mineral exploration and transport equipment and chemicals.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 18 January 1984

POLAND - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1984

The Polish-Soviet trade protocol for 1984 covers Soviet exports to Poland of 15 million tonnes of crude oil and oil products (i.e. the same amount as in 1982), delivery of 6 billion cubic metres of natural gas, 7.7 million tonnes of iron ore, and other volumes of raw materials. Polish exports will amount to rub 5 billion while imports from the USSR will increase to rub 5.8 billion. Polish exports will increase more rapidly than imports from the USSR.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 28 February 1984

ROMANIA - NEPAL

Trade and payments agreement

Romania and Nepal signed their first trade and payments agreement on 12 January 1984 for a period of ten years. According to the terms of the agreement, the sides will grant each other most-favoured-nation status in trade. Settlements for commercial operations will be effected in freely convertible currency.

Romania will buy from Nepal jute and jute products, leather, clothing, tea, spices, tobacco, handicrafts and mineral raw materials and will export to Nepal machinery and equipment, chemicals (including dyestuffs and fertilizer) and cotton products. The agreement envisages the implementation of a number of measures for the purpose of developing trade contacts, e.g. trade fairs and exhibitions and exchanges of delegations, etc.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 February 1984

SOVIET UNION - ZIMBABWE

Trade agreement

A trade agreement has been signed between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe. This is the first trade agreement between the two countries and it is understood that Zimbabwe is to supply such goods as tobacco, maize, sugar and other food products in exchange for oil.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 15 February 1984

TUNISIA - YUGOSLAVIA

Economic co-operation protocol signed

On 9 February 1984 Tunisia and Yugoslavia signed an economic co-operation protocol. Earlier the two countries had decided to set up a direct air link between Belgrade and Tunis.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 17 February 1984

Corrigendum and omissions

Survey No. 18

Bilateral agreements negotiated by Turkey

1. Bulgaria - Turkey, p. 119: the last sentence containing a reference to the fact that the volume of trade between the two countries is to rise from \$77 million in 1982 to \$250 million in 1985, should be deleted.

The following bilateral agreements are to be added:

2. Egypt - Turkey

In May 1983 a protocol was signed between Egypt and Turkey which foresees an increase in the co-operation in the fields of agriculture and industry of the two countries. It was also intended to develop joint investments and to co-operate in the fields of construction, transport, trade and technology.

3. Libya - Turkey

In May 1983 a protocol was signed between Libya and Turkey which contains arrangements for the solution of problems in the fields of trade, construction, petroleum purchases and joint-venture enterprises.

Source: Communication from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva, 28 March 1984

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE MULTIFIBRE ARRANGEMENT

EEC - Bangladash

The TSB reviewed in January 1984 a notification by the EEC of a bilateral consultation agreement valid from 1 January 1983 until 31 December 1986, in de facto application since 1 January 1983.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/918

EEC - Brazil

In January 1984 the TSB reviewed a new Article 4 bilateral agreement concluded under the MFA and initialled between the EEC and Brazil, in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/917

EEC - Guatemala

In January 1984 the TSB reviewed a notification by the EEC of a bilateral consultation agreement valid from 1 January 1983 until 31 December 1986, in de facto application since 1 January 1983.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/919

EEC - Hong Kong

In February 1984 the TSB reviewed a notification by the EEC of a new bilateral agreement concluded with Hong Kong under Article 4 of the MFA, in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/925

Sweden - Brazil

In February 1984 the TSB reviewed a notification by Sweden of a new agreement with Brazil under Articles 1:2 and 4 of the MFA, with retroactive effect from 1 September 1982 and valid until 31 August 1987.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/916

United States - Sri Lanka

In December 1983 the TSB reviewed a notification from the United States of a new Article 4 agreement concluded under the MFA with Sri Lanka, valid from 1 May 1983 to 31 May 1988.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/913

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE (CBI)  
(See Survey No. 18, page 132)

The United States Government designated initially in early December eleven Central American and Caribbean nations as beneficiaries of trade incentives available under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. These nations were Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Panama, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Christopher-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Another nine nations were named at the end of December: Antigua, Barbuda, Belize, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands.

All the nations in the region except Cuba are potential beneficiaries under the law, but certain criteria had to be met first.

By receiving this CBI designation, the countries will be entitled to export to the United States most items they produce without paying any tariffs. Only a few products - such as textiles, shoes, tuna and petroleum - will be subject to duties. Eligibility for duty-free treatment of exports from designated countries began 1 January 1984, and lasts until 30 September 1995.

Source: US Mission Daily Bulletin, 5 December 1983  
U.S. Import Weekly, 4 January 1984

CENTRAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC UNION (CACEU)

Membership

On 19 December 1983, Equatorial Guinea became the fifth member of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU). The other members are: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo and Central African Republic.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 December 1983-14 January 1984

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Customs duties to be reduced or abolished from 1 July 1984

The Minister for Trade of Zimbabwe has announced that as of 1 July 1984 the fourteen member countries of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa will reduce or abolish certain customs duties between themselves. 132 items will be affected by these measures. Furthermore, in carrying out their reciprocal trade, the fourteen member countries will endeavour to save foreign exchange by resorting to barter or payment in their national currency. The fourteen countries are: Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho, Djibouti, Mauritius, Comores Islands. Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and the Seychelles have observer status.

Source: Europe, 24 February 1984