

RESTRICTED

GATT  
SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS  
IN  
COMMERCIAL POLICY

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### 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.

TISNET 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.

ALGERIA

Finance Act for 1984

Law No. 83.19 of 18 December 1983 (Finance Act for 1984) was published in the Official Gazette of 31 December 1983. As regards tariff matters, the principal changes are as follows:

Exemption from payment of customs duty and GSPT for the following products:

- dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split (tariff heading 07.05)
- coffee, whether or not roasted (ex 09.01)
- cereal flour (11.01)
- meal of wheat, rye or other cereals (ex 11.02)
- oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken (12.01)
- fluid edible oils (ex 15.07)
- beet-sugar and cane-sugar in solid form (17.01)
- other sugars (syrup of glucose, sugar or molasses) (17.02)
- macaroni, spaghetti and similar products (19.03).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 599, 19 March 1984

Import prohibition

Imports of instantaneous or storage water heaters (Tariff heading 87.17.01) are prohibited as from 1 January 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 606, 7 May 1984

Imports of certain industrial moulds permitted

Under the quota provisions for 1984, only the industrial moulds used for products made of plastic materials or of metal may be imported. This procedure allows private Algerian producers to import directly (without going through the State monopolies), under cover of a licence granted by the Algerian Secretariat of State for Foreign Trade.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 602, 9 April 1984

Restrictions on imports of textile products and leather

In order to reduce textile imports, three supply agreements were

ALGERIA (cont'd)

signed on 19 January 1984 between the Algerian undertakings ENATEC, ENIPEC and DIJTRITEX.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 597, 5 March 1984

Compensatory Import Taxes

By Decree No. 84.18 of 4 February 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 7 February 1984, the Algerian authorities established the current year's list of products subject to payment of compensatory import tax.

The changes made in the provisions that were applicable in 1983 are indicated below:

1. Products removed from the list

- Certain wood products (tariff heading Nos. 44.03 and 44.04)
- Certain articles of jewellery and parts thereof (No. 71.12).

2. Products added to the list

- Bovine meat and meat of sheep or goats (ex 02.01): 100 per cent
- Natural honey (ex 04.06): 30 per cent
- Groundnuts (ex 12.01): 20 per cent
- Provitamins and vitamins, and hormones, natural or reproduced by synthesis (29.38 and 29.39): 10 per cent
- Rubber tyres and inner tubes for automotive vehicles (ex 40.11): 30 per cent
- Natural gas stoves and radiators (ex 73.36): 20 per cent
- Juice appliances (ex 84.15): 20 per cent
- Evaporators (ex 84.17): 20 per cent
- Road tractors, load-carrying (ex 87.01): 20 per cent
- Moulds for perpendes (ex 84.60): 30 per cent.

3. Products whose rates have been modified (the old rates are given in brackets)

- Eggs, for use as food (ex 04.05): 20 per cent (5 per cent)
- Woven fabrics of silk (ex 50.09): 150 per cent (50 per cent)
- Woven pile fabrics (58.04): 100 per cent (20 per cent)
- Tableware (ex 69.11 and 69.12): 100 per cent (20 per cent)
- Dishwashing machines for domestic use (ex 84.19): 100 per cent (50 per cent)
- Clothes-washing machines for domestic use (ex 84.40): 100 per cent (50 per cent)

ALGERIA (cont'd)

- Smoothing irons (ex 85.12): 130 per cent (30 per cent).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 603, 16 April 1984

Compensatory tax law adopted (see Survey No. 20, page 10)

On 29 January 1984 the Council of Ministers adopted a law relative to the list of products liable to compensatory tax and their rates for 1984. The compensatory tax seeks a fairer division of the national revenue. It is levied on products of secondary necessity, for the most part imported, and furnishes complementary funds to those decreed in the budget to subsidise a number of basic commodities.

In 1984, the tax will, for the most part, only apply to imported goods which are not considered "basic commodities". Compensatory tax on spare parts for maintenance has been abolished to improve production equipment. The most heavily taxed articles will be hunting guns, perfume products, carpets, dinner services, chandeliers, radios and irons (rate of tax equal to or above 100 per cent). Concerning domestic products, only eleven products were subject to the tax at the outset in 1982, nine in 1983 and only four in 1984. These are: marble (20 per cent), perfume and cosmetic products (50 per cent), chandeliers (20 per cent) and pleasure craft (20 per cent).

Products benefiting from the compensation procedure, other than those eligible for export aid, are: milk, sugar, olive oil, fertilizer, cattle feed, plant protection products, agricultural equipment and machinery, and butane gas.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 January-14 February 1984

ARGENTINA

Prior import deposit

By Resolution 8/84 of 5 January 1984 the Ministry of Economy has introduced a prior import deposit. The amount deposited is to be retained for ninety days, and it is equivalent to the amount of import tariffs payable calculated at the basis of the f.o.b. value of the imported goods, with a minimum of 5 per cent applicable.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 May 1984

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Reduction in cotton export tax

Argentina has announced the reduction in the cotton export tax from 10 to 5 per cent.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 April 1984  
(World Production and Trade, 14 March 1984)

AUSTRALIA

South Pacific Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA)

Additional category for 1984 quota

As part of SPARTECA, imports of parts, of wood, for furniture the produce or manufacture of a Forum Island Country, up to an annual limit of \$100,000, have been qualified for concessional rates of duty from 6 April 1984. Once the quota ceiling has been reached, further imports will attract the developing country rate of duty. This concession excludes c.k.d. kits of furniture from Forum Island Countries.

Source: Australian Customs Notice No. 84/72, 10 April 1984

Developing country exclusions from preference arrangements for 1985 quota year

The table below shows developing countries which will be ineligible in respect of clothing, textile and footwear commodities subject to quota for the developing country preference concession during the 1985 quota year:

Base quota category No.	Brief description of goods	Developing countries to be excluded (1985 quota year)
* 101	Knitted coats, jumpers, cardigans, etc.	TAIW, HONG, CHIN
102	Knitted shirts and blouses	TAIW, HONG
* 103	Woven shirts and blouses	TAIW, HONG, CHIN, RKOR
104	Woven coats	HONG, RKOR

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Base quota category No.	Brief description of goods	Developing countries to be excluded (1985 quota year)
106	Men's suits etc.	RKOR
107	Trousers, jeans and overalls	TAIW, HONG, CHIN
108	Shorts and male swimwear	TAIW, HONG, CHIN
105	Leather coats and jackets	RKOR
109	Female swimwear	HONG
* 116	Brassieres	TAIW, HONG, PHIL
* 117	Waist encircling foundation garments	HONG, RKOR
112	Men's woven pyjamas	CHIN
111	Other children's wear	TAIW, CHIN
* 118	Plastic/rubber apparel	TAIW, HONG
119	Pantyhose	NO EXCLUSIONS
120	Socks and tights	RKOR, TAIW
110	Dresses, dressing gowns, etc.	HONG, CHIN, PHIL
113	Other outerwear	TAIW, HONG, CHIN
* 114	Undergarments M & B, panties WGI	HONG
115	Undergarments WHL, except panties	RKOR
121	Leather footwear with closed vamps; other leather footwear \$1 per pair; and non-leather footwear \$9.50 per pair	CHIN, BRAZ
122	Non-leather footwear with closed vamps \$9.50 per pair; and other non-leather footwear \$1 per pair but \$9.50 per pair	TAIW, RKOR
* 123	Parts for footwear	TAIW, RKOR
124	Towelling and towelling products	BRAZ, CHIN
125	Bed linen	HONG
* 126	Curtains	NO EXCLUSIONS

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Base quota category No.	Brief description of goods	Developing countries to be excluded (1985 quota year)
* 127	Sleeping bags	TAIW, HONG
* 128	Cotton sheeting	HONG, BRAZ
129	Woven man-made fibre fabrics	NO EXCLUSIONS

\* Changes from existing arrangements in 1984

Source: Australian Customs Notice No. 84/88, 10 May 1984

New rates of duty - fatty acids and certain aliphatic acids, their salts and esters; glycerol; tally oil

Effective 24 February 1984, new rates of duty apply on the following items:

- oleic, stearic and other fatty acids (including tally oil fatty acids) and acid oils of tariff sub-item 15.10.2, and refined glycerol of tariff sub-item 5.11.1 - 10 per cent;
- lead stabilizer lubricants of tariff sub-item 38.19.4 - 20 per cent.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 March 1984

Import restrictions

Effective 21 March 1984, the following goods have been included in item 18 of the Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations - (goods the importation of which is prohibited unless the permission in writing of the Minister has been granted): "Stuffed venomous reptiles from which the venom glands, ducts and fangs have not been removed".

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Export restrictions

The Government has accepted recommendations of the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) on copper and certain copper products:

- embargo on export of copper and copper alloy in the form of waste and scrap should be maintained; the desirability and practicability of export approval will be investigated when surpluses to Australian requirements occur;
- export quotas on secondary ingots and other basic shapes would be increased from 1,000 tonnes to 2,000 tonnes effective from 1 July 1983; any further increase in quota will not take place before 1 July 1985.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 April 1984

Anti-dumping investigations

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

- Influenza vaccine from France;
- Steel jerricans from the USSR and China;
- Phosphoric acid from Japan;
- Small diameter welded carbon steel tube from Taiwan;
- Biaxially oriented polypropylene film from Italy.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

No. 84/61, 23 March 1984      No. 84/78, 18 April 1984  
No. 84/79, 24 April 1984      No. 84/103, 17 May 1984  
No. 84/89, 8 May 1984

Preliminary findings of dumping .

- Paint brushes from China.
- Polystyrene from Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany and Taiwan.



AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- Polyolefin bags from the Philippines.
- Outboard motors from the United States.
- Process cooling systems from the United States.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

No. 84/59, 30 March 1984 No. 84/42, 2 March 1984  
No. 84/56, 13 March 1984 No. 84/96, 9 May 1984  
No. 84/64, 30 March 1984

Provisional anti-dumping measures

Provisional protective measures have been taken in respect of imports of small diameter welded carbon steel pipe and tube from Japan, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Singapore.

Source: Australian Customs Notice, No. 84/46, 8 March 1984

Imposition of anti-dumping duties

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

- Painted hardboard from Sweden.
- Certain replacement spark plugs from New Zealand and the United States.
- Male industrial overalls from China.
- Coating crumbs from the United Kingdom.
- Fire resistant cabinets from Japan.
- Ceramic tableware from China.
- Polyvinyl chloride general purpose homopolymer from France Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

No. 84/100, 15 May 1984                      No. 84/104, 21 May 1984  
No. 84/93, 9 May 1984                        No. 84/91, 8 May 1984  
No. 84/82, 27 April 1984                    No. 84/77, 17 April 1984  
No. 84/70, 6 April 1984

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Termination of anti-dumping investigations

- Investigation into imports of epoxidised soybeanoil from the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands following a finding of negligible dumping margins.
- Investigation into imports of certain passenger car tyres from China and Czechoslovakia following a finding of no injury.
- Investigation into imports of toothpaste from the Republic of Korea following the acceptance of a price undertaking.
- Investigation into imports of toothpaste from Taiwan following a finding of no dumping.
- Investigation into imports of air compressors from Belgium following a finding of no injury.
- Investigation into imports of paper cold drink cups from the United States and Canada following a finding of negligible dumping margins.
- Pneumatic hose couplings from Sweden following a finding of no dumping.
- Investigation into imports of instrument transformers from Spain following a finding of no injury.
- Investigation into imports of phthalic anhydride from Taiwan following a finding of no injury.

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

No. 84/43, 2 March 1984	No. 84/54, 13 April 1984
No. 84/55, 16 March 1984	No. 84/58, 23 March 1984
No. 84/74, 10 April 1984	No. 84/75, 13 April 1984
No. 84/80, 19 April 1984	No. 84/87, 7 May 1984

BRAZIL

Import tariff exemptions, increases and decreases

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

BRAZIL (cont'd)

05.15.99.99 'ex'; Animal embryos for transplantation: import duty reduced from 45 per cent to zero for a period of one year.

28.39.23.01; Potassium nitrate. Exemption from import duty until 31 December 1984 where this is intended solely for use in agriculture and the preparation or manufacture of products for use in agriculture.

28.42.08.00; Precipitated strontium carbonate: increase in import duty from 30 per cent to 45 per cent.

29.36.29.00; Sulphamethoxazol (5-methyl-3-sulphanylamidoisoxazol): increase in import duty from 30 per cent to 45 per cent for one year.

31.05.04.00; Nitrate of sodium and potassium. Exemption from import duty until 31 December 1984, where these are used exclusively for use in agriculture and the preparation and/or manufacture of products for use in agriculture.

39.01.23.00 'ex'; Monofilaments of polyester or polyamide resin, suitable for use in shoe-assembling machines: import duty reduced from 170 per cent to 70 per cent until 31 December 1984.

41.01.08.00; Raw ovine furskins, with wool: reduction in import duty from 120 per cent to 30 per cent, until 31 December 1984.

90.19.05.03; Other prosthetic articles and apparatus: increase in import duty from 15 per cent to 30 per cent.

Decree-Law 2110, published in the Diario Oficial da Uniao, 4 April 1984, granted exemption from import duty and manufactured-goods tax to goods, machinery, equipment and the like, together with their spare parts and accessories, intended for use in coal production. This measure affects goods shipped after 30 March 1984.

A series of measures made by the Customs Policy Council and published in the Diario Oficial da Uniao 12 April 1984, made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

10.01.00.00; Grain wheat: exemption from import duty for a period of six months, for a quota of 2,100,000 tonnes.

28.08.01.01, 28.08.01.99; Sulphuric acid: reduction from 30 per cent to 0 per cent in import duty until 31 December 1984 when intended for the manufacture of fertilizer and only applied to goods imported through ports in the southern region of the country for use in the region.

28.08.01.01, 28.08.01.99; Sulphuric acid: reduction in import duty from 30 per cent to 0 per cent until 30 June 1984 for a quota of up to 42,000 tonnes, when intended for the manufacture of fertilizers.

BRAZIL (cont'd)

28.10.02.04; Orthophosphoric acid, other than technical or feed grade: reduction in import duty from 45 per cent to 10 per cent until 30 June 1984 when intended for the manufacture of fertilizers and applied solely to goods imported through the ports of the southern region of the country for use within the region.

29.04.06.00 'ex'; n-decanol, in a minimum concentration of 93 per cent: reduction in import duty from 60 per cent to 30 per cent, when intended solely for the manufacture of agricultural chemicals.

29.14.36.00 'ex'; 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-methylbutyric acid chlorate: reduction in import duty from 30 per cent to 5 per cent until 30 December 1984 when intended solely for the manufacture of agricultural chemicals.

31.03.06.00, 31.05.01.01; Super-phosphates with a  $P_2O_5$  content of over 45 per cent; Diammonium phosphate, with an arsenic content of 6 mg./kg. or more: extension of duty exemption until 7 July 1984.

31.05.99.00; Nitrophosphates: extension of duty exemption until 7 July 1984.

39.02.99.00 'ex'; Atoxic methacrylic copolymers, in forms suitable for the manufacture of hydrophilic contact lenses: reduction in import duty from 170 per cent to 30 per cent for a period of one year.

39.07.99.00 'ex'; Plastic bags for ostomy and their accessories: extension of duty reduction from 205 per cent to 15 per cent for three months.

41.02.02.01, 41.02.99.00; Bovine leathers: extension of duty exemption for three months.

55.01.00.00; Cotton, neither carded nor combed: exemption from import duty until 31 August 1984.

69.09.99.00; Core of aluminous ceramic for nozzles of agricultural sprays: reduction in import duty from 155 per cent to 45 per cent for one year.

74.05.00.00; Certain copper sheet: reduction of import duty from 45 per cent to 3 per cent for one year, when intended for the use of coated thermorigid plastic sheet for printed circuits and the like.

76.01.03.00; Waste and residues of aluminium: reduction in import duty from 37 per cent to zero for one year.

BRAZIL (cont'd)

85.19.91.03; Parts and components of circuit protectors, circuit breakers operating in vacuo, of a nominal tension up to 72.5 kv.: reduction in import duty from 75 per cent to 45 per cent until 31 December 1984.

92.13.06.03; Mounted sub-assemblies for recorders, whether or not having an electric motor: import duty set at 155 per cent until 31 December 1984.

Source: British Business, 27 April and 11 May 1984

Export restrictions for soybeans

Restrictions on exports of soybean and soybean products have been eased by the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) with the reopening of export registrations on 12 March 1984 and increase from 40 per cent to 60 per cent in the volume exporters can ship compared with their performance in the same period last year.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 April 1984  
(World Production and Trade, 21 March 1984)

CANADA

Amendments affecting unbound tariff items

The Canadian authorities introduced a number of amendments affecting existing tariff items in the Federal budget on 15 February 1984. The amendments have the effect of replacing a number of items where the rates of duty depended on whether goods were "made" or "not made" in Canada at the time of importation, with the items enumerating specific goods and rates of duty. These amendments are being applied provisionally from 16 February 1984 and do not affect GATT Schedule V - Canada.

Source: L/5634, 30 March 1984

Restrictions on imports of shoes (see Survey No. 16, p. 19 and Survey No. 17, p. 23)

The Canadian authorities extended shoe import quotas to 31 March 1986. The quotas will limit to 12.1 million the number of pairs of most leather shoes and sandals that may be imported between 1 December 1984 and

CANADA (cont'd)

30 November 1985. Non-leather footwear imports will be limited to 37.3 million pairs during the same period. Both limits are increased by 3 per cent from those of the current twelve-month quota period. The limits to be applied between 1 December 1985 and 31 March 1986 were not yet announced.

Source: Wall Street Journal, 24 May 1984

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

Optical contact lenses, namely, soft, hard, gas-permeable, toric and bifocal lenses, but excluding intraocular lenses that are surgically implanted in the human eye, originating in or exported from the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland, on 27 March 1984:

The dumping into Canada of optical contact lenses, namely, soft, hard, gas-permeable, toric and bifocal lenses, but excluding intraocular lenses that are surgically implanted in the human eye, originating in or exported from the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Stainless steel, nickel and nickel alloy pipe and tubing, welded and seamless, in the following size ranges: welded, in sizes from 1/8 ins. (3.175 mm.) to 5 ins. (127 mm.) outside diameter and with a wall thickness from 0.006 ins. (0.152 mm.) to 0.250 ins. (6.35 mm.); seamless, in sizes from 1/8 ins. (3.175 mm.) to 2.5 ins. (63.5 mm.) outside diameter and with a wall thickness from 0.006 ins. (0.152 mm.) to 0.154 ins. (3.912 mm.); originating in or exported from the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Korea, on 16 April 1984:

The dumping into Canada of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Korea, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, but that:

- (1) the dumping into Canada of ASTM A270 stainless steel sanitary tubing and welded instrumentation tubing containing no butt welds in coils of 500 feet or more, in the wall thicknesses and diameters specified in the preliminary determination, originating

CANADA (cont'd)

in or exported from the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and 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, that

- (2) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel, nickel and nickel alloy pipe and tubing, in the wall thicknesses and diameters specified in the preliminary determination, that meet aircraft specifications and are certified for aircraft production, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of aircraft or aircraft parts, originating in the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Republic of Korea, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, and that
- (3) the dumping into Canada of stainless steel, nickel and nickel alloy welded tubing with a wall thickness of up to 0.035 ins. (0.889 mm.), when imported for use exclusively as the outer sheath of electric heating elements by manufacturers of such elements, originating in the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Korea, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Machine-made drinking glasses (including tumblers), whether pressed, pressed and blown, or blown, of soda-lime glass, originating in or exported from Italy, on 27 April 1984:

The dumping into Canada of machine-made drinking glasses (including tumblers), whether pressed, pressed and blown, or blown, of soda-lime glass, originating in or exported from Italy, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Alpine ski poles of aluminum alloy originating in or exported from Norway, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, on 14 May 1984:

- (a) The dumping into Canada of alpine ski poles of aluminum alloy, originating in or exported from France and Italy, 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 alpine ski poles of aluminum alloy, originating in or exported from Norway and the Federal Republic of Germany, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

CANADA (cont'd)

Review finding by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

Industrial press-on solid rubber tires exported to Canada by Bearcat Tire Company, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.; and industrial press-on solid rubber tires originating in or exported from Ireland, on 4 May 1984:

The Anti-Dumping Tribunal, having conducted a review under the provisions of Section 31 of the Anti-Dumping Act of its findings of 26 November 1971 and of 17 October 1977 with respect to industrial press-on solid rubber tires exported to Canada by Bearcat Tire Company, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.; and industrial press-on solid rubber tires originating in or exported from Ireland, hereby rescinds its finding of likelihood of material injury dated 26 November 1971 concerning industrial press-on solid rubber tires exported to Canada by Bearcat Tire Company, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., and its finding of likelihood of material injury dated 17 October 1977 concerning industrial press-on solid rubber tires originating in or exported from Ireland, effective 4 May 1984.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 27 March, 16 April, 27 April, 4 May and 14 May 1984

CAMEROON

Regulations applicable to poisonous substances

Decree No. 83.661 of 27 December 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 15 January 1984, has amended Decree No. 76/214 of 4 June 1976 concerning the regulations applicable to the import into Cameroon of poisonous substances intended for medicine, trade, industry and agriculture (definitions, authorization, labelling, etc.).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 597, 5 March 1984

CHILE

Import tariff surcharge

The Chilean authorities have imposed import tariff surcharges on imports of certain dairy products and foodstuffs.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 March 1984  
(Tradebrief, March 1984)



CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Compensation trade policies

The Chinese authorities in addition to normal trade, permit compensation trade with foreign enterprises (including those in Hong Kong and Macao) to provide technology, equipment and essential production materials for use by Chinese enterprises in the course of developing mining resources, agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc. Output produced by these Chinese enterprises will be sent to their overseas partners as compensation for their provision of technology and equipment. But in certain cases, if the overseas enterprises have difficulties in marketing the products of direct compensation, compensation can be in the form of other products which are mutually agreed upon by both parties.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 16 April 1984  
(Intertrade, Beijing, December 1983)

Import licensing for drugs

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the State General Bureau for the Administration of Pharmaceuticals have jointly issued a circular stipulating that beginning from 1 April 1984, import licences will have to be issued for sixteen kinds of crude drugs, including antelope's horn, rhinoceros horn, deer's horn, tiger bone, leopard bone, musk, bezoar, sea horse, turtle shell, American Ginseng, Fructus Amomi, round cardamom, dragon's blood, agalloch eaglewood and saffron. These drugs will not be allowed to pass the customs without the import licences issued by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 May 1984  
(China Market, Beijing, 5/84)

COLOMBIA

Import licensing and import prohibitions

The Colombian authorities added a further 1,773 positions of the import tariff to the list of products which are subject to import licences. Imports 680 goods (mainly consumer goods which are produced domestically) are prohibited. Overall, only 7 per cent of the 5,020 tariff positions are not subject to import licensing.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 2 May 1984

COLOMBIA (cont'd)

Increase of the tax on imports

Colombia increased the tax on imports to 2 per cent.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 March 1984  
(Tradebrief, March 1984)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Trade Plan for 1984

In 1984 Czechoslovakia plans to increase exports to the developed market economy countries by 4.6 per cent while holding imports down to a growth of 3.2 per cent. These targets, however, do not include trade flows which may result from co-operation agreements, re-exports, compensation or barter trade. Trade with Socialist countries is to expand more rapidly. Exports should rise by 8.9 per cent in 1984 while imports expand by 10.7 per cent.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 13 March 1984

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Suspension of autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on a number of industrial products

The autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties for the products listed below shall be suspended (only partially in certain cases, due particularly to the existence of Community production, and completely in other cases) from 1 July 1984. These suspensions shall be valid until 31 December 1984 for the products listed in Table I, and until 30 June 1985 for the products listed in Table II.

TABLE I

aluminium hydroxide oxide  
Iron phosphides  
polyester film  
polyethylene  
ethylene copolymers  
titanium sponge  
glass-fibre yarns  
magnesium sheets  
certain assemblies for automatic  
data-processing machines  
digital displays  
monolithic integrated displays, etc.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

TABLE II

crude light oils	goat and kidskin leather
hydrocarbons	natural cork
synthetic paraffin wax	bleached paper
helium	polyamide yarn
tellurium and chromium dioxide	yarn of synthetic textile fibres
potassium nitrate	unbleached linen yarn
potassium permanganate	sacks and bags of jute and
menthol	other textile fibres
bovine cattle leather	typewriters with Braille
sheep and lambskin leather	characters, etc.

Source: Official Journal No. L 141, 28 May 1984

Temporary suspension of autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on a number of agricultural products

The autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties for fresh, chilled or frozen piked dog-fish, saithe salted or in brine, fillets of saithe, horse-radish fresh or chilled, mushrooms, sweet red or green peppers, purified soybeanoil, certain crabs, shrimps and prawns, lobster flesh, etc. will be partially suspended from 1 July to 31 December 1984. Tariff duties will be totally suspended for lesser or Greenland halibut, fresh, chilled or frozen, soft roes, hard fish roes, dried beans, dates, cranberries, etc. from 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985.

Source: Official Journal No. L 132, 18 May 1984

New cotton thread agreement between EEC and Turkey

A new agreement, providing for slight increases in Turkish exports of cotton thread to the European Community in 1984 and 1985, has been signed on 16 March. It provides for an increase in quotas from 76,500 tonnes in 1983, to 77,100 tonnes in 1984 and 77,700 tonnes in 1985.

Source: Official Journal, 16 March 1984

Import quotas - certain textile products

The EEC has allocated supplementary quotas to the Federal Republic of Germany for certain textile products in respect of contracts signed in

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Berlin during the Berlin trade fairs to be held in 1984. Eligible products must be placed on board in the originating country for exportation to the Federal Republic of Germany after 1 November 1984. Import authorizations of equivalent documents issued in this regard will not be valid beyond 31 December 1985. Given below are the products covered and quotas:

Category	Description	Third countries	Quantities (1000 pieces)
4	Certain undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized	India	123
		Malaysia	64
		Pakistan	90
		Philippines	124
		Thailand	109
		Bulgaria	30
		Singapore	105
5	Certain outer garments and clothing accessories	Czechoslovakia	10
		Hungary	55
		Pakistan	114
		Philippines	82
		Poland	50
		Thailand	112
		Bulgaria	30
		Malaysia	26
		Singapore	52
Peru	23		
6	Men's, boys', women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	Poland	50
		Sri Lanka	50
		Thailand	30
		Hungary	25
		Indonesia	56
		India	56
		Malaysia	67
		Singapore	51
		Philippines	99
Brazil	45		

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Category	Description	Third countries	Quantities (1000 pieces)
7	Other outer garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized	Hungary India Malaysia Indonesia Philippines Singapore Sri Lanka Thailand Bulgaria	30 189 15 51 61 121 51 49 20

Source: Official Journal No. L 102, 14 April 1984

New quantitative restrictions - certain textile products from Turkey

The importation into the Community of the textile products of categories 4, 6, 13 and 83 (T-shirts, trousers, under-briefs, outer garments, etc.) originating in Turkey will be subject to new quantitative limits, until 31 December 1984.

The European Commission has also suspended, until 15 July 1984, the issuing of import documents in respect of woven cotton fabrics, terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton, woven bed linen, etc. originating in Turkey.

Source: Official Journal No. L 122, 8 May 1984

Quota on imports of certain electronic quartz watches

As of 20 April, imports into France of pocket-watches, wrist-watches and other watches, electronic, with cases of other than of precious metals, piezo-electric quartz crystal regulating device and display other than with hands (CCT heading No. ex 91.01) are subject to import authorization issued by the French authorities. The above authorization will be granted for total annual quotas of 6.793 million units in 1984, 7.133 million units in 1985 and 7.489 million units in 1986. The global quota has been distributed among the principal suppliers as follows:

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

	Annual quotas ('000 units)		
	1984	1985	1986
Hong Kong	4 400	4 620	4 851
Japan	815	856	899
South Korea	497	522	548
Macao	496	521	547
Taiwan	425	446	469
Other	160	168	175

Source: L/5645

Community tariff quota for apricot pulp originating in Turkey

From 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985, a Community tariff quota of 90 tonnes has been opened for apricot pulp originating in Turkey. Within the limits of this tariff quota the Common Customs Tariff duty has been partially suspended at a rate of 4.7 per cent.

Source: Official Journal No. L 129, 15 May 1984

Community Tariff Quotas - certain wines from Morocco

A Community tariff quota of 50,000 hectolitres has been opened for certain wines (CCT heading No. 22.05), for the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985. Within this quota the Common Customs Tariff duties shall be totally suspended.

Certain grades of ferro-chromium

The volumes of the Community tariff quotas opened for 1984, for ferro-chromium containing not less than 4 per cent by weight of carbon, and not less than 6 per cent by weight of carbon (CCT subheading ex 73.02 E I) has been raised from 3,000 to 6,000 tonnes and from 112,000 to 224,000 tonnes respectively.

Source: Official Journal Nos. L 133, 19 May 1984  
L 125, 12 May 1984

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Amending quantitative limits fixed for imports of certain textile products

The quantitative limit from January-December 1984 for imports into the United Kingdom of textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials (CCT heading 59.08), originating in Czechoslovakia has been increased to 68 tonnes.

Source: Official Journal No. L 67, 9 March 1984

New restrictions set on United Kingdom imports from Yugoslavia - textiles

Owing to the recent increase in imports of men's and boys' woven jackets (Category 17) into the United Kingdom from Yugoslavia, the European Commission has decided following consultations with the Yugoslav authorities, to restrict United Kingdom imports of these products from Yugoslavia for a three-year period. The limits set are the following:

1984 - 152 000 pieces  
1985 - 163,000 pieces  
1986 - 174,000 pieces

Source: European Report, 6 April 1984

New arrangements for EEC imports from Malta - textiles

Imports of certain categories of textiles and clothing from Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Malta to the EEC member States are currently subject to Community surveillance. However, retrospective surveillance of the re-importation, after outward processing, of certain textile products (the system whereby Community cloth is made up in a third country) covers only Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia. To rectify this, the European Commission has adopted a new Regulation which extends the retrospective surveillance mechanism to include Malta.

Source: European Report, 2 April 1984

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Import restrictions

The European Commission has authorized several member States, under Article 115 of the EEC Treaty, no longer to accept in free intra-Community circulation certain goods coming from other member States but originating in third countries. The Commission hopes in this way to avert trade deflections which might prove harmful to national industries.

The following countries have been authorized to suspend EEC treatment for certain goods:

- Benelux: until 30 November 1984, men's, boys', women's and children's trousers, shorts, divided skirts originating in the Philippines.
- France: until 31 December 1984, certain digital crystal-driven quartz electronic watches originating in Hong Kong, Japan, Macao and Taiwan.
- Ireland: until 31 December 1984, bath robes, dressing gowns and indoor wear originating in South Korea:
  - until 30 November 1984, men's, boys' shirts originating in India;
  - until 31 October 1984, women's and children's skirts originating in India;
  - until 31 December 1984, babies' outer garments originating in the Philippines.
- Italy: until 30 September 1984, ballbearings of all kinds originating in Japan. From 18 May-31 October 1984, fresh bananas coming from other EEC countries but originating in the Dollar Zone (basically North and South American countries).
- United Kingdom: until 30 November 1984, textile category 1 not put up for retail sale (CCT heading 55.05) originating in Brazil.

Source: European Report, 21 May 1984 and 30 May 1984

Import regulations

The provisions for customs import formalities for dried grapes into the EEC with respect to declaration of the import price have been amended as follows:



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- The import price must be declared on the entry for free circulation and the entry must be accompanied by all the documents required to verify the price;
- The following factors constitute the import price: (a) the f.o.b. price in the country of origin; and (b) transportation and insurance cost up to the place of entry into the customs territory of the Community;
- If the invoice presented to the customs authorities has not been drawn up by the exporter in the country in which the products originated or if the authorities are not satisfied that the price declared reflects the f.o.b. price in the country of origin, the competent authorities of the member State will take the necessary measures to determine that price, in particular by reference to the importer's re-sale price.

Source: Official Journal No. L 96, 6 April 1984

France to monitor imports of Indonesian textiles

The European Commission has authorized France, under the terms of Article 115 of the EEC Treaty, to monitor until 30 June 1985, its imports of woven fabrics of discontinuous man-made fibres (CCT heading 56.07) coming from other EEC countries but originating in Indonesia, so as to avoid trade deflections. Quantitative limits have been set by the EEC for direct imports of these goods in France, Italy and the United Kingdom from 1984 to 1986. The monitoring of imports from other EEC countries where the products in question circulate freely is to ensure that these limits are respected.

Source: European Report, 24 February 1984

Opening of anti-dumping investigations

The European Commission has opened the following anti-dumping investigations:

- Investigation into imports of ice skates from Czechoslovakia;
- Review of the definitive anti-dumping duty on certain sodium carbonate from the United States, imposed in March 1983;
- Investigation into imports of copper sulphate from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Spain;

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- Investigation into imports of pentaerythritol from Canada and Sweden.
- Investigation into imports of soybeanoil cakes from Brazil.

Source: European Report, 1 March, 1984, 16 April 1984, 2 April 1984,  
15 May 1984, 19 March 1984.

Provisional anti-dumping duties

The European Commission has imposed provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of the following products:

- electronic scales from Japan;
- miniature ballbearings from Japan and Singapore, with effect from 23 March.

Sources: Official Journal No. L 80, 24 March 1984  
European Report, 22 March 1984

Definitive countervailing duty - cast iron tube and pipe fittings from Spain

The Council of the EC has imposed a definitive countervailing duty of 8.4 per cent of the net price per tonne, free-at-Community frontier, with effect from 17 March. In addition, the Council has recommended the definitive collection of the provisional duty imposed in November 1983, at a rate of 8.9 per cent for fittings marketed in the Community before 1 March 1984, and 8.4 per cent for fittings marketed after that date.

Source: European Report, 19 March 1984

Termination of anti-dumping investigations

The European Commission has terminated the following anti-dumping investigations:

- Investigation into imports of colour photographic paper from Japan, following a price undertaking by the two Japanese exporters concerned;

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- Investigation into imports of certain synthetic fibre hand-knitting yarn from Turkey, following a price undertaking offered by the exporters concerned;
- Investigation into imports of caustic-burned natural magnesite from China, following a price undertaking by the exporters concerned;
- Investigation into imports of iron or steel angles, shapes and sections from Romania, following the Commission's acceptance of a price undertaking offered by the exporter;
- Investigation into imports of multi-phase electric motors from the USSR, following a price undertaking from the Soviet exporter concerned;
- Investigation into imports of choline chloride from the German Democratic Republic and Romania following price undertakings from the exporting companies;
- Investigation into imports of propyl alcohol from the United States, following price undertakings from the exporters concerned.

Sources: Official Journal Nos. L 66, 8 March 1984  
L 67, 9 March 1984  
European Report, 11 and 29 March, 18 April and 3 May 1984

Anti-subsidy investigation - soybeanoil cakes from Brazil

Following its decision last October to open an anti-subsidy investigation into Community imports of soybeanoil cakes from Argentina, the European Commission has decided to extend this enquiry to imports of the same product from Brazil.

Source: European Report, 19 March 1984

FIJI

Tariff amendments

Effective 1984, many items have been subjected to duty changes.

- (a) Increases included the following items:

FIJI (cont'd)

Item	Old rate (%)	New rate (%)
Meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	5	15
Fish, fresh, chilled and frozen	5	15
Milk in powder or block form	Nil	5
Other milk (condensed, evaporated, etc.)	10	15
Potatoes, onions and garlic	5	10
Other fresh vegetables	20	30
Dried leguminous vegetables	5	10
Tea (in bulk)	5	15
Spices	5	15
Wheat	5	10
Other cereals	Nil	10
Rice	5	10
Polish rice	5	15
Crude vegetable oils and certain other animals and vegetable fats and oils	Free	5
Corned meat of bovine animals, sheep and lamb	5	10
Canned fish	5	10
Infant foods	Free	15
Certain chocolate preparations and similar food preparations	25	35
Poultry and eggs	30	75
Coffee in primary form	30	45
Wheat flour	20	30
Glues	15	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Candles	20	47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Matches	\$4.20 per gross boxes	\$8.40 per gross boxes
Disposable lighters		\$1.00 each
Certain plastic household utensils	25	55
Travel goods	10	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

FIJI (cont'd)

Item	Old rate (%)	New rate (%)
Certain paper products	10	45
Louvre type window frames	10	42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Steel weld mesh and chain link type fencing wire	15	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Aluminium household utensils	15	47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Crown corks	20	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Tracksuits	52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60
Certain sanitary protection products	42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Toothbrushes	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Suitcases, attache cases, etc., moulded by vacuum forming process	20	30
Twine, cordage and ropes	25	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Neutral and potable spirits	\$3.00	\$16.24
Vanaspati and margarine	15	55

(b) Duty reductions

Item	Old rate (%)	New rate (%)
Audio tapes (blank)	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10
Video games	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10
Microcomputers not exceeding a value for duty of \$500	42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10
Crystalware	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10
Bone chinaware	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10
Genuine leather handbags, purses, wallets	47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10
Display materials		10
Divers wet suits	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -60	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 March 1984

FINLAND

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

With effect from 1 March 1984, the value limits applicable to small consignments addressed to private persons and travellers' personal luggage have been raised to FIM 500 and 2,000 respectively, the previous limits having been FIM 300 and 1,000. Goods which fulfil the above criteria and the value of which stays within the specified limits, are granted GSP treatment without production of a certificate of origin.

Source: L/3694/Add.15, 15 June 1984

HONG KONG

Import duty charges on wines and spirits

Effective 29 February 1984, the import duties have been modified, and a 20 per cent import surcharge imposed on certain wines and spirits imported into Hong Kong.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international No. 599, 19 March 1984

HUNGARY

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

Hungary has introduced the following improvements in its Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP) as from 1 January 1984:

- General duty-free treatment of the least-developed countries has been extended to Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone and Togo.
- Items have been added to the list of products enjoying preferential tariff treatment and preferential rates reduced as given hereunder:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Preferential Rate</u> <u>% ad valorem</u>
05.04-05	0
08.05-03	0
09.10	5
12.07-99	0
26.01-02	0
33.01-01	0

HUNGARY (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Preferential rate</u> <u>% ad valorem</u>
43.02-02	10
-03	5
43.03.00	5
50.09-01	5
60.05-25	0
-28	0
-29	0
-30	0
73.16-00	0
73.32-01	10
-02	10
-99	10
73.33-99	10
82.02-01	10
-02	5
82.12-01	12
-02	12
83.02-01	10
84.12-01	10
84.21-01	5
-02	5
84.41-01	20
-02	10
85.05-01	8
-02	8
85.06-01	25
-02	25
85.24-04	5
87.10-00	20
90.03-01	15
90.08-01	8
-02	15
90.09-01	15
91.01-99	15
96.01-01	10
97.02-03	10
97.03-03	15
97.06-03	12
98.01-00	4

Source: L/5141/Add.2, 16 March 1984

INDIA

Tariff reductions

Certain stainless steel seamless pipes

Stainless steel seamless mother pipes (heading No. 73.17/19) when imported into India for the manufacture of stainless steel tubes and pipes, have been exempted from the portion of customs duty leviable under the import tariff as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem. The pipes partially exempted are of the following specifications: outer diameter (30 mm to 200 mm); wall thickness (2.50 mm to 12.00 mm).

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 April 1984

Tariff reductions

The following goods have been partially exempted from the portion of customs 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:

Description	Rate
L-Base, R-Base and S-Base (heading No. 29.01/45) when imported into India for the manufacture of chloramphenicol powder or chloramphenicol palmitate	60% ad valorem
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene, Butene-2 diol, Alphanaphthol, Orthoaminophenol (heading No. 29) when imported into India by actual users for the manufacture of pesticides	60% ad valorem
Hot rolled stainless steel coils (heading No. 73-15) when imported into India for cold rolling and manufacture of capital goods, equipment and components; these goods are exempted from customs duty when imported as a replacement for an equal quantity already imported and used for cold rolling and manufacture of stainless steel plates, sheets and strips	40% ad valorem

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 March 1984



INDONESIA

Tariff reductions/exemptions

Under a series of Ministerial decrees, import duty and import sales tax has been reduced or eliminated as follows:

Heading No.	Description	Import duty	Import sales tax
15	All kinds of cooking oil	nil	nil
84.18.250) 90.17.100) 90.17.990) 90.19.990)	Medical instruments for cleansing: PT Kimia Farma has been appointed as the importer	nil	nil
84.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loud speakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers		
110	Microphone and stands thereof	40%	10%
120	Loudspeakers Amplifiers	40%	10%
131	- in CKD condition	20%	5%
139	- others	40%	10%
900	Parts	40%	10%

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 March 1984

Tariff preferences

The import of rubber nipples for infant feeding bottles (ex tariff heading 40.12.900) and expendable thermo couples (ex tariff heading 90.24.000) produced and manufactured in ASEAN member countries have been granted tariff preferences of 20 per cent of their final rates.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 March 1984

INDONESIA (cont'd)

Tariff increases

Under Ministerial Decrees, the following increased import duty and import sales tax rates have come into effect:

	Import duty	Import sales tax
Zinc oxide	10	5
Zinc chloride	10	5
Corrosive paper	40	10

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 March 1984

Increased import duty on Duplex paper

In a move aimed at protecting the domestic paper industry, the import duty on duplex paper has been increased from 30 to 40 per cent.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 May 1984

Tariff reductions/exemptions

Under a series of Decrees of the Minister of Finance, changes have been made under the following tariff headings:

- (a) 29.14.990      The partial exemption from import duty and import sales tax on stearic acid has been revoked. New rates are 10 per cent import duty and 5 per cent import sales tax.
  
- (b) 85.10            In order to create a tariff balance between miner's lamps using electricity (acid lead battery) and miner's lamps using kerosene, gas, carbide gas as the source of light/illumination tariff heading 85.10 has been revised as follows:

INDONESIA (cont'd)

Heading No.	Description	Import duty	Import sales tax
85.10	Portable electric battery and magneto lamps, other than lamps falling within heading No. 85.09		
85.10.100	Miner's lamps and quarrymen's lamps	10	10
85.10.900	Others	40	10

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 16 April 1984

Import ban

The Indonesian Director General of Food & Drug Control has informed pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesales and pharmacies that antibiotics in combination with other substances will be banned. Manufacturers must stop producing and distributing the drugs not later than 31 June 1984, and as from 1 July 1985 all distribution and sales will be totally banned. Products affected by the move include penicillin-streptomycin combinations, and antibiotics combined with vitamins, expectorants, antihistamines, sulphonamides, antimycotics and phenazopyridine.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 May 1984

Export ban

Effective 15 April 1984, exports of dry rotary veneer are totally banned. A ban on exports of green veneer has been in force since 1982.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 16 April 1984

IVORY COAST

Tariff changes

Under Law No. 83/1421 of 30 December 1983 (Finance Law for 1984), published in the Official Gazette of 3 January 1984, the authorities of the Ivory Coast have adopted the following measures:

IVORY COAST (cont'd)

1. Meat and offals of bovine animals and of sheep or goats (Tariff headings 02.01.02 and 02.01.04) previously free of all duties and import charges are henceforth subject to a customs duty of 5 per cent on the c.i.f. value and a revenue duty of 20 per cent on the c.i.f. value.
2. Agricultural equipment falling under the tariff headings listed below are removed from the list in Article 1 of the Finance Law for 1983 (see Survey No. 17, page 41 "Tariff changes"):
  - 84.29.01: machinery of a kind used in the bread-grain milling industry and for preparing grain prior to milling.
  - 84.29.09: other machinery of a kind used in the bread-grain milling industry and for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables.
  - 84.29.90: parts of the machinery falling within heading 84.29.
  - 87.01.02: track-laying tractors of a power of not less than 66 kW but less than 110 kW.
3. A new tariff sub-heading (No. 27.10.50) is created for "distilled gas-oil":
  - Customs duty: 2 per cent on c.i.f. value
  - Revenue duty: 12 per cent on c.i.f. value
  - VAT: 25 per cent on global value.
4. Rates of import revenue duty are increased by one point, except for:
  - (a) goods for which the revenue duty is zero or has been suspended;
  - (b) goods which are subject to a specific revenue duty.
5. The rate of import revenue duty on new and used rags (Tariff headings 63.02.10, 20 and 30) was raised from 10 per cent to 30 per cent on the c.i.f. value, with a minimum charge of CFAF 850 per net kg.
6. Revenue duty and customs duty on imports of saltwater fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen, are abolished and replaced by a special tax of 15 per cent on the c.i.f. value for tunny and 30 per cent for other fishes.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 604, 23 April 1984

IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Imports of tiles restricted, local purchase requirement

Under the terms of Decree No. 83-006 the Ivorian authorities have stipulated that the import of tiles of all type and materials and origins will only be permitted on the presentation of documentary proof that the importer has purchased 1.5 times as many locally manufactured tiles.

Source: British Business, 9 March 1984

Yeast imports subject to authorization

The Ivorian authorities have announced that yeasts falling into three headings under the Ivorian customs tariff are, with immediate effect, subject to the Intention d'Importation procedure, requiring authorization from the Ivorian customs before shipment. The commodities affected are:

- 21.06: natural yeast, live or dead, and artificial prepared yeast;
- 21.06.10: natural baking yeasts, live fresh;
- 21.06.90: other yeasts.

Source: British Business, 16 March 1984

Imports of recordings subject to prior authorization

By Interministerial Order No. 13 of 7 February 1984, the authorities of the Ivory Coast have made the import of gramophone records and other sound recordings (Tariff heading Nos. 92.12.20 and 92.12.29), regardless of origin, subject to prior authorization by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Trade.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 601, 2 April 1984  
British Business, 4 May 1984

JAPAN

Tariff reductions

The table below shows tariff reductions on specific items effective as from 1 April 1984. Rates are applied on MFN basis, except GSP rates:

JAPAN (cont'd)

Description	Current rate	New rate
Fowls (excluding legs with bone in)	20.0	18.0
Hard roes of salmon (salted, dried, etc.)	5.9	5.0
Salmon (salted, dried, etc.)	15.0	12.0
Crabs (live, fresh (dead), chilled or frozen)	7.5	6.0
Bananas (fresh) (Apr-Sept)	25.0 (GSP)	17.5 (GSP)
(Oct-Mar)	40.0 (GSP)	35.0 (GSP)
Palm oil	4.0 (GSP)	3.0 (GSP)
Silicon (containing less than 99.99% weight of silicon, calculated on the dry weight)	5.3	Free
Perfumed water including eau de Cologne and the like	9.5	6.6
Catalysts (for motor vehicles)	2.5	1.9
Particle board (in sheets for in boards)	13.1	12.0
Particle board (other)	11.9	10.0
Sack kraft paper (wrapping paper)	11.8	19.3
Paper and paperboard, ruled, lined or squared	4.9	4.2
Paperboard (other) ruled, lined or squared	3.5	3.2
Art paper	7.5	7.2
Tracing paper	4.9	4.2
Paraffined paper and waxed paper	3.4	3.1
Oiled paper	3.4	3.1
Lithographic paper	5.3	4.9
Carbon paper	4.9	4.2
Tarred paper	3.4	3.1
Paper and paperboard coated with an adhesive	5.3	4.9
Paper and paperboard, bituminized or asphalted and baryta paper	6.6	5.8
Certain printing paper, etc.	6.2	5.1
Woven fabrics of jute	8.0 (GSP)	Free (LLDC)
Handkerchiefs (of flax or ramie)	12.7	12.0
Gas turbines excluding those for marine	6.0	Free
Parts of gas turbines excluding those for marine	4.9	Free

JAPAN (cont'd)

Description	Current rate	New rate
Certain filling machines	5.3	4.9
Parts of excavators	4.5	3.6
Parts of dredging machines	4.9	4.2
Parts of levelling, etc., machinery, pile-drivers, etc.	4.5	3.6
Combines (excluding Japanese type and other small type)	6.0	Exempted
Gas-operated welding, brazing, etc., appliances (of a kind operated by numerical control system)	9.0	7.2
Gas-operated welding, brazing, etc., appliances and parts thereof (other)	4.9	4.2
Electronic cash registers	6.0	3.7
Electronic bookkeeping and accounting machines	7.2	3.9
Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances	4.5	3.6
Certain semi-conductors	4.2	Free
Semi-conductors (photocells and parts of)	4.3	Free
Parts of track-laying type tractors	5.3	4.9
Frames for spectacles, etc., made of or combined with precious metals (excluding those made of metals, celluloid or synthetic resins)	5.3	4.9
Frames, mountings, and parts for spectacles, etc., made of or combined with previous metals (other)	7.4	7.0
Frames for spectacles, etc. (excluding those made of metals, celluloid or synthetic resins)	5.3	4.9
Frames, mountings and parts thereof for spectacles (other)	7.4	7.0
Photographic enlargers and reducers, and parts and accessories thereof	4.0	3.5
Automatic regulators (for motor vehicles)	5.3	Free

Source: L/5642, 27 April 1984

## JORDAN

### Import prohibition

The Jordanian Government has prohibited imports of road tractors, trucks and trailers.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 606, 7 May 1984

### Customs duties amended

In order to protect and encourage local industry, and to rationalize consumption, the Cabinet has approved several customs duty amendments. Duty on imported motor oil has been doubled and duties on some luxury items have risen to 35 per cent. Some raw materials for local industry have received customs concessions.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 April 1984

### Import charges raised

The Jordanian authorities have decided to increase as follows the rates of additional charges applied on imported goods:

- from 16 per cent to 17 per cent for dutiable products;
- from 6 per cent to 7 per cent for products admitted duty-free.

The amount of customs duties and charges is calculated on the c. and f. value of the goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 596, 27 February 1984

## KUWAIT

### Duty on imported cars increased

In order to curb the increase in the number of cars, the Government has decided to raise the duty on imported cars from 4 per cent to 20 per cent, from 1 June 1984.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 1984



KUWAIT (cont'd)

Foreign contractors banned from public sector construction work; increase in customs duties

On 8 April 1984 the Cabinet approved measures whereby foreign contractors have been banned from taking part in public-sector construction work. Only those foreign companies able to supply expertise that local firms lack are exempt. In such cases, foreign firms will have to obtain all their building equipment locally and sub-contract work to local companies.

The Government intends to simplify customs procedures in an effort to increase revenue. Raising customs duty on many imports from the present 4 per cent - the minimum under Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) rules - is under consideration.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 April 1984

Transit tax cancelled

With effect from 29 March 1984, the 5 per cent transit tax on goods destined for the Government or state-owned establishments has been cancelled. The Deputy Director for Customs says the move will have a big impact on transit trade to Iraq.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 20 April 1984

LESOTHO

Increased sales tax

From 1 April 1984 the sales tax is to be increased from 5 to 6 per cent, and the liquor levy from 17.5 to 22.5 per cent. Consideration is also being given to a higher rate of sales tax on luxury goods, especially motor vehicles and tobacco.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, April 1984

LIBERIA

Exports of logs banned

The Ministry of Finance of Liberia has banned exports of logs because of a number of unnamed logging companies which are said to owe the

LIBERIA (cont'd)

Government \$16 million in taxes. The logging companies also face a suspension of their duty-free privileges.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 February-14 March 1984

LIBYA

Trade budget for 1984

The ninth ordinary session of the General People's Congress was held from 11 to 16 February 1984. The Congress endorsed the draft budget for 1984, set at a total of 2,100 million dinars (compared with 2,370 million in 1983), giving priority to agriculture and industry. The trade budget for 1984 was set at 1,668,693 million dinars with purchases from abroad only permissible when local goods are not available.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 February-14 March 1984

MADAGASCAR

Tariff changes

Under Law No. 82.032 of 8 December 1983 (the 1984 Finance Act), published in the Official Gazette of 12 December 1983, the Malagasy authorities have adopted the following measures:

- exemption from single transaction tax for numerous products (foodstuffs, products for household and solar use, mineral oils, live animals, agricultural products and equipment, materials and products for health);
- levy of consumption tax on the following products which were previously exempt:

<u>Tariff heading</u>		<u>% rate on c.i.f.</u>
<u>No.</u>		<u>value</u>
04.01.03	Yoghourt, kephir, curdled milk, whey, buttermilk and other fermented or acidulated milks	5
04.03.01	Butter: ghee or "menthèque"	5

MADAGASCAR (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u> <u>No.</u>		<u>% rate on c.i.f.</u> <u>value</u>
04.03.09	Butter, other	5
11.01.31	Cereal flours	
	- of rice	5
11.01.40	- of maize	5
21.07.60	Ice-creams and the like	10
68.02.00	Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof (including mosaic cubes), other than those falling within heading No.68.01 or within Chapter 69	10
68.11.00	Articles of cement (including slag cement) and concrete or artificial cement including granulated marble, agglomerated with cement or not	10

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 598, 12 March 1984

MALAWI

Duties increased on many products

Under the new customs tariff of Malawi, import duties for many products have been increased.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 602, 9 April 1984

Budget, effect on imports

The main changes in respect of imports given in the Malawi budget on 23 March 1984 were:

- A 5 per cent increase on the basic surtax and import duty, effective midnight 23 March.
- An increase in import levy from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, effective midnight 23 March.

There were also detailed tariff changes.

Source: British Business, 27 April 1984  
Standard Chartered Review, April 1984

## MAURITIUS

### Tariff changes

By Notice No. 115 of 11 October 1983 published in the Government Gazette of 27 October 1983, the authorities of Mauritius have changed the rates of customs duty applicable to products falling, in whole or in part, under the following tariff headings: 02.06, 04.06, 09.01, 11.02, 16.01, 16.02, 16.04, 16.05, 18.06, 19.03, 19.05, 19.08, 20.02, 20.07, 21.07, 33.06, 39.07, 40.11, 58.01, 58.02, 59.02, 59.10, 69.08, 69.10, 73.28, 74.18, 76.15, 84.15, 84.41, 85.15, 87.02, 87.06.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 600, 26 March 1984

### Certain imports liberalized

From 1 January 1984, the following list of products may be imported, without restrictions or any special formalities, under the Open General Licence régime. The products fall in whole or in part under the following tariff headings: 03.03.10, 04.05.07, 04.07.05, 08.01.70, 08.02.10, 08.02.20, 08.02.50, 08.05, 08.09, 09.01.10, 09.02, 12.01.50, 12.07, 16.04.10, 16.04.90, 16.05, 19.03, 19.07, 19.08, 20.01, 20.02, 20.06.90, 21.04, 21.07, 32.10, 33.06.90.90, 39.02.90, 49.09, 51.04, 55.06, 55.09, 55.13, 56.06, 56.07, 57.10, 58.02, 58.05, 58.07, 59.01, 59.07, 59.10, 60.01, 61.11, 62.04, 62.05, 65.05, 69.07, 69.08, 69.11, 69.12, 70.02, 70.19, 71.16.90, 73.30.10, 73.36.10, 73.38.10.10, 74.18.10.10, 84.06.10, 84.12.10, 84.19.10, 84.40.10, 84.51.10.10, 84.51.10.20, 84.52.10, 84.52.20, 84.52.30, 84.54.10, 85.01.10, 85.06.20, 85.06.30, 85.06.40, 85.07.10, 85.12.10, 85.12.30, 85.12.40, 85.12.50, 85.14.10, 85.15.40, 85.15.50.10, 85.15.50.90, 85.15.60.10, 85.15.60.90, 87.02.10, 87.02.20, 87.02.30, 87.02, 87.00.10, 90.03.10, 90.07.10, 90.07.20, 90.07.30, 90.10.10, 91.01, 91.02, 91.03, 91.04, 92.01, 92.11.30, 92.12.20.30, 95.01.90, 97.01, 97.02, 97.03, 97.04.10, 97.04.20, 97.04.30, 97.04.90, 97.06, 97.07.10, 97.07.20

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 605, 30 April 1984

## MOROCCO

### Reduction of certain rates of duty

On 14 April 1984, the General Directorate of Moroccan Customs adopted Circular No. 3836/3.11 which:

- establishes a ceiling rate of 100 per cent for all customs duties which had previously been at a higher rate;

MOROCCO (cont'd)

- reduces the rate of duty applicable to Tariff heading No. 92.13 and to certain sub-headings of tariff Nos. 92.11 and 92.12.

These provisions entered into effect on 16 April 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 609, 28 May 1984

Tariff changes

The following changes have been made to the Moroccan customs tariff under three Orders published in the Official Gazette of 21 December 1983:

Order No. 1413-83 of 26 October 1983

The duties and charges applicable to the following products have been suspended as from 28 October 1983:

- preparations used for feeding calves (heading ex 23.07 C);
- frozen sperm (heading 05.15 B III).

Order No. 1474-83 of 17 November 1983

Milling machines and lathes (heading ex 84.45 C) imported in the form of CKD or SKD elements are exempt from customs duty.

Order No. 1493-83 of 15 December 1983

Tube and pipe fittings of malleable cast iron (rough-cast, heading 73.20 B I) are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent (instead of 25 per cent as previously).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 596, 27 February 1984

Government industrial programme

Under an industrial programme, the Government is to reduce the number of products liable to export licences and will permit exporters to purchase duty free import products more easily. The programme also aims at improving trade agreements for food export products and also improving the system of export credits. The Government will gradually suppress price control on manufactured products. The programme will see the lessening of direct Government control over export. The measures will gradually come into force over five years.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 January-14 February 1984

## NIGERIA

### Import duty changes

The Nigerian authorities announced new duties for some imports as a result of the abolition of the Approved Users Scheme.

Under the 1984 Budget, fruit juices, grease-proof paper and woven fabrics will now attract 40 per cent, 50 per cent, and 100 per cent duty respectively. Other changes include 50 per cent for sacks and bags, 75 per cent for iron and steel bars and rods, 75 per cent for gas tanks/containers, 75 per cent for casks, cans, drums of aluminium and 60 per cent for parts of primary cells and batteries.

Fats and oils of fish and marine mammals, tube and pipe fittings as well as glues and adhesives for industrial use attract a duty of 25 per cent while the duty is 10 per cent for laboratory and pharmaceutical glassware. Other relatively low rates were 10 per cent for components of electric domestic appliances and circuit breakers, and 20 per cent for components of motor cycles.

Some items of imports, which used to enjoy specific rates of duty, will now attract a percentage tax according to the certified value of the import. Such items include 150 per cent for brandy, bitters, liqueurs, gin, rum, schnapps and whisky; 100 per cent for wine of fresh grapes; 100 per cent for man-made textile fabrics imported for use exclusively for the production of imitation leather by a manufacturer, and 100 per cent for woven fabrics (man-made).

Some petroleum products are subject to a duty of 20 per cent under the new guidelines. These are petroleum oil and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude; petroleum oils, lubricating greases and lubricating oils (liquid).

Twenty items were exempted from payment of import duty as a result of the Budget. The items included aircraft, their parts and auxiliary equipment imported by foreign airlines providing scheduled flights. The list also included films for educational or scientific use, or those to be used by an approved educational or scientific organization. Other items included fuel, lubricating and similar products to be used solely for the operation of armed forces or civil aircraft, goods imported by non-profit-making organizations which are internationally recognized, goods donated to charity on humanitarian grounds, goods imported for the Head of State and goods imported by consular offices. Diplomatic privileged importation, technical assistance importation, passengers baggage - excluding motor vehicle or any goods intended for sale, barter or exchange - as well as patterns and samples not imported for purposes of trade and of no commercial value are also exempted from payment of duty.

NIGERIA (cont'd)

Also exempted from duty payment are "personal effects not being merchandise of a native of Nigeria dying in places outside the limits of the jurisdiction of Nigeria", scientific specimens imported for public exhibition, study or research by a user approved by the Minister, and foodstuffs of the type ordinarily consumed by Africans produced in a territory adjoining Nigeria and imported overland from any such territory. Duty exemptions exist also for church and mosque equipment, life-saving appliances, medicinal preparations, military hardware (and uniforms), arms and ammunition by the Nigerian Police, as well as machinery and equipment for exclusive use in agriculture.

Source: West Africa, 21 May 1984

Import restrictions, import tariff increases

Under Central Bank Circular ECD/AD/3/84 dated 9 January 1984 the Nigerian authorities have adopted the following restrictive measures:

1. Prior import deposit

Nigerian importers are now required to lodge the prior deposit at the time of requesting approval of form M, instead of at the time when documentary credit is opened. In addition, the deposit is now required whatever the period for payment of imports.

The deposit rates in force in 1983 remain as follows for 1984:

- raw materials (except petroleum products)	10 per cent
- parts	15 per cent
- foodstuffs (except rice which is exempt)	50 per cent
- medicaments, construction materials, capital goods, books and periodicals	50 per cent
- motor vehicles and lorries	200 per cent
- private passenger motor vehicles	250 per cent
- other products	250 per cent

2. Issue of Form M

An application must be made for form M for any import of goods of a c. and f. value of N 1,000 or more<sup>1</sup> (as against N 5,000 previously).

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<sup>1</sup>N 1 =approximately FF 11.75.

NIGERIA (cont'd)

In addition, in the context of the austerity plan adopted by the Nigerian authorities the Central Bank has published a list of import priorities which includes the following commodity categories:  
(a) essential raw materials, (b) parts, (c) basic foodstuffs, (d) medicaments, (e) books, laboratory equipment and professional periodicals, (f) capital goods, (g) other consumer goods.

3. Tariff changes

Under a Decision published in Official Gazette No. 4 (Volume 71) dated 23 January 1984, the Nigerian authorities have increased the customs duty rates applicable to many products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 597, 5 March 1984

All imports placed under specific licence

The Nigerian Government has placed all imports under specific licence with effect from 9 February 1984.

A Central Bank of Nigeria Circular, ECD/AD/70/84 dated 20 March 1984, advises authorized foreign exchange dealers that all imports into Nigeria require a specific import licence.

The new rule affects up to 500 items for which no licences were required, although they went through the Form M procedure. They join more than 200 other items which have been placed under licence since 1982.

The Central Bank Circular, dated 20 March 1984, stated that goods to be imported would be allowed in only where they had been examined by the pre-shipment import inspectors before that date.

The Central Bank of Nigeria has further issued Circular ECD/AD/93/84, dated 16 April 1984, entitled "Placement of all imports formerly under open general licence on specific import licence". The text of the circular reads:

"The attention of all authorized dealers is drawn to our Circular No. ECD/AD/70/84 of 20 March 1984, on the above-named subject and we wish to give the following clarification:

"1. Outstanding commitments on goods hitherto under open general licence (OGL). Where an irrevocable letter of credit was opened on or before 20 March 1983, SGS may inspect the items of import and issue clean reports of findings without the prior issue of specific import licence (SIL). However, such imports must arrive in Nigeria on or before 30 June 1984 and importers will be required to obtain specific import licence for clearance of the goods through the customs in Nigeria.



NIGERIA (cont'd)

"2. Other goods formerly under OGL. All other cases of goods hitherto under open general licence will have to be covered by a specific import licence duly issued to the importer before the inspection of the goods or issue of clean reports of findings can be undertaken by SGS.

"3. Validity of form M dependent on SIL. Authorized dealers should also note that a form M is only valid if and as long as the goods described therein are covered by a valid specific import licence issued to the importer. Consequently, in the event that a specific import licence expires within the five-month shipment period of a form M, the form M will automatically cease to be valid until the importer is able to obtain a new or revalidated specific import licence."

Source: Financial Times, 24 March 1984  
West Africa, 2 April 1984  
Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 603, 16 April 1984  
British Business, 13 April and 11 May 1984

Economic Stabilization Order renewed

The Nigerian authorities have approved, with certain amendments, the renewal of the Economic Stabilization (temporary Provisions) (Imports Prohibition) Order 1983 which expired on 22 January 1984. The Order covers import and export prohibition, customs duties, and excise duties covering specific items.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, March 1984

NORWAY

New tariff rates for products containing added fat, flour and eggs

From 2 February 1984 the Norwegian customs authorities have stated that new rates 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 0.07 per kg.
Fat duty	NOK 0.25
Total duty	NOK 0.95

NORWAY (cont'd)

For products which come under heading 19.08.300 containing flour, fat and egg 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

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

As of 1 June 1984 the item ex 70.13 (drinking glasses) has been removed from the general list of exceptions under the Norwegian Scheme of Generalized Preferences, and thus will be eligible for GSP treatment.

Source: L/4242/Add.24, 15 June 1984

OMAN

Import duty imposed on cement

A 20 per cent customs duty has been imposed on all cement imports following the opening of cement works in Rusail and Salalah. Output from the two plants is to meet local needs.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 March 1984

PERU

Import surcharge exemptions

Peruvian legislative decrees 278 and 279, of 13 April, exempted the following goods from the 10 per cent import surcharge:

07.01	Potato seeds
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetable seeds
10.01	Wheat seeds
10.02	Rye seeds
10.03	Barley seeds
10.04	Oat seeds
10.05	Maize seeds

PERU (cont'd)

10.06	Rice seeds
10.07	Buckwheat, millet, canary, sorghum and other cereal seeds
12.01	Oleaginous seeds
12.03	Seeds, fruit and spores of a kind used for sowing
30.01	Human plasma; serum
30.02	Sera and microbial vaccines for human and veterinary use
30.03	Synthetic substitutes for human plasma.

Source: British Business, 11 May 1984

Import surcharge increased to 15 per cent

Peru increased its import surcharge from 10 to 15 per cent. According to Decreto Supremo No. 153-84-EFC of 24 April 1984 this surcharge is based on the c.i.f. value and is applied to all products of the customs tariff.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 30 May 1984

PHILIPPINES

Tariff increase

Effective 3 November 1983, the Philippines imposed an additional duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on imports.

Source: GATT document L/5637, 10 April 1984

Importation of the following goods into the Philippines will be prohibited:

Certain radio sets; electric gramophones and record-players; juke-boxes; electric amplifiers; car radios.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international No. 601, 2 April 1984

Ad valorem duty increase

Effective 12 April 1984, the Government has imposed an additional 3 per cent duty, above the present 5 per cent, on all non-exempt imports.

PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

Exempt imports include those of Government Agencies or those organizations exempted under special laws.

Source: Financial Times, 16 April 1984

POLAND

Coal export plan for 1984

In 1984 Poland plans to export 38 million tons of coal, whereby the main areas of export expansion are to be Western Europe with respect to steam coal. Export expansions are also planned towards Latin America.

Compensation trade policy

The Polish Consultative Council has put forward proposals aimed at a stronger push for compensation trade. This is considered one of the main means of overcoming the so-called "export barrier". The Council recommends that products badly needed for the domestic market be withdrawn from compensation goods on offer and that co-ordination of compensation operations with both the West and East European countries be strengthened. It also recommends that the existing criterion, i.e. that foreign exchange costs of imports should not be higher than foreign exchange income from compensation exports (i.e. 100 per cent compensation) be preserved but supplemented by other criteria which would assure that the favourable effect on the domestic market in zloty terms be much higher than in foreign exchange terms.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 13 March and 10 April 1984

PORTUGAL

Import surcharge

Effective 30 March 1984 the Portuguese Government reduced the surtax on imports from 30 per cent to 10 per cent.

Source: Business America, 30 April 1984

PORTUGAL (cont'd)

Imports quota system

By Decree No. 191-A/84, published in the Official Journal of the Republic of 31 March 1984, the Portuguese authorities instituted an import quota system for non-essential products until 31 March 1985.

The products affected by these measures are contained in the following Tariff headings:

08.01, 73.36, 84.15 C, 84.17 F, 84.41 A, Ex 85.06 A, Ex 85.06, Ex 85.12 A, B, D, Ex 85.12 C and E, Ex 85.15 A III, 87.09 AI, 87.10, Ex 87.09, 92.12 A, 93.04/05, 94.01/03, 97.01/02/03.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 May 1984

SAUDI ARABIA

Imports of certain carbonated drinks prohibited

Following complaints about bottles and broken glass littering streets, a ban on the import of carbonated drinks in small glass bottles containing less than 50 cl. came into effect on 1 February 1984.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 24 February 1984  
Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 601, 2 April 1984

Rules for conservation of foodstuffs

The Saudi Arabian Standards Organization has published recommendations regarding time-limits for storage and rules for warehousing foodstuffs sold in Saudi Arabia. The recommendations cover: meat and meat products, fish, fruit juices and beverages, milk and milk products, fats and oils, eggs, fruit and vegetables.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 597, 5 March 1984

SENEGAL

VAT reduced on imports of articles of jewellery

By Law No. 84-15 of 2 February 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 25 February 1984, the Senegalese authorities have reduced the rate of

SENEGAL (cont'd)

VAT applicable to imports of articles of jewellery (Tariff headings Nos. 71.12 and 71.16) from 50 per cent to 20 per cent. VAT is calculated on the c.i.f. value increased by the customs duty, revenue duty and levy charge.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 600, 26 March 1984

Regulations applicable to agro-pharmaceutical products

By Law No. 84.14, published in the Official Gazette of 25 February 1984, the Senegalese authorities have established the rules for examining agro-pharmaceutical products. The rules cover the definition, registration and sale of such products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 600, 26 March 1984

SOUTH AFRICA

Tariff changes

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 10 February 1984: R 169; CCCN 20.02: The rate of duty on certain tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, is amended from 75c per kg. less 100 per cent to 110c per kg. less 80 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 17 February 1984: R 214; CCCNs 61.11, 83.07: the general and MFN rates of duty on made up textile interlinings and hurricane lanterns are equalised. R 220; CCCN 39.07: specific provision is made for boot and shoe laces of artificial plastic material and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent. R 221; CCCN 40.11: The rate of duty on certain pneumatic tyres and tyre cases, suitable only for retreading, is amended from 18.35c per kg. to 25 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 24 February 1984: R 285; CCCN 84.59: specific provision is made for parts of agglomerating presses and the rates of duty thereon are reduced to free. R 286; CCCN 84.62: Tariff heading 84.62 is restated and certain rates of duty are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 9 March 1984: R 420; CCCN 27.07, 27.10: as petrol, aviation spirit, kerosene, distillate fuels and residual fuel oils are

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

classifiable under Tariff heading 27.10, the reference to these products under Tariff heading 27.07 is deleted: R 421; CCCN 85.01: the rate of duty on certain electric motors, single-phase, of 0.03 kW or more but less than 0.75 kW, is amended from 30 per cent to 30 per cent or 500c per kg. less 70 per cent. Customs and excise duties: R 422; items 105.05, 105.10; CCCNs 27.07, 27.10: this amendment is consequential to the amendment of Tariff heading 27.07 in part 1 of schedule No. 1. R 423; items 118.15, 118.16, 118.25; CCCNs 37.01, 37.03: 1. The descriptions of tariff items 118.15 and 118.25 are amended, with retrospective effect to 5 November 1982. 2. Photographic disc film is made liable to payment of ad valorem customs and excise duty.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 16 March 1984: R 502; CCCN 84.06: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on stationary compression ignition engines, two-stroke, not normally aspirated, with a cubic displacement exceeding 16,000 cm<sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 20,000 cm<sup>3</sup> and on machines incorporating these engines, is amended. R 503; CCCN 29.22, 38.11: the rate of duty on trifluralin and herbicides with trifluralin as active ingredient, is reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 30 March 1984: R 581; CCCN 87.06: sub-heading No. 87.06.77 is restated in order to clarify the position in respect of parts of McPherson struts and McPherson strut inserts or cartridges. R 656; CCCNs 29.31, 38.11: the rate of duty on certain metallic compounds of dithiocarbamates or bis-dithiocarbamates and fungicides containing metallic compounds of dithiocarbamates or bis-dithiocarbamates as active ingredient, is amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 5 April 1984: R 657; CCCN 32.13: the rate of duty on printing ink, not put up for use on office machines, is increased from free to 10 per cent. R 658; CCCN 87.10: the rates of duty on non-motorised bicycles are amended. R 668; CCCN 82.09: the rate of duty on certain knife blades is amended from 30 per cent or 60c each less 70 per cent to 15 per cent, with retrospective affect to 13 January 1983.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 April 1984: R 720; CCCN 56.01: the rate of duty on polypropylene fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, is increased from free to 20 per cent. R 721; CCCNs 58.19, 90.28: the effect of this notice is that (a) specific provision is made for electromagnetic relays and permanent magnet relays at the existing rate of duty; (b) the rate of duty on certain other relays is increased from 5 per cent to 15 per cent; (c) specific provision is made for instruments and apparatus for measuring time intervals and the rate of duty is increased from free to 15 per cent; and (d) specific provision is made for tachometers, revolution counters and production counters and the rate of duty is increased from free to 15 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 19 April 1984: R 761; CCCNs 07.03, 07.04, 08.01, 08.02, 08.05, 21.07, 24.02, 34.02: the effect of this notice is that (a) Sub-headings Nos. 07.03.10, 07.03.30, 07.04.30, 07.04.60 and 08.05.30 are deleted on account of the small amount of goods being entered hereunder; (b) The existing rates of duty against sub-headings No. 07.04.20, 07.04.21, 07.04.40, 08.01.20, 08.01.30, 08.01.50, 08.01.51, 08.01.70, 08.05.20, 08.05.90, 21.07.07, 21.07.15, 21.07.25, 21.07.30 and 21.07.50 are converted to cent per kg.; (c) The description of sub-heading No. 07.04.10 is amended to align its scope with the wording used in note 1 to chapter 7 whilst the rate of duty is converted to cent per kg.; (d) The scope of sub-heading No. 08.01.10 is extended to cover all bananas; (e) The rates of duty on fresh and dried citrus fruit of sub-headings Nos. 08.02.10 and 08.02.90 are equalized at 5 per cent; (f) Only one provision is made for prepared rice under sub-heading No. 21.07.63 at the rate of duty of 5c per kg.; (g) The statistical quantity for cigarettes of sub-heading No. 24.02.20 is amended from "no, and kg." to "no", and (h) The expression "packed for retail sale" in sub-heading No. 34.02.10 is replaced by the expression "in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 10 kg.". R 762; CCCN 39.02: the rate of duty on coumarone-indene resins, liquid or pasty or in blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms, is reduced from 20 per cent to free. R 766; CCCN 73.32: 1. Sub-headings Nos. 73.32.20 and 73.32.50 are restated and the effect thereof is that (a) The rates of duty on certain bolts and nuts and on certain machine screws, are amended, and (b) Specific provision at a rate of duty of 20 per cent or 4.4c per kg. is made for certain bolt ends, screw studs and screw studding. 2. The rates of duty on wood screws and certain other screws suitable for use in wood, respectively classifiable under sub-headings Nos. 73.32.30 and 73.32.40, are adjusted from 3 per cent plus 1,100c per 100 kg. to 3 per cent plus 11c per kg. 3. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be admitted under rebate of duty under that item and for this purpose the Board of Trade and Industries had certified that the increase in the rate of duty is a result of an application for tariff protection not previously published in the Government Gazette for general information. R 770; CCCN 28.17: the rates of duty on solid and liquefied sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 4 May 1984: R 884; CCCNs 76.01, 76.02, 76.03, 76.04, 76.05, 76.16: 1. Tariff headings Nos. 76.01, 76.02, 76.03 and 76.06 are restated and the rates of duty on certain aluminium products are amended. 2. The rate of duty on unprinted and unbacked aluminium foil is amended from 25 per cent or 200c per kg. less 75 per cent to 25 per cent or 330c per kg. less 75 per cent. 3. The rate of duty on unprinted and backed aluminium foil is amended from 25 per cent or 135c per kg. less 75 per cent to 25 per cent. 4. The rate of duty on aluminium slugs for impact



SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

extrusion is amended from 25 per cent or 150c per kg. less 75 per cent to 25 per cent or 260c per kg less 75 per cent. R 885; CCCN 82.03: sub-headings Nos. 82.03.10, 82.03.20, 82.03.30 and 82.03.70 are restated.

Source: British Business, 2, 9, 16 and 30 March, 13 and 27 April, 4, 11 and 25 May 1984

1984-85 budget

The 1984-85 budget, presented on 28 March 1984, contains the following customs and excise duties designed to raise revenue: duty on malt beers increases 2.4c/litre. There are no increases on wines, spirits, petroleum products or pipe tobacco and cigars. Cigarettes, are subject to 1c/packet of 10, and cigarette tobaccos to 1c/50 grammes.

Existing ad valorem customs and excise duties on imported and locally produced goods are increased by 5 per cent. New ad valorem duties of between 1 per cent to 2 per cent are to be imposed on motor vehicles.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1984

SPAIN

General and temporary reduction of customs duties

By Decree No. 794 of 11 April 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 26 April, the Spanish authorities extended until 30 June 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 No. 20, p. 70.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 May 1984

Suspension of import duty for methyl alcohol

By Decree No. 483 of 29 February 1984 published in the Official Gazette of 8 March, the Spanish authorities extended until 26 May 1984 the suspension of import duties applicable to methyl alcohol (tariff heading 29.04, A I).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 March 1984

SPAIN (cont'd)

Zero-duty tariff quota for coking coal

By decision of 6 February 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 6 March, the Spanish authorities established, for the first semester 1984, a zero-duty quota for 2,170,000 tons of coal (tariff heading 27.01 A).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 March 1984

SOVIET UNION

Planned trade expansion with CMEA countries

As an expression of efforts towards an increased economic interdependence among CMEA countries the volume of trade of the Soviet Union with this group of countries rose in 1983 to rub 65.3 billion from rub 58.7 billion in 1982 and rub 52.2 in 1981. The volume of trade with developed market economy countries rose only slightly from rub 37.7 billion in 1982 to rub 38.4 billion in 1983.

Source: Handelsblatt, 23/24 March 1984

SRI LANKA

Import duty changes

Sugar

Import duty changes on beet sugar and cane sugar have been announced by the Government. The new rates, which came into effect on 13 March, are as follows:

17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar in solid form:
	A Raw Sugars
	(I) Jaggery & sakkara - Rs. 6.00 per kg.
	(II) Other Rs. 4.50 per kg.
	B Other Rs. 4.50 per kg.

Source: British Business, 25 May 1984

SRI LANKA (cont'd)

Rims fitted with tyres

Effective 24 January, the import duty on rims fitted with tyres has been increased to 100 per cent or 200 rupees a unit.

Source: British Business, 30 March 1984

SUDAN

Requirements for imported cigarettes

On 17 April 1984 the Sudanese Ministry of Commerce, Co-operation and Supply introduced the following requirement for imported cigarettes:

1. All packets to carry the words "Specially manufactured for the Sudan" - the word "Sudan" to be displayed in English and Arabic.
2. All packets to carry Sudanese Ministry of Health warning to smokers.
3. Tar content not to exceed 15mg in each cigarette, or figure as notified by Ministry of Health. Each consignment to be accompanied by a certificate indicating tar content issued by a laboratory recognised by the Ministry of Health.

Source: British Business, 25 May 1984

SWITZERLAND

Additional customs duty on frozen vegetables

As from 1 May 1984, Switzerland charges an additional customs duty of Sw F 100 per 100 kg. on imports of the principal categories of frozen vegetables (ex 07.02.10 and 12, headings that are not bound in the GATT) when exceeding 3,400 tons per year. Quantities in excess of that level may be imported, as before, without restriction, subject to payment of the additional duty. The new measure concerns the following vegetables: peas, beans, carrots, spinach, Brussel sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower, snow peas, salsify, kohlrabi, kale, lettuce, leeks, rhubarb, celery, onions and marrows.

Source: L/5658, 20 June 1984

SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

Tax on heavy vehicles using Swiss roads

Following a national referendum on 26 February 1984, an annual tax on heavy vehicles using Swiss roads has been introduced and is scheduled to take effect as from 1 January 1985. The tax will be collected at the following rates:

For lorries and articulated vehicles

of 3.5-11 tonnes	Sw F 500
of 11-16 tonnes	Sw F 1,500
of 16-19 tonnes	Sw F 2,000
over 19 tonnes	Sw F 3,000

For trailers

of 3.5-8 tonnes	Sw F 500
of 8-10 tonnes	Sw F 1,000
over 10 tonnes	Sw F 1,500

For coaches

Sw F 500

An annual motorway tax of Sw F 30 applicable to all motor vehicles and trailers using Swiss motorways and weighing less than 3.5 tonnes will also take effect from 1 January 1985.

Source: British Business, 23 March 1984

TAIWAN

Import restrictions on more items lifted

In a bid to further expand supply sources and promote free trade, import restrictions on a great number of items have been removed.

Effective 14 February, curbs on the imports of ninety-three agricultural and industrial products have been lifted. These items - the second list of products approved for import liberalization since restrictions on 594 products were lifted in September 1983 - include such agricultural goods as breeding cattle, dairy cattle, a variety of birds, and salt.

As for industrial products granted import liberalization, the major ones include edible gelatin; rubber waste and scrap; ships, boats and scrap vessels; wrought and unwrought antimony; a wide range of cassette decks; cross bar switches; message registers; wire spring relays; and television antennae.

TAIWAN (cont'd)

Import restrictions will be removed immediately on 1,157 items which in the past could only be shipped in from certain areas, namely Europe and the United States or areas other than Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore, Malaysia and Japan. This list comprises forty-one food items and 1,116 finished and semi-finished textile products.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 May 1984

THAILAND

Tariff increases - pharmaceutical products

The Finance Ministry has increased the import duty on 388 items of finished pharmaceuticals by 200 per cent effective 1 May 1984. The products affected are antibiotics, antipyretics, analgesics and vitamins.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 May 1984

Import surcharge - piston rings

The Board of Investment announced that it has levied a 15 per cent import surcharge on piston rings with diameters ranging from 30 mm to 160 mm. The surcharge has been in force since 25 January.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 March 1984

TUNISIA

Supplementary Finance Law for 1984, overall import duty increase

On 21 March 1984, the Tunisian authorities adopted Law No. 84.2 (Supplementary Finance Law for Fiscal Year 1984), published in the Official Gazette of 20 and 23 March 1984. This results in the following customs changes:

1. Tax on wine, beer and alcoholic beverages

The special tax on wine, beer and alcoholic beverages instituted by the Finance Law for 1982 (see Survey No. 14, page 121) is abolished and replaced by a tax of:

- 78 per cent for beer, wine and sparkling wine with the exception of champagne;

TUNISIA (cont'd)

- 95 per cent for other alcoholic beverages including champagne.

This tax is collected on the c.i.f. value of the goods, inclusive of all duties and charges other than the tax itself.

2. Additional tax on luxury products

An additional tax of 10 per cent is established on the c.i.f. value of certain luxury products. These luxury products range from race horses to pork meats, smoked salmon, mushrooms and truffles, fruits and nuts, caviar, cornflakes, soluble coffee, perfume and cosmetics, articles of leather, furskins, wood and articles of wood, silks, carpets, underwear, sanitary fixtures, precious stones, gold, jewellery, tableware, air conditioners, lawn-mowers, electric heaters, motor vehicles, pleasure and sports craft, cameras, watches, clocks, gramophone and television image and sound recorders, entertainment articles, fountain pens, cigarette lighters, pipes, decorative combs and scent sprays.

3. Increased rates of customs duty

Rates of customs duty on imports into Tunisia are increased for all products (except duty-free products).

The increases range between 0.5 and 10 points depending on the previously applicable rate.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 605, 30 April 1984

Products prohibited for import

- Control panels, transformers of a power not exceeding 250 kW;
- Television receivers (black and white, or colour);
- Basins, work-tables and cupboards, of stainless steel;
- Wooden trolleys;
- Tiles of enamelled semi-stoneware;
- Worked marble;
- Bathroom mirrors;
- Felt for weatherproofing roofs;

TUNISIA (cont'd)

- Floor tiles of rubber and plastic;
- Paints;
- Bed linen, table linen and toilet linen;
- Bedding articles (spring mattresses, pillows, other than of down);
- Sitting-room armchairs, bar stools;
- Sunshades;
- Water-bicycles;
- Slot machines, game sets (chess, draughts, playing cards).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 599, 19 March 1984

New fiscal measures, impact on imports

To compensate for the cancellation of the price increases for cereal products initially foreseen in the budget, the Government has introduced a complementary finance bill to increase fiscal revenue to about D 74 million. This will be raised by increased customs duties (with the exception of agricultural equipment), the introduction of a tax of D 30 dinars on foreign travel (with the exception of pilgrimages to Mecca, immigrant workers and students) and by the creation of a supplementary tax of 10 per cent on luxury goods imported or made domestically. Tobacco prices have already been raised from between 20 per cent and 30 per cent and the price of alcohol and certain administrative costs are to be adjusted.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 February-14 March 1984

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Import tariff increases

Under Emiri Decree No. 3 of 1983, the Supreme Council of State of the United Arab Emirates decided to raise to 4 per cent the tariff rate applicable to most goods imported into the seven Emirates which make up the Federation (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras-el-Khalmah, Sharjah, Um Al-Qwain).

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)

The following products, which have been receiving duty-free treatment under Emiri Decree No. 28 of 1974, remain exempt from customs duty upon entering the Federation:

1. Foodstuffs, including poultry.
2. Construction materials, the following:
  - iron bars for cement;
  - construction timber;
  - cement for building.
3. Motors and machinery, the following:
  - public works machines, not mounted on utility vehicles;
  - machinery for building;
  - motorized agricultural equipment;
  - machinery for poultry farms and dairy farms;
  - pumps, generator units and handling equipment;
  - machinery, equipment and raw materials for the petroleum industry, with the consent of the Petroleum Department.
4. Pharmaceutical and veterinary products included in the list published by the Customs Department, in agreement with the Ministry of Health.
5. Products for the agricultural and livestock sectors:
  - seeds for sowing;
  - plants for agriculture;
  - fertilizers for agriculture;
  - feedingstuffs for cattle and poultry.
6. Publications, paper and articles of paper, the following:
  - books, newspapers and periodicals;
  - newsprint for newspapers and periodicals;
  - notebooks and exercise books.
7. Currency, the following:
  - banknotes and coins;
  - bars of gold or silver.

The rate applicable to tobacco and cigarettes has been raised from 31 per cent to 35 per cent.



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)

Customs duties are calculated on the c.i.f. value of goods. In cases where the calculation is based on the c. and f. value, the latter is increased by 1 per cent to cover the cost of insurance.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 596, 27 February 1984

Unofficial car imports banned

The Minister for Economy and Trade has stated that unofficial car imports are to be banned. A decree is to be issued soon, under Article 23 of the Federal Agencies Law which restricts imports of all goods to recognized agencies.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 May 1984

UNITED STATES

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

Under the 1984 United States GSP Scheme, effective 30 March 1984, twenty-two new products from all beneficiaries became eligible for duty-free treatment and three previously eligible products were removed from the GSP list for all beneficiaries. Details are given in the table below:

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TSUS No.		Brief description
Current	New	
<hr/>		
A. <u>Newly added products</u>		
126.01		Alfalfa seeds
161.60		Mustard, not ground, prepared
404.04		Benzoic acid
406.16		2, 2' - Dithiobisbenzothiazole, of heterocyclic compounds and their derivatives
406.40 pt.	406.37	Certain cyclic organic products
406.48 pt.	406.47	4-Amino-6-Chloro-m-benzenedisulfonamide
411.56 pt.	411.53	Meclizine hydrochloride

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

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TSUS No.		Brief description
Current	New	
411.83 pt.	411.82	Acetylsulfisoxazole, sulfamerazine sodium
412.69 pt.	412.67	Chlorpropamide, chlorothiazide
542.57		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 4 oz. but not over 12 oz. per sq. ft.
542.67		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 12 oz. but not over 16 oz. per sq. ft.
542.71		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft., measuring not over 40 united inches
542.73		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft., measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches
542.75		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft., measuring over 60 but not over 100 united inches
542.77		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft., measuring over 100 united inches
542.92		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft., measuring not over 2 - 2/3 sq. ft. in area
542.94		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft., measuring over 2 - 2/3 but not over 7 sq. ft. in area
542.98		Coloured or special glass, weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft., measuring over 15 sq. ft. in area
685.1915	685.20	Television antennas (except parabolic reflectors)
745.32		Buttons, acrylic and/or polyester resins
745.42		Button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons, n.s.p.f.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

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TSUS No.		Brief description
Current	New	
<u>B. Newly removed products</u>		
727.50 pt.	727.53	Waterbed mattresses and liners
727.8630	727-53	Waterbed mattresses and liners
731.20		Fishing reels, valued not over \$2.70 each

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Source: Trade Information Sheet, 16 April 1984  
Commercial Information Circular, 30 March 1984

Limits to duty-free imports from certain developing countries

The United States reduced the list of imports from developing countries which are granted duty-free status. The changes, which took effect at the end of March, eliminated from the duty-free category imports valued at about \$11.9 billion per year. A number of new items was granted duty-free status. The main beneficiaries under the system of preferences have been Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Brazil, Singapore and Israel.

Source: Wall Street Journal, 28 March 1984

Expansion of sugar import quotas

According to the US Department of Agriculture, the United States will expand its global quota on sugar imports by 100,000 short tones (90,718 metric tons) to a total of 3.05 million short tons (2.77 metric tons) effective 2 April 1984.

Source: US Mission Daily Bulletin, 20 March 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Amendments to commodity control list

The Federal Register, 30 March 1984, published an interim rule imposing licensing requirements under the national security provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (EAA) on export and re-export of certain commodities to all destinations. The changes result from a review of strategic controls maintained by the US and certain allied countries through the coordinating committee (Cocom).

In addition, this rule imposes licensing requirements on the shipment of certain technical data to all destinations except Canada.

Source: British Business, 27 April 1984

Export controls in respect of Iran and Libya

The Federal Register, 20 March 1984, published an interim rule relating to foreign policy controls on exports to Iran (anti-terrorism) and Libya (petrochemical processing complex at Ras Lanuf).

This rule imposes on exports to Iran the same restrictions applicable to other countries that have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

The rule also amends the licensing policy for exports to Libya. Under the new policy, applications for goods or technical data destined for the petrochemical processing complex at Ras Lanuf, where such items would directly contribute to the development or construction of that complex, generally will be denied.

Source: British Business, 4 May 1984

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

- Investigations
- Imports of roses from Colombia

The USITC has instituted a final anti-dumping investigation of fresh cut roses from Colombia, to determine whether the imports are injuring US producers.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 30 March 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of potassium chloride from the German Democratic Republic, Israel, Spain and the Soviet Union

The USITC is conducting preliminary anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations to determine whether imports of potassium chloride from the German Democratic Republic, Israel, Spain and the Soviet Union are injuring domestic producers. Israel and Spain are alleged to be subsidizing the exports. The German Democratic Republic, Israel, Spain and the Soviet Union are charged with dumping.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 April 1984

- Imports of hydrogenerators from Japan

The USITC is conducting a preliminary investigation of hydrogenerators imported from Japan. Unfair methods of competition under investigation are: alleged combination or conspiracy to restrain trade in the US; conspiracy to monopolize trade in the US; conspiracy in restraint of trade in the US; bidding on and/or sale of hydrogenerators in the US at predatory prices.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 27 April 1984

- Imports of potash from Spain, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Israel

The Commerce Department is investigating imports of potash from Spain, the Soviet Union, East Germany and Israel. It is charged that the imports are being dumped in the US and that the governments of the four countries are subsidizing their sales to the US. If subsidies are found, countervailing duties can be levied on the Soviet and East German imports without a finding of injury. To countervail against Spain and Israel, the USITC would first have to find that their potash is injuring US producers.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 27 April 1984

- Imports of barium chloride from the Peoples Republic of China

The USITC has begun a final investigation in the anti-dumping case involving barium chloride from China. The Commerce Department found preliminarily that the imports are being sold at less than fair value in

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

the US. The ITC will determine whether an industry in the US is being injured by the imports.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 27 April 1984

- Imports of lamb meat from New Zealand

Countervailing duty and anti-dumping investigations into lamb meat imports from New Zealand are underway at the International Trade Commission.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 11 May 1984

- Imports of woodwind instrument keys from Italy

The USITC is conducting a final investigation into alleged dumping of Italian woodwind instrument keys. The Commerce Department found preliminarily that the imports were injuring US producers.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 11 May 1984

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

- Imports of steel from Spain and roller bearings from Japan and Italy

The USITC has found that imports from Spain of stainless steel sheet and strip are injuring US producers. The case is now before the Commerce Department for investigation of dumping charges. Nine US steel companies have asked that anti-dumping duties be imposed on the steel products.

The USITC also ruled on imports of tapered roller bearings from Japan and Italy. It found that they are not injuring the US bearings industry, and the investigation has been terminated.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 2 March 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of shop towels from Pakistan

In a final ruling, the USITC has found unanimously that cotton shop towels imported from Pakistan are materially injuring a domestic industry. The Commerce Department is thereby authorized to impose countervailing duties on the imports.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 2 March 1984

- Imports of steel from Brazil

The USITC has decided that carbon steel products imported from Brazil are injuring the domestic industry. The Commerce Department found that steel plate in cut lengths was being dumped at an average dumping margin of 16.81 per cent and coiled plate steel was being dumped at a margin of 57.42 per cent. Anti-dumping duties will be levied on the Brazilian products.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 2 March 1984

- Imports of cell-site radios from Japan

The USITC has made a unanimous determination of injury in the case of cell-site radio apparatus and sub-assemblies imported from Japan. The Commerce Department is investigating alleged dumping of the imports.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 16 March 1984

- Imports of valves and nozzles from Italy

The USITC has found reasonable indication of injury to a US industry from imports of valves, nozzles and connectors of brass from Italy. The dumping charges against the imports are being investigated by the Commerce Department.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 16 March 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of certain chemicals from Japan

The USITC has made a final affirmative determination, under section 735 (b) of the 1930 Tariff Act, that a US industry is being injured by imports of cyanuric acid and its chlorinated derivatives from Japan. Anti-dumping duties will be levied on the imports, which are used to disinfect swimming pools.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 27 April 1984

- Imports of colour television sets from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan

Following an USITC finding that imports of colour television sets from Korea and Taiwan are injuring US television makers, the Commerce Department will assess anti-dumping duties on the imports retroactive to October 1983. Duties on Korean sets will range from 13.9 per cent to 16.57 per cent, and those on Taiwanese imports from 1.2 per cent (Hitachi) to 23.77 per cent (Sampo). Three companies have been exempt from the duties: Taiwan's Orion and Korea's Korea electronics Company and Anam.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 27 April 1984

- Imports of steel flatware from the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Japan; imports of acrylic sheet from Taiwan

The USITC has unanimously determined that imports of stainless steel flatware are not injuring the US flatware industry. The main suppliers of flatware imports are Korea, Taiwan and Japan.

The Commission similarly found no injury to US producers from imports of acrylic sheet from Taiwan.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 11 May 1984

Elimination of surcharge

- Imports of steel wire from Brazil

The United States eliminated a 75 per cent surcharge on steel wire imports from Brazil. The duties are entirely eliminated on steel wire



UNITED STATES (cont'd)

shipped by Cosigua, a major private Brazilian steel company, and reduced to 7.4 per cent for Belfo-Mineira.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 13 April 1984

Revocation of countervailing duty

- Imports of olives from Spain

The USITC has found that US olive growers are not being injured by imports of Spanish bottled green olives. Countervailing duties on the olives will be revoked.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 11 May 1984

YUGOSLAVIA

1984 Plan of foreign exchange allocation

According to the 1984 Plan Yugoslav exporters to the convertible currency area may in 1984 retain some 45.9 per cent of convertible currency earnings and must transfer the rest (i.e. 54.1 per cent) back to the State within the framework of "Uniform criteria for the redistribution of foreign exchange". Of this, 20.9 per cent is to go to the financing of necessary inputs for the whole of the Yugoslavia economy, 17.2 per cent will go for the needs of Federal government financing including that of the National Bank, 10 per cent will go to individual republics and 6 per cent will go to guarantee funds. The Plan for 1984 demands that exports to the convertible currency area increase by 20 per cent.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 31 January 1984

Compensation trade policy

Yugoslav trading organizations have an obligation to register compensation trade transactions with the State authorities and apply for permits. According to Yugoslav sources the total volume of compensation trade transactions in 1982 amounted to some \$2.8 billion of which

YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)

\$1.5 billion concerned exports and \$1.3 billion concerned imports. It seemed that in 1983 the total value of various compensation trade transactions decreased somewhat. It appears also that in the case of the majority of East European contracts the compensation rate amounted to some 90 per cent, while in the case of Yugoslavia, it has been only some 38 per cent. The Government wanted more selectivity in compensation trade transactions and envisages the setting up of special trade organizations which would solely specialize in arranging compensation trade transactions with the developed market economy countries.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 13 March 1984

ZAIRE

Tariff changes

Under Order-Law No. 84 various reductions in the rates of duties and charges, as well as changes in the wording of certain tariff headings of the Customs Tariff of Zaire, entered into effect on 2 April 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 608, 21 May 1984

ZAMBIA

Customs duties increased

Under Act "NAB 1, 1984", customs duties on a great number of products imported into Zambia have been increased.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 602, 9 April 1984

ZIMBABWE

Foreign exchange allocations and import licences

There has been a 20 per cent across-the-board reduction in foreign exchange allocations for the first half of 1984, compared to the last six months of 1983, and no foreign exchange will be made available in this

ZIMBABWE (cont'd)

period for wine, spirits and dried fruit imports. Foreign currency allocations for bicycle spare parts and hand tools have been withdrawn.

In addition, the quarterly allocation system has been replaced by a half-yearly one from 1 January 1984.

Source: British Business, 9 March 1984  
Standard Chartered Review, March 1984

Imports of certain drugs excluded

The Government has compiled a master list of essential medical drugs and announced that no foreign currency would be made available for the importation of drugs which have been excluded from the list. Local manufacturers have predicted shortages of cosmetics, toiletries and swimming-pool chemicals in the coming months.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, April 1984

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

ALGERIA - PAKISTAN

Economic, cultural and technical co-operation commission to be established

Algeria and Pakistan agreed to set up an economic, cultural and technical co-operation commission.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 May 1984

ALGERIA - SENEGAL

Agreement to expand trade

A meeting of the third session of the Algero-Senegalese Joint Commission took place in February 1984. Documents signed at the end of the meeting define the broad areas for exchanges on the economic, technical, financial and socio-cultural planes. In the new relationship between Algeria and Senegal commercial exchanges will play an essential rôle. The products identified Senegal to penetrate the Algerian market are:

ALGERIA - SENEGAL (cont'd)

fishmeal, tinned tuna, groundnuts, groundnut oil, etc. and cotton. In return Algeria will give Senegal financial support for social housing and rural projects and will export wine, heavy industry goods and skill in technical areas to Senegal. A new oil agreement has been signed in which it is stipulated that the African Refining Company will replace intermediary companies previously supplying Senegal with most of its oil. Algeria will provide technical assistance to Senegalese organizations set up to look for oil and will also help in the fields of hydraulics, industry, professional training and transport. Furthermore, co-operation in the field of transport will be improved and a new Algiers-Dakar shipping line was created to facilitate trade.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 January-14 February 1984

ALGERIA - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Economic and commercial co-operation agreement signed

On 2 May 1984 Algeria and the UAE signed an economic and commercial co-operation agreement which provides for the establishment of a committee to regulate joint economic programmes.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 May 1984

BAHRAIN - KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Economic co-operation agreement

Bahrain has signed an economic co-operation agreement with the Republic of Korea.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 April 1984

BAHRAIN - TUNISIA

Trade and economic co-operation to be increased

Following an agreement signed on 2 May 1984, a Tunis-based Joint Company is to be set up to promote trade with Bahrain.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 May 1984

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - ETHIOPIA

Protocols on trade, economic and technical co-operation

The People's Republic of China and Ethiopia recently signed protocols on trade, economic and technical co-operation. China will export textiles, clothing, tea, building materials, metal and steel products, farm equipment and machine tools, and will import from Ethiopia coffee, pulses, hides, skins, gum and frankincense. China has also agreed to drill water wells in rural areas and to help to build thread, pencil and match factories. China provided technical assistance to the Ethiopian Ministry for Construction for road construction.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 May 1984

CUBA - SWITZERLAND

Trade protocol for 1984

A protocol has been signed between Cuba and Switzerland extending to 1984 the trade agreement concluded in March 1954. Representatives of both countries showed joint interest in the development and expansion of trade.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 March 1984

DJIBOUTI - JORDAN

Trade and technical co-operation agreement

Djibouti and Jordan have recently signed a trade and technical co-operation agreement. Jordan will provide technical assistance in health, agriculture, industry and public works and a Jordanian trade exhibition will be held in Djibouti in the second half of 1984.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 20 April 1984

EGYPT - GHANA

Draft trade agreement

Ghana has approved in principle a draft trade agreement under which Ghana will export timber and timber products worth £ 120 million to Egypt in exchange for Egyptian cotton of the same value.

Source: West Africa, 9 April 1984  
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1984

EGYPT - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Agreement on economic co-operation

On 15 March 1984 an agreement on economic (trade) and technical co-operation was signed, which provides for the establishment of a joint commission for economic, industrial, scientific and technical co-operation.

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

EGYPT - SOMALIA

Economic (trade) co-operation agreement

On 8 March 1984 Egypt and Somalia signed a co-operation agreement aimed at bolstering economic (trade), technical, cultural and educational ties between the two countries.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 March 1984

GABON - MOROCCO

Economic agreement signed

Gabon and Morocco have signed an economic, cultural and technological agreement.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 May 1984

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - SPAIN

Agreement to develop trade

A GDR-Spanish committee for the promotion of trade has been established recently. A working programme provides for both sides to contribute by means of contacts towards co-operation in the industrial field and towards the quick development of foreign trade relations.

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

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - SYRIA

Five-year economic co-operation agreement

A five-year economic, scientific and technical co-operation agreement has been signed by the German Democratic Republic and Syria.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 May 1984

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

Trade agreement

The Arab Republic of Yemen and the German Democratic Republic have signed an agreement to increase trade in consumer goods. The GDR is to provide also practical support for the textile industry and may co-operate in building cement works.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 March 1984

GHANA - UPPER VOLTA

Trade agreement

Ghana and Upper Volta have agreed to exchange goods on a commercial basis, with some 80,000 cattle travelling south to Ghana's Zuarungu meat factory, and wood and salt being sent to Upper Volta in exchange.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1984

INDIA - IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Agreement to increase imports from India

Iran's imports from India are to increase three-fold to \$255 million in 1984 and a commercial office will be set up in New Delhi to facilitate trade. Differences about supplies from India's Kudremukh iron-ore scheme have also been settled as part of a wide-ranging in-principle agreement reached in New Delhi on 3 May 1984.

The increase in Iranian purchases of Indian goods is in line with Iran's policy of favouring trade with developing countries, and follows Indian complaints about a large trade deficit. India has been importing \$1,000 million-\$1,500 million worth of Iranian crude oil annually in recent years.

INDIA - IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

The agreement also provides for increased Iranian exports of non-oil products such as red lead, asafoetida, marble, dried fruit, dates and medicinal herbs. In addition, Iran is reported to be planning to invest in the jointly owned Madras oil refinery in southern India and India will also help in the expansion and modernization of Iran's textile industry.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 May 1984

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - MALTA

Note of understanding on economic co-operation signed

In mid-May 1984 Iran and Malta signed a note of understanding covering economic and industrial co-operation.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 May 1984

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - ROMANIA

Trade and economic co-operation to be increased

Iran and Romania agreed that trade and economic co-operation between the two countries is to be increased.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 March 1984

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - SINGAPORE

Trade and economic co-operation to be expanded

Iran plans to expand trade and economic co-operation with Singapore - particularly in deals involving oil and oil products, banking and shipping.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 20 April 1984

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - SYRIA

Trade and economic agreement signed

To follow up the memorandum of understanding signed earlier by Iran



IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - SYRIA (cont'd)

and Syria, the two countries signed a trade and economic agreement on 19 February 1984. Iran will supply 5 million tons of oil a year to Syria, half of it to be paid for with exports of industrial products from Syria. Syria will import vehicles and textiles, and traditional items such as carpets. Syrian exports to Iran will include vegetables, chemical fertilizers and electrical equipment.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 24 February and 2 March 1984

IRAQ - NEW ZEALAND, ROMANIA

At the beginning of April 1984, Iraq signed joint economic and technical co-operation agreements with New Zealand and with Romania.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 April 1984

IRAQ - SAUDI ARABIA

Economic and trade agreement signed

Under an economic and trade agreement signed by Iraq and Saudi Arabia on 14 January 1984, which took effect on 27 February 1984, a long list of agricultural, livestock and industrial products will be totally exempt from customs duties and administrative and currency restrictions. Ships from both countries and their cargoes will receive reciprocal preferential treatment, and there will be full customs co-ordination and information exchange. Capital invested by either country, or their nationals, is guaranteed against expropriation. There will be joint economic and development projects with public or private-sector funds, and these projects are eligible for the same protectionist measures and privileges as national projects.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 9 March 1984

IRAQ - SOVIET UNION

Two agreements signed for increased trade and co-operation

Two agreements were signed in April 1984 by Iraq and the Soviet Union. The first covers long-term measures to ensure the expansion of trade between the two countries. The Soviet Union incurred a deficit on trade with Iraq in 1983. Imports from Iraq rose in value to 382.5 million

IRAQ - SOVIET UNION (cont'd)

roubles (\$490 million), compared with 18.2 million roubles (\$23.3 million) in 1982. Exports to Iraq were valued at 371.4 million roubles (\$475.8 million) in 1983, compared with 975.9 roubles (\$1,250 million) in 1982.

The second agreement calls for increased co-operation in the oil and energy sectors; similar protocols were reached on 9 April and 18 March 1984. These earlier agreements provided for Soviet assistance in building thermoelectric and hydroelectric power stations, and for Soviet participation in the development of an oil field.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 May 1984

IVORY COAST - ZAIRE

Agreement on maritime trade

The Ivory Coast and Zaire signed an agreement on maritime trade on 27 February 1984. The agreement aims to harmonize their commercial policies in order to utilize maritime transport with greater efficiency and to set up a joint exploitation system.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 February-14 March 1984

JORDAN - MALTA

Trade co-operation agreement signed

Jordan and Malta have signed an agreement aimed at increasing trade.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 May 1984

JORDAN - TUNISIA

New list of goods exempt from import duties

In April 1984, a meeting of the Tunisia-Jordanian Joint Commission produced a new list of goods exempt from customs duties.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 May 1984

KENYA - TANZANIA, ETHIOPIA, YUGOSLAVIA

Trade and payments agreements

On 14 February 1984 Kenya and Tanzania concluded an agreement to use local currencies for bilateral trade (see also Survey No. 20, page 104). The agreement will abolish the need to resort to third-country currencies. Kenya will be required to open an account in Tanzania, and Tanzania an account in Kenya, to pay for goods and services purchased from each other. The quantities of goods each country would buy will be determined by the level of funds in their respective accounts. The two Central Banks are reported to be negotiating minor technicalities before giving the scheme the final go-ahead.

Trade agreements of this kind are becoming increasingly popular. Tanzania and Mozambique already have a similar arrangement. Kenya has a small-scale agreement of this kind with Ethiopia. A major agreement between Kenya and Yugoslavia, providing for \$10 million worth of bilateral trade over twelve months, was signed recently.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 February-14 March 1984 .

LIBYA - MOROCCO

Co-operation agreements in trade and other fields

Libya and Morocco signed several agreements aimed at developing trade relations (Moroccan agricultural products for Libyan oil and gas), the institution of joint committees to realize joint projects in light and cottage industry and the creation of joint companies of sea fishing and housing.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 January-14 February 1984

LIBYA - YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

Co-operation in trade and other fields

The final meeting of the Yemeni-Libyan High Committee, which met early in March 1984, approved co-operation between Libya and the Arab Republic of Yemen in trade, agriculture, education, transport, communications and investment.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 March 1984

MALTA - SOVIET UNION

Trade agreement

Malta and the Soviet Union have made a trade agreement for up to 1986. The Soviet Union is to sell Malta approximately 100,000 tonnes of crude oil, cars and 10,000 tonnes of coal during the three-year period.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 March 1984

MEXICO - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1984/85

A trade protocol for 1984-85 has been signed by Mexico and the Soviet Union, also an agreement concerning the granting of long-term credits to Mexico for the purchase of machinery and equipment.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 March 1984

MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA

Free Trade Area

The Governments of Mozambique and Tanzania adopted an accord for the establishment of the Rovuma Free Trade Area (RUFTA) during the work of the ninth session of the Joint Standing Commission for Bilateral Co-operation, which ended in Arusha, Tanzania, on 26 March 1984.

The Joint Standing Commission decided that RUFTA should begin its work immediately after the publication of the accord, an exchange of customs duty document and a study of favourable conditions on the border area for the normal movement of people and goods from one country to another. According to a joint communiqué, the two countries agreed on a trade protocol for 1984-85.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 March-14 April 1984

PAKISTAN - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1984

In April 1984 talks were held on trade between the USSR and Pakistan in 1984. As a result of the talks, a protocol on reciprocal goods'

PAKISTAN - SOVIET UNION (cont'd)

deliveries and other documents reguisting trade relations between the two countries were signed.

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

ROMANIA - SYRIA

Economic and commercial protocol signed

During the period 10-11 May 1984 Romania and Syria signed an economic and commercial protocol.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 1984

UNITED STATES - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA

Most-favoured-nation status extended

The United States has extended for another twelve months a waiver to the US trade law that will allow imports of products from the People's Republic of China, Hungary and Romania to be subject to most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment.

Source: US Daily Mission Bulletin, 1 June 1984

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE MULTIFIBRE ARRANGEMENT

Austria - Hong Kong

The TSB in March 1984 reviewed a notification by Austria of an Article 4 agreement concluded with Hong Kong, valid from 1 February 1984 to 31 January 1987.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/943

Austria - Macao

In March 1984, the TSB reviewed an Article 4 agreement between Austria and Macao. The agreement is valid from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/943

Austria - Philippines

The TSB in March 1984 reviewed a notification by Austria of an Article 4 agreement concluded with the Philippines, valid from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/943

Austria - Singapore

The TSB in March 1984 reviewed an Article 4 agreement between Austria and Singapore. The agreement covers only one product and is valid from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/943

Canada - Brazil

In March 1984, the TSB reviewed a new agreement between Canada and Brazil concluded under Article 4 for the period 1 June 1983 to 31 December 1986. The agreement covers only one product.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/935

Canada - Uruguay

In March 1984, the TSB reviewed a new Article 4 agreement between Canada and Uruguay. The agreement covers only one product and is valid from 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/935

EEC - Sri Lanka

The TSB in March 1984 concluded its review of the notification of a new Article 4 bilateral agreement initialled by the EEC and Sri Lanka, in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/935

EEC - Romania

In March 1984, the TSB reviewed an Article 4 bilateral agreement between the EEC and Romania in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/935

Sweden - Malaysia

In March 1984, the TSB reviewed an Article 4 agreement between Sweden and Malaysia, valid for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1987.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/943

Sweden - Turkey

In April 1984, the TSB reviewed a notification from Sweden concerning unilateral measures taken under the provisions of Article 3:5, in which imports of knitted underwear, sweaters, etc., falling under Groups 4/5 and trousers (Group 8) from Turkey were placed under restraint for a six-month period beginning 7 March 1984 and ending 6 September 1984.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/947

Sweden - Thailand

The TSB reviewed an Article 4 agreement between Sweden and Thailand in May 1984. The agreement is valid for the period 1 November 1983 to 31 October 1987.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/953

United States - Thailand

The TSB in March 1984 reviewed a new bilateral agreement concluded under Article 4 between the United States and Thailand. The agreement is valid from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1987. It superseded and replaced the last six months of the previous agreement.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/943

United States - Dominican Republic

In April 1984, the TSB reviewed a notification from the United States concerning a unilateral measure taken under the provisions of Article 3:5, in which imports of man-made fibre suits for women, girls and infants (category 644) were placed under restraint for one year beginning 30 November 1983.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/947

United States - Turkey

In April 1984, the TSB reviewed an Article 3:5 notification from the United States concerning a unilateral measure taken in which imports of men's and boys' cotton-knit shirts (category 338) from Turkey were placed under restraint for a one-year period beginning 29 November 1983.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/947

United States - Korea, Republic of

The TSB in May 1984 examined a notification by the United States concerning a unilateral measure taken by it under Article 3:5 with respect to man-made fibre luggage (category 670 part) imported from Korea. The action placed a restraint on such imports for the period 9 January 1984 to 8 January 1985.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/953

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION (ALADI)

New common market

Leading government officials of eleven Latin American countries met in Montevideo at the end of April 1984 under the auspices of the Latin American Integration Association. The foreign ministers reached agreement on a number of measures toward the establishment of a new common market. They agreed in principle on the following points:

- The implementation of a system of preferential tariffs, which were set at 10 per cent for the most-developed countries (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico); 7.5 per cent for intermediate countries (Venezuela, Uruguay,



LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION (ALADI) (cont'd)

Peru and Chile); and 5 per cent for the least developed (Ecuador, Paraguay and Bolivia).

- Presentation of a programme to reduce all non-tariff barriers within the region within a three-year period by 30 November.
- A commitment to revive the 1969 Santo Domingo accord which sets up mechanisms for co-operation between central banks for settling trade payments.
- A commitment for broad support for the promotion of bilateral countertrade agreements in the region.
- A commitment to hold meetings of the Association at least twice a year.

The current financial crises in Latin America and the realization that opportunities for trade with the industrialized nations will be limited in the short and medium term appear to have given a fresh impetus to Latin American interest in regional co-operation.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 11 May 1984

LOME CONVENTION

St. Christopher and Nevis becomes member State

St. Christopher and Nevis, which has been independent since 19 September 1983, became the sixty-fourth member State of the ACP-EEC Convention.

Source: Newsletter of the European Community, 30 March 1984

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

New currency and clearing arrangement

The fourteen Eastern Central and Southern African States<sup>1</sup> which have so far become members of the Preferential Trade Area inaugurated, on 1 February 1984, a financial clearing house designed to promote the use of national currencies for trade and reduce dependence on scarce foreign exchange.

A major obstacle to trade within the PTA, namely a chronic shortage of foreign exchange, will be eliminated as from 1 June with the introduction of a common currency of settlement. The member States have agreed to keep trade records and balance their import and export accounts with each other

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (cont'd)

using a new currency - the unit of account of the PTA - known as the UAPTA which will be equal to the Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the IMF. The clearing facility, administered by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe for an initial period of two years, becomes operational later this year. It will enable member countries to use national currencies in the settlement of payments during a transactions period of two months: only net balances at the end of the period will require settlement in convertible currencies. (Under existing arrangements, most of the PTA member countries require that their trade with each other be supported by letters of credit confirmed by reputable Western banks; this requirement will fall away under the new system and the total amount of hard currency required for trade within the organization may be reduced by as much as 80 per cent.)

The clearing facility will also provide credit and debit limits for each member country based on its trade relations vis-à-vis the other PTA member States during the previous three years.

Under the rules, member States will have five years to phase out existing bilateral payments arrangements with each other and adopt the new system.

Sources: Standard Chartered Review, March 1984  
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 January-14 February 1984

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<sup>1</sup>Burundi, Comoros Islands, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe