

GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

No. 22

June - August 1984

Geneva, September 1984

Issued by the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,
Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva 21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

			<u>Page</u>
Introduction			7
Principal sources of information			8
<u>Countries</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Countries</u>	
Algeria	11	Iraq	35
Argentina	11	Israel	35
Australia	12	Ivory Coast	38
Benin	17	Jamaica	39
Brazil	17	Jordan	39
Canada	20	Kenya	40
Colombia	22	Korea, Republic of	40
Cyprus	23	Kuwait	43
Czechoslovakia	23	Malawi	43
Djibouti	24	Malaysia	43
European Economic Community	24	Mali	43
Finland	30	Mauritius	44
France	30	Mexico	44
Gabon	30	Morocco	45
Gambia	31	New Caledonia	48
Guinea	31	New Zealand	48
Guyana	32	Nigeria	49
Hungary	32	Norway	50
India	32	Peru	52
Indonesia	33	Philippines	53
Iran, Islamic Republic of	34	Portugal	53

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Page</u>
Saudi Arabia	55	Tanzania	61
Singapore	55	Thailand	62
South Africa	55	Tunisia	63
Spain	58	Turkey	64
Sudan	60	United Arab Emirates	66
Sweden	60	United States	66
Switzerland	60	Uruguay	75
Taiwan	61	Venezuela	75
<u>BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS</u>			76
<u>BILATERAL AGREEMENTS</u>			76
Algeria - Seychelles			76
Algeria - Tunisia			76
Algeria - Yugoslavia			76
Argentina - Cuba			77
Argentina - Poland			77
Austria - Iran, Islamic Republic of			77
Botswana - Zimbabwe			78
Bulgaria - Pakistan			78
China, People's Republic of - Pakistan			78
Colombia - Soviet Union			79
Cuba - Libya			79
Cyprus - Czechoslovakia			79
Czechoslovakia - Italy			79

	<u>Page</u>
Czechoslovakia - Libya	80
Egypt - Mexico	80
Ethiopia - Jordan	80
German Democratic Republic - India	80
German Democratic Republic - Syria	81
Ghana - Yugoslavia	81
Greece - Czechoslovakia	81
Guyana - Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea	82
Hungary - Israel	82
India - Libya	82
Indonesia - Soviet Union	83
Iran, Islamic Republic of - Nicaragua	83
Iran, Islamic Republic of - Spain	83
Israel - United States	84
Jordan - Romania	84
Mali - Burkina Faso	84
Malta - Soviet Union	85
Mexico - Poland	85
Morocco - Turkey	86
Pakistan - Qatar	86
Peru - Soviet Union	86
Poland - Soviet Union	86
Romania - Zimbabwe	87
Senegal - Tunisia	87
Syria - Czechoslovakia and Romania	87

	<u>Page</u>
Tunisia - Turkey	88
Turkey - Yugoslavia	88
Yemen, Arab Republic of - Jordan	88
 <u>BILATERAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE MULTIFIBRE ARRANGEMENT</u>	 88
 Canada - People's Republic of China	 88
Canada - Hungary	89
Canada - Indonesia	89
Canada - Pakistan	89
Canada - Singapore	90
Canada - Thailand	90
EEC - India	90
EEC - Korea	90
EEC - Macao	91
Finland - Pakistan	91
Sweden - Pakistan	91
Sweden - Singapore	91
United States - Dominican Republic	91
United States - Hong Kong	92
United States - Hungary	92
United States - India	92
United States - Korea	92
United States - Macao	93
United States - Uruguay	93
United States - Yugoslavia	93

	<u>Page</u>
<u>REGIONAL AGREEMENTS</u>	93
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	93
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)	94
East African Community (EAC)	94
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	95
Great Lakes Economic Community (CEPGL)	95
Preferential Trade Area (PTA)	96
West African Monetary Union (UMOA)	96

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

Prohibited imports

The Algerian authorities have recently published an Interministerial Order, dated 3 October 1983, containing the list of products prohibited for import.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 618-619,
30 July/6 August 1984

Imports of spare parts of computer equipment

Under a notice published in the "El Moudjahid" of 26 June 1984, spare parts of computer equipment may be imported direct by public users of computers. This provision will come into effect on 1 January 1985.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 616, 16 July 1984

Imports of small vehicles permitted

In an attempt to increase customs revenue, the Government is allowing residents to import small vehicles direct. The move, introduced by the Commerce and Finance Ministries, enables imports to bypass the state monopoly, Entreprise Nationale de Distribution des Vehicules Particuliers, and is similar to the 1983 scheme which allowed Algerians with hard currency to import goods directly.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 June 1984

ARGENTINA

Import prohibitions extended

The Argentine authorities have decided to extend to the end of 1984 the measures contained in Decree 319 of 29 December 1983. Decree 319 contained a list of a large number of products which are subject to import prohibitions. To Annex I of Decree 319 were added 700 products whose import are prohibited, including certain foodstuffs, minerals, chemicals, types, synthetic fibres, paper, certain types of machinery and equipment, mechanical and electric apparatus. These goods were previously contained in Annex II of Decree 319 and could be imported subject to the agreement of a special advisory commission before the issuing of an import permit. Tariff item 85.15.02.99 was taken off the list of import prohibitions.

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Certain products from the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) are also subject to import prohibitions during the second half of 1984.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 July 1984

AUSTRALIA

Import tariff increase for filament lamps

The Government has decided to continue until 12 July 1985 the existing temporary duty of 10 per cent on certain imported filament lamps.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 August 1984 (News Release Department of Industry & Commerce, 8 August 1984)

Prohibited imports - toys and novelties

The following items have been included in item 18 of the Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, namely, goods the importation of which is prohibited unless the permission in writing of the Minister has been granted:

- Toys or novelties, which have two dimensions less than 45 millimetres and which expand in volume when immersed in liquid, including but not limited to toys sold under the name of "Magic Eggs", "Wonder Creatures" and "Wonder Growing Eggs".
- Toys or novelties which, when used, spray a foam containing flammable gas, including but not limited to novelties sold under the name of "Mad Dog Lighter", "Mad Dog Pen" and "Crazy Foam".

Source: Australian Customs Notice, 84/173 and 84/178, 31 July and 7 August 1984

Tariffs revision - electric motors

In accordance with the Government's decision to implement the Industries Assistance Commissions's (ICA) interim report on electric motors, goods of sub-item 85.01.200 will be dutiable as follows, effective 18 July 1984:

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

<u>Items</u>		<u>Interim rate</u>
Alternating current motors, 3 phase, squirrel cage, having a power rating of less than 38kW but not less than 0.746kW, as follows:	30%	General rate
(a) of the totally fan-cooled type	15%	Special rate for goods imported under Developing Country Quota (Goods imported outside quota dutiable at General rate)
(b) of the drip-proof type		
(c) of the open type	Free	New Zealand and Papua New Guinea

The above rates will be reviewed following receipt of the IAC's final report which is due on 16 April 1985.

Source: Australian Customs Notice, 84/152, 17 July 1984

Abolition of excise duty - spirit used to fortify Australian wine

Effective 22 June 1984, the Australian Government has abolished the excise duty on spirit used to fortify Australian wine or Australian grape must.

Source: Australian Customs Notice No. 84/133, 25 June 1984

Initiation of anti-dumping investigations

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

- two-door medium temperature display merchandisers (display refrigerators from New Zealand)
- alloy, Grade T, steel chain and fittings from Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany
- certain gas space heaters from Japan and New Zealand

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- pallet trucks from the United States
- basalt-lined steel pipe and fittings from the Federal Republic of Germany
- small diameter welded carbon steel pipe from Thailand
- domestic gas meters from Japan
- polystyrene from the Republic of Korea
- di-octyl phthalate from Sweden and Taiwan
- power transformers from the Federal Republic of Germany
- chamois leather from New Zealand
- titanium dioxide pigments from the Federal Republic of Germany

Source: Australian Customs Notices
Nos. 84/115, 1 June 1984
84/116, 4 June 1984
84/117, 21 June 1984
84/118, 7 June 1984
84/120, 8 June 1984
84/125, 13 June 1984
84/175, 1 August 1984
84/172, 31 July 1984
84/189, 22 August 1984
84/194, 22 August 1984
84/161, 20 July 1984
84/185, 9 August 1984

Initiation of countervailing duty investigations

Countervailing duty investigations have been initiated on imports of the following goods:

- dried vine fruit from Greece
- rinded Swiss type cheese from Norway
- stainless steel tubing from New Zealand

Source: Australian Customs Notices
Nos. 84/128, 18 June 1984
84/131, 20 June 1984

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Preliminary findings of dumping/subsidization

- dumping of toughened glass panels from Spain
- dumping of phosphoric acid from Japan
- dumping of laundry detergent powder from Hong Kong
- dumping of two-door medium temperature display merchandisers from New Zealand
- subsidization of cherries in brine from Italy
- subsidization of and injury from rinded Swiss-type cheese from Norway
- subsidization of and injury from dried vine fruit from Greece

Source: Australian Customs Notices
Nos. 84/119, 12 June 1984
84/121, 15 June 1984
84/126, 14 June 1984
84/199, 29 August 1984
84/143, 4 July 1984
84/187, 13 August 1984
84/177, 6 August 1984

Imposition of anti-dumping duties

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

- dishwashers from Japan
- pasta products derived from wheat, from Italy
- ceiling sweep fans from Hong Kong
- polystyrene from Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- diagnostic reagent strips from the Federal Republic of Germany
- power transformers from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan

Source: Australian Customs Notices
Nos. 84/122, 12 June 1984
84/170, 27 July 1984
84/195, 23 August 1984
84/159, 18 July 1984
84/197, 24 August 1984
84/150, 9 July 1984

Termination of anti-dumping investigations

- suspensions of enquiries in respect of brandy from France following the acceptance of a price undertaking
- termination of enquiries in respect of biaxially-oriented polypropylene film from Japan following the withdrawal of complaints
- termination of enquiries in respect of polystyrene from Taiwan following a finding of no dumping
- termination of enquiries in respect of polyester/wool woven worsted fabric from Czechoslovakia following a finding of no injury
- termination of enquiries in respect of influenza vaccine from France following a finding of no dumping
- termination of enquiries in respect of supermarket trolleys from the Republic of Germany following a finding of no dumping
- termination of enquiries in respect of toluene from Japan and the United States following curtailment of toluene production in Australia

Source: Australian Customs Notices
Nos. 84/171, 26 July 1984
84/168, 25 July 1984
84/159, 18 July 1984
84/158, 18 July 1984
84/156, 17 July 1984
84/153, 16 July 1984

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Termination of anti-dumping investigations

- termination of enquiries in respect of process-cooling systems from the United States following a finding of no injury
- termination of enquiries in respect of polyolefin bags from the Philippines following a finding of no dumping
- termination of enquiries in respect of basalt-lined steel pipe and fittings from the Federal Republic of Germany following a finding of no injury
- termination of enquiries in respect of PVC paste resin from the Republic of Korea following a finding of no injury

Source: Australian Customs Notices
Nos. 84/181, 7 August 1984
84/183, 8 August 1984
84/184, 8 August 1984
84/179, 6 August 1984

BENIN

Proof of origin

According to information from the Directorate of Customs of Benin, products originating from the EEC and destined for Benin must be accompanied by an EUR 1 circulation certificate or an EUR 2 formula, despite the fact that the products concerned receive no tariff preference when imported into Benin. Furthermore, imports of products originating in third countries remain subject to the submission of a certificate of origin delivered by the competent Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 618-619,
30 July/6 August 1984

BRAZIL

Import tariff changes

A series of resolutions of the Customs Policy Council, published in the Diario Oficial da Uniao, 14 June amended the Brazilian customs tariff as follows:

BRAZIL (cont'd)

07.05.03.99 Coloured beans: extensions of validity of resolution No. 05-0589, which exempted the product from import duty, until 31 July 1984.

15.07.02.01 Soya oil, purified or refined: exemption from import duty until 28 February 1985.

26.01.06.00 Concentrated lead ores: reduction in import duty from 20 per cent to zero until 31 December 1984 for quota of concentrated lead ore equal to 5,000 tonnes of metal content, and which must have a minimum content of 60 per cent lead.

27.08.02.00 Mineral pitch coke: exemption from import duty for one year.

27.14.02.00 Petroleum coke: reduction in import duty from 20 per cent to zero for one year. Must have the prior authorization and comply with the criteria of the National Petroleum Council.

28.10.02.04 Orthophosphoric acid, other than technical or feed grade: exemption from import duty for one year, for a quota of up to 30,000 tonnes, measures in terms of P_2O_5 , when intended for the consumer's own use and to be used in the manufacture of bicalcic orthophosphates for animal feed.

28.30.04.00 Barium chloride: import duty increased from 30 per cent to 45 per cent.

29.30.06.02'ex' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate, polymeric type: reduction in import duty to 5 per cent for one year, when intended for the manufacture of methionine.

31.05.99.00'ex' Nitrophosphate: exemption from import duty until 31 December when intended for use in agriculture or for the manufacture or preparation of products for use in agriculture and imported through ports in the north and north east regions for use therein.

37.05.02.00 Photoliths of square or rectangular form, with one of the sides exceeding 960 mm. for engraving rotogravure cylinders: duty reduced from 120 per cent to 45 per cent until 31 December 1984.

38.19.99.00'ex' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate: increase in import duty from 30 per cent to 45 per cent for one year.

39.01.26.99 Certain polyester film, alteration in the import duty from 85 per to 30 per cent for one year, when imported by a producer registered with the Industrial Development Council.

BRAZIL (cont'd)

39.07.99.00'ex' Plastic bags for ostomy and accessories thereof: reduction in import duty from 205 per cent to 30 per cent for one year.

70.20.06.01'ex' Certain textiles of glass fibre: reduction in import duty from 120 per cent to 40 per cent until 31 December 1984. Applies only to goods included in quotas set by CACEX, in accordance with their respective import programmes, for financial year 1984, from the electric and electronic industries.

70.21.05.00'ex' Certain blocks of special glass: alteration in import duty from 185 per cent to 85 per cent until 31 December 1984.

Source: British Business, 13 July 1984

Changes in the import régime

By communication No. 80 of 21 April 1984, amending Communiqué No. 56 of 12 August 1983, CACEX introduced changes to the import régime. The following products, whose import was suspended, can now be imported with an import licence:

Chapter Nos. of the import tariff

- 01, 03, 05, 06, 07 with the exception of a certain type of garlic.
- 08.09, except for 09.02.
- 12, except medical algues, camille, guarana, oregano.
- 13.02, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, except for 23.07.
- 24, 28.36, 28.37, 34.04, 40.10, 40.14, 48.21.

The products under tariff number 38.08 are now subject to import prohibition for an indefinite period.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 615, 9 July 1984.

CANADA

Shoe import quotas extended

The Canadian authorities decided to extend the shoe import quotas by another sixteen months to 31 March 1986.

At the beginning of the quota year on 1 December 1984 the quantity permitted for import will rise by 3 per cent to 12.1 million pairs of leather shoes and boots. The Canadian Import Tribunal was asked at the same time to conduct an examination of the Canadian shoe industry and the effect of the import quotas on production.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 26 June 1984

Voluntary export restraint agreement for passenger cars with Japan

Under a voluntary export restraint agreement (export forecast) Canada agreed with Japan that Japanese passenger car exports to Canada will be held to 166,000 cars, which is 8.5 per cent more than a year earlier. This quantity corresponds to a market share of 18 per cent of estimated Canadian auto sales of 917,000 units. If more cars are sold in Canada, more Japanese cars will be allowed into Canada during the final three months of the agreement. However, total Japanese car sales will not exceed 170,400 units. Commercial vehicles are not affected by the agreement.

Source: Wall Street Journal, 13 June 1984,
Tariffs & Trade, 25 June 1984

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

Family-size recreational camping tents composed wholly or in part of cotton or cotton-blend material, having a minimum floor area of 4.18 square metres (45 square feet), including their hardware assemblies, originating in or exported from the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, on 28 May 1984

- (1) The dumping into Canada of family-size recreational camping tents composed wholly or in part of cotton or cotton-blend material, having a minimum floor area of 4.18 square metres (45 square feet), including their hardware assemblies, originating in or exported from the German Democratic Republic, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods; but that

CANADA (cont'd)

- (2) the dumping into Canada of family-size recreational camping tents composed wholly or in part of cotton or cotton-blend material, having a minimum floor area of 4.18 square metres (45 square feet), including their hardware assemblies, originating in or exported from Czechoslovakia, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Whole potatoes with netted or russeted skin, excluding seed potatoes, originating in or exported from the United States of America, for use or consumption in the province of British Columbia, on 4 June 1984

- (1) The dumping into the Province of British Columbia of whole potatoes with netted or russeted skin, excluding seed potatoes, in non-size A, also commonly known as strippers, originating in or exported from the State of Washington, has caused, would be causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in the Province of British Columbia of like goods, but that
- (2) the dumping into the Province of British Columbia of whole potatoes with netted or russeted skin, excluding seed potatoes, in sizes other than non-size A, originating in or exported from the State of Washington, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in the Province of British Columbia of like goods, and that
- (3) the dumping into the Province of British Columbia of whole potatoes with netted or russeted skin, excluding seed potatoes, originating in or exported from States other than the State of Washington, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in the Province of British Columbia of like goods.

Paint brushes using natural hog bristle as the filament material, and the components thereof known as "heads", originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, on 20 June 1984

The dumping into Canada of paint brushes using natural hog bristle as the filament material, and the components thereof known as "heads", originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Porcelain or china tableware that is opaque or translucent and that is vitrified or semi-vitrified, (excluding lightweight porcelain china decorated in traditional Chinese motifs in overglaze colours), for use in hotels, restaurants, institutions or any other commercial food service operations, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China on 10 July 1984

CANADA (cont'd)

The dumping into Canada of porcelain or china tableware that is opaque or translucent and that is vitrified or semi-vitrified, (excluding lightweight porcelain china decorated in traditional Chinese motifs in overglaze colours), for use in hotels, restaurants, institutions or any other commercial food service operations, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Refined sugar, refined from sugar cane or sugar beets, originating in or exported from the United States of America, on 23 July 1984

The dumping into Canada of refined sugar, refined from sugar cane or sugar beets, originating in or exported from the United States of America, has not caused, is not causing and is not likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

COLOMBIA

Import prohibitions

In view of the aggravating economic situation the Colombian authorities have prohibited imports of 813 products.

For about 30 products imports will only be permitted under a compensation trade arrangement. The goods are contained in tariff numbers 09.06, 09.09, 22.05, 22.09, 30.04, 84.22, 84.26, 84.41, 84.49, 84.51/53, 87.01/02, 87.06, 90.07, 90.10, 90.28.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 May 1984

Import restrictions

The Colombian Government has decided to restrict imports to 90 per cent of the value of last year's imports and has placed import quotas on a large number of products. In total, 319 tariff headings covering 4,000 products have been brought under official control.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 29 June 1984;
Export News, 3/84

Import licensing

New import controls have been imposed and import licences will be required for fifty-six categories of products and 2,000 products will be

COLOMBIA (cont'd)

affected by the prohibitions including luxury goods and products that can be supplied locally.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 July 1984;
Trade brief, July 1984

CYPRUS

Import prohibitions

Cyprus has prohibited imports of the following goods as of June 1984: powdered milk, cheese, ham, canned fruit, canned vegetables (asparagus and mushrooms).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 July/6 August 1984

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Specialization and co-operation agreements with COMECON

Czechoslovakia's foreign trade based on specialization and co-operation of production with other COMECON countries has increased steadily. In 1971 exports of Czechoslovak co-operation and specialization goods only accounted for 4.9 percent of overall exports. In 1975 this was 11 per cent, in 1980, 20.8 per cent and in 1983 it reached 25.4 per cent.

As far as imports are concerned, trade resulting from specialization and co-operation represented 25.2 per cent of total trade in 1983. At the end of 1983, Czechoslovakia had signed a total of 445 specialization and co-operation contracts with other COMECON countries, 141 of which were multilateral and 304 bilateral. The largest contracts covered the production of trucks, textile machinery and hydraulic components. The mechanical branch had 87 per cent of all specialization and co-operation contracts signed by Czechoslovakia. Up to the end of 1985, exports covering this type of exchange is expected to increase 2.5 times and imports 1.75 times compared to the end of 1980.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 3 July 1984.

DJIBOUTI

Increase in the surcharge

On 1 January 1984 the authorities in Djibouti adopted the following measures:

- rate of surcharge on tobacco increased from 40 per cent to 45 per cent of the c.i.f. value;
- the rate of surcharge on wines, spirits and perfumes is increased by 20 per cent;
- the rate of surcharge on petroleum products is increased by 3 francs (Djibouti) per litre for super-grade motor fuels (tariff heading 27.10.11) and for petrol (27.10.12).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 615, 9 July 1984

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Temporary imports of certain goods from third countries exempted from customs duties

As of 1 July 1985, the Common Customs Tariff duties will be partly or totally lifted on some third-country goods imported into the EEC, as the European Commission has adopted a Regulation fixing implementing details of the temporary entry régime for goods imported from third countries. The temporary entry régime provides that the following goods, if imported temporarily, may be admitted duty-free:

- professional equipment
- goods intended to be presented or used at an exhibition, fair, etc.
- pedagogical and scientific equipment
- medical, surgical and laboratory equipment, etc.

A partial exemption will be granted on all other goods which do not satisfy all the conditions laid down for a total exemption, excluding:

- edible products

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- goods whose use might harm the EEC economy because their economic impact extends beyond the length of time that they have spent passing through the Community.

Source: European Report, 29 June 1984

Community tariff quotas

Certain polyester films

From 1 July to 31 December 1984, the Common Customs Tariff duty for polyester films, uncoated having a thickness of not more than 12 micrometers for use in the manufacture of magnetic video tapes, will be totally suspended within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 200 tonnes.

Source: Official Journal No. L151, 7 June 1984

Certain grades of ferrochromium

The volumes of the Community tariff quotas opened for 1984 for ferrochromium containing not less than 4 per cent by weight of carbon, and not less than 6 per cent by weight of carbon (ex 73.02 E I) have been increased from 6,000 to 9,000 tonnes and from 224,000 to 336,000 tonnes respectively.

Newsprint

The volume of the Community tariff quota for newsprint (sub-heading 48.01 A) for 1984 has been increased from 500,000 to 570,000 tonnes.

Source: Official Journal No. L185, 12 July 1984
Official Journal No. L197, 27 July 1984

Textiles - quantitative restrictions

- Imports of certain categories of textiles and clothing into the United Kingdom from the Philippines (women's and children's knitted suits - category 74) will be subject to 200,000 pieces in 1984, 212,000 pieces in 1985 and 225,000 pieces in 1986.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- Pending the outcome of consultations, the Commission has requested that Pakistan limit, for a provisional period of three months until 6 September, exports of bed-linen, table-linen, toilet-linen and kitchen-linen (category 20) into France at 60 tonnes.
- Following a recent increase in imports of women's, girl's and infant's outergarments (category 29) from Thailand into the United Kingdom, the European Commission has requested consultations with the Thai authorities to decide what measures should be taken; pending a mutually satisfactory solution, the Commission has requested them to limit, for a provisional period of three months beginning on 17 July 1984, exports of these products at 40,000 pieces.

Source: European Report, 17 June 1984
European Report, 17 July 1984

Anti-dumping investigations

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

- Paraformaldehyde from Spain
- Excavators from Japan
- Silicon carbide from China, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Poland, the USSR, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Source: European Report, 4 June 1984
European Report, 31 July 1984
European Report, 1 August 1984

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties

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

- Electronic scales from Japan

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

- Certain shovels from Brazil.

Source: European Report, 26 July 1984
Official Journal No. L231, 29 August 1984

Suspension of anti-dumping duty

The anti-dumping duty of ECUs 38.79 per tonne imposed in February 1984 on imports into the EEC of concrete reinforcing bars from Spain has been suspended, with effect from 6 June.

Source: European Report, 5 June 1984

Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

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

- Hardboard from the Soviet Union
- Vinyl acetate monomer from Canada
- Certain ball-bearings from Japan and Singapore.

Source: Official Journal No. L170, 29 June 1984
Official Journal No. L170, 28 June 1984
European Report, 23 July 1984

Termination of anti-dumping investigations

- Investigation into ceramic tiles from Spain
- Investigation into copper sulphate from Czechoslovakia following the acceptance of a price undertaking
- Investigation into certain craft liner paper and board from Spain following the acceptance of price undertakings
- Investigation into horticultural glass and certain drawn glass from Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland,

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

Romania and the USSR following the acceptance of price undertakings.

Source: European Report, 28 June 1984
Official Journal No. L224, 21 August 1984
Official Journal No. , 21 August 1984 .

Restrictions on intra-EEC imports from third countries

Certain quartz watches

- France has been authorized until 31 December 1984, to suspend Community treatment for certain quartz watches (ex 91.01) originating in China.
- Ireland has been authorized until 31 December 1984, in the first place, to suspend Community treatment for certain outer garments (CCT ex 61.01 BV and ex 61.02 B II - textiles category 6), originating in Turkey. A second decision allows restrictions on intra-Community trade in certain undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized (CCT 60.04 B I, ex B II and ex B IV - category 4) also originating in Turkey.
- France has been authorized to monitor imports of apricots coming from other EEC countries but originating in Spain.
- Ireland has been authorized, no longer to accept in free intra-Community circulation imports of men's and boy's woven shirts (61.03A - category 8) originating in Pakistan.
- France has been authorized until 31 December 1984, to suspend Community treatment for cotton cloth and fabrics of discontinuous synthetic fibres (CCT 55.09, 56.07A - category 2) originating in Thailand, and cotton cloth (55.09, category 2) originating in Egypt.
- Ireland has been authorized until 31 October 1984, to exclude from Community treatment shirts and blouses (ex 60.05 A II and ex 61.02 B II - category 7) originating in India.
- The United Kingdom has been authorized to suspend Community treatment for certain knitwear for women, girls and children (textile category 26) originating in Romania.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

EEC treatment will be suspended for the following goods coming from other EEC Member States but originating in third countries:

- Benelux: until 31 December 1984, coats, raincoats and jackets (textile category 15 B) originating in Yugoslavia
- France: until 31 December 1984, radio reception apparatus even when combined with a recorder (85.15 A III) originating in the Republic of Korea
- Ireland: until 31 December 1984, certain girls' and babies' garments (category 80) originating in Hong Kong
- Italy: until 31 October 1984, cotton fabrics (textile category 2) originating in China
- United Kingdom: until 31 December 1984, woven fabrics of man-made fibres (textile category 35) originating in the Republic of Korea.

Source: European Report, 4 June 1984
European Report, 18 June 1984
European Report, 2 July 1984
European Report, 16 July 1984
European Report, 13 July 1984
European Report, 14 July 1984
European Report, 23 July 1984
European Report, 31 July 1984

Safeguard measures

Quartz watches

EEC foreign Ministers have confirmed the Commission's decision of 19 April 1984, to introduce temporary safeguard measures on imports into France of digital quartz watches from Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Macao and Taiwan in an attempt to protect the French industry from low-cost imports. The protection will be digressive in nature and will be eliminated at the beginning of 1987. The quota has been fixed at 6.793 million watches in 1984, increasing annually by 5 per cent. This quota has been distributed between the exporting countries as follows: in 1984 Hong Kong 4,000,000 watches; Japan 815,000; Republic of Korea 497,000; Macao 496,000; Taiwan 425,000 and all other sources 160,000.

Source: European Report, 19 June 1984

FINLAND

Cancer-risk substances

The Finnish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has issued decision 1060 on substances which give rise to a risk of cancer and on the poison classification and marking of such substances. The law will come into force on 1 November 1985.

Source: British Business, 29 June 1984

FRANCE

Parafiscal tax on bulbs, plants and cut flowers

A decree and arrêté of 14 May 1984 appearing in the French Official Journal, 16 May 1984, give details of the rates of parafiscal tax to be levied on various bulbs, plants, cut flowers etc., falling under tariff headings: 0601, 0602 AII, 0602 D (excluding mushroom spawn), 0603, 0604 and 1203 B.

The tax rate for 1984 is 0.35 per cent, and for 1985 is 0.30 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

Source: British Business, 29 June 1984

Payments for imports and exports

Controls on the payments for imports and exports have been relaxed with effect from 1 August 1984.

The threshold above which companies must submit customs documents to a recognized bank before payment has been raised from F 150,000 to F 250,000 according to the Journal Officiel of 1 August 1984.

Source: British Business, 31 August 1984.

GABON

Imports of aniseed-flavoured finished products prohibited

Under Decree No. 002/Micoin/DCE of 5 January 1984 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, aniseed-flavoured finished products have been prohibited for import into Gabon.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 610, 4 June 1984

GABON (cont'd)

Prior authorization for imports

Under Note No. 1295 of the Directorate of Customs, dated 6 April 1984, the Gabonese authorities have decided that all imports of goods of an f.o.b. value of CFAF 100,000 or more (FF 2,000) are subject to prior authorization to be granted by the Directorate for Foreign Trade of Gabon.

Previously, the minimum threshold had been fixed at CFAF 50,000 (FF 1,000)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 618-619,
30 July/6 August 1984

GAMBIA

1984/85 Budget; increased taxes on imports and exports

On 22 June 1984, when presenting the budget for the 1984/85 financial year, the Minister of Finance and Trade declared that in order to reduce its budget deficit, the Government was instituting measures to improve its revenues. In pursuit of this objective, various taxes were revised upwards and new ones have been introduced. The increased taxes are duties on imports of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, cars, food, petroleum products, sugar, the general import tax and the tax on exports of groundnuts.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1984

GUINEA

Import régime

Under Ordinance No. 029/PRG/84, dated 9 May 1984, the authorities of Guinea have terminated the import monopoly held by the IMPORTEX Company. The functions of that monopoly have been transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Trade at Conakry.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 613, 25 June 1984

GUYANA

Import prohibitions and import licensing

The Ministry of Trade of Guyana recently published the list of prohibited imports which the Guyana authorities had established at the beginning of this year. Products not contained in this list may only be imported with import licences issued by the Ministry.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 September 1984

HUNGARY

Import licensing

As of 1 July 1984 the Hungarian Government abolished the system of reference limits applied to large and frequent importers in import licensing. From this date the licensing authority re-established in respect of all economic units the licensing in effect before 1 September 1982, with the exception of products falling under the six import quotas entered into force on 1 January 1984 and to be applied until 31 December 1984.

Source: L/5363/Add.4, 12 July 1984

INDIA

Import duty reduction for viscose staple fibre

Effective 2 July 1984, the Government of India has reduced the basic customs duty on viscose staple fibre from 40 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent ad valorem. The auxiliary duty at the rate of 5 per cent ad valorem and countervailing duty of Rs. 5 per kg. will continue to be levied in addition to the basic customs duty. This reduction will not apply to improved varieties of viscose staple fibre such as polynosie fibre, high performance staple fibre, etc.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Services, 31 August 1984 (Economic & Commercial News, 21 July 1984)

INDIA (cont'd)

Import duty reduction for packing machinery

The import duty on packing machinery and systems (tariff No. 84.19) has been reduced to 10 per cent from 60 per cent. The additional duty is nil while the auxiliary duty continues at 30 per cent. In sum, the duty will be 40 per cent.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Service, 31 July 1984
(Cashew Bulletin, April 1984)

INDONESIA

Import duty reduction on writing and printing paper

Import duty on writing paper and printing paper (tariff headings 48.01.210, 48.01.299 and 48.07.191) has been reduced to 10 per cent. The import sales tax remains at 10 per cent.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 July 1984 (Business News
18 July 1984)

Import duty exemption for cement

Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 468/KM.1/1984 of 30 May 1984, provides for 100 per cent exemption of import duty and import sales tax on the import of 55,500 tons of cement by PT Dharma Niaga, Jakarta.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 16 July 1984
(Business News, 22 June 1984)

Reduction of surcharge tariff on stearin

The Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 402/1984 dated 5 May 1984, reduced the surcharge tariff on refined bleached deodorized stearin to 13.18 per cent and crude stearin to 18.48 per cent. Both commodities are subject to 5 per cent export tax.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 15 June 1984
(Indonesian Commercial Circular, 28 May 1984)

Import quotas for polyvinyl chloride

Decision of the Director-General of Foreign Trade No. 16/DAGLU/KP/VI/84 of 4 June 1984 sets out quotas and importing companies for imports of

INDONESIA (cont'd)

polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The following is the type and quantity of PVC covered by the Decision.

<u>Type of PVC</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
PVC emulsion in the form of liquid and paste (CCCN 39.02.511)	400 tons
PVC in the form of emulsion (CCCN 39.02.512)	600 tons
PVC suspension K-value 70 and up in the form of powder (CCCN 39.02.519)	5,000 tons
PVC emulsion in the form of powder (CCCN 39.02.519)	5,475 tons
PVC compound (CCCN 39.02.519)	3,095 tons

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 16 July 1984
(Business News, 20 June 1984)

Reduction of export tax on palm-oil products

The Minister of Finance announced the reduction/abolition of additional export tax on palm-oil products, effective 31 July 1984: crude palm-oil, tax reduced to 10 per cent; refined bleached deodorized stearin and crude stearin, tax reduced to 0 per cent.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1984
(Cocomunity, 30 July 1984)

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Import cuts

Faced with dwindling oil revenues and low foreign exchange reserves, Iran has imposed severe restrictions on imports. Only baby food, medicines and armaments can now be imported.

The move follows a record \$2 billion spent on imports during the Iranian year to 20 March 1984 and the accumulation of short-term trade debts estimated at between \$4 billion and \$6 billion.

Source: Financial Times, 12 June 1984

IRAQ

Import prohibition renewed

The list of goods prohibited for import into Iraq in 1983, contained in Survey No. 18, page 57, has been renewed in its entirety for 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 618-619,
30 July/6 August 1984

Small licenced companies may qualify for import permits

The owners of some 4,000 small private companies must obtain operating licences by the end of July 1984. The move aims to ensure that such companies conform to the overall development plan, and abide by health and safety regulations. Licensed companies will be able to obtain permits to import machinery and equipment.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 June 1984

Rules for carriers of imported goods

Under a resolution passed by the Revolution Command Council, carriers of imported goods must notify the importing company within forty-eight hours of delivery at customs warehouses. If the carrier fails to do this, it will be liable for all storage charges and must compensate the importer for any damage resulting from storage.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 June 1984

ISRAEL

Prior import deposit scheme

The prior import deposit scheme introduced by the Government for the period 1 June-31 December 1983, as extended to June 1984, was extended by a further 6 months until 1 December 1984.

Some changes had been introduced in the list of products subject to the deposit in order to adjust the coverage to the changes in the economy and in the light of experience gained during the operation of the scheme:

ISRAEL (cont'd)

(a) Items to be added

21.06.9900	76.16.4500
48.21.9990	76.16.9900
65.05	82.01.9900
73.20.1019	84.01.1090
73.22.1000	84.17.6000
73.22.9900	85.11.2099
73.40.5000	85.19.7060
74.08.9900	87.02.5090
74.10.1000	90.16.2030
74.10.2000	90.24.2031
76.06.9900	92.02.1000
76.10.9900	

(b) Items to be deleted

39.02.1039	92.02.1010
39.07.5629	92.02.1090
60.02	92.12.2019
68.09	
84.33.9900	

(See Survey No. 20, page 47)

Source: L/5669, 30 July 1984

Foreign currency control and imports

Amendments to the Foreign Currency Control Regulations, published on 24 July 1984, included the following concerning imports.

Starting 25 July 1984, and until 1 November 1984, ("The Determining Period"), the permit to transfer foreign currency for paying advances on imports of goods, was revoked. During that period it will be possible to transfer foreign currency abroad as payment for import of goods only against documents, letter of credit, or for payment for supplier's credit, except for payment of advances of any kind of imports.

During the "Determining Period", the permit to import certain kinds of goods to Israel is conditional to receiving suppliers' credit for any other kind of credit stated by the Controller, for the period and under the conditions stated by him, for the purpose of payment for the above imports.

ISRAEL (cont'd)

The Controller hereby states as follows:

- (1) The obligation to receive suppliers' credit or another kind of credit as mentioned above will relate to the imports of capital goods, as well as to the import of any kind of motor vehicle. (Commercial banks have been authorized by the Bank of Israel to give the right interpretation of "Capital Goods" in cases of doubt.)
- (2) The credit will be for an average period of no less than two and a half years from the date of receipt of the documents and for an amount of not less than 75 per cent of the value of the imports f.o.b.
- (3) For the purpose of sub-clause (1) above, "other credit" will be considered credit in foreign currency received by an Israeli resident from a bank for the finance of import of goods, provided that the following conditions have been met with:
 - (a) The import was exempted from the limitations on bank credit ceilings according to the Regulations of the Credit Department of the Bank of Israel.
 - (b) The amount of the credit is not less than 75 per cent of the value of the import f.o.b.

Under a transition regulation the obligation to receive suppliers' credit or other credit as specified above, will not apply if certain conditions are met:

- (1) A Letter of Credit has been opened by an authorized dealer before 24 July 1984, provided that the payment for the goods will be made under the conditions and on the dates originally agreed upon in the conditions of the documentary credit.
- (2) The goods were imported to Israel before 25 July 1984, provided they have received an Import Permit for consumption in Israel, and the payment for the import was made according to the conditions specified in this Permit.

It will be possible to pay import advances if this obligation is part of the conditions of the documentary credit opened before 24 July 1984, provided this obligation was fixed before 24 July 1984.

Source: Notice from Chamber of Commerce, Tel-Aviv-Yaffo, 8 August 1984, TISNET Trade Information, 31 August 1984.

IVORY COAST

Revision of customs tariff and new investment code approved

At the recommendation of the World Bank a reform of customs protection was instituted to make Ivorian industry competitive and in order to encourage a greater "openness to foreign markets". In return for a World Bank loan of CFAF 50,000 million, the Ivory Coast has agreed to revise its customs tariff.

On 3 July 1984 the Ivorian Government approved a new investment code, confirming the country's liberal economic policy and encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises, job creation and industrial decentralization. It replaces a twenty-five-year-old code and is part of a series of industrial reforms recommended by the World Bank. Other measures instituted include a revision of import duties on semi-processed and finished products - food excepted - giving an average protection rate of 40 per cent, import quotas and licences have been abolished and replaced by temporary surtaxes. Subsidies are being offered on certain manufactured exports. The country's fiscal régime has also been revised.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1984
Financial Times, 4 July 1984
West Africa, 9 July 1984

New tax on white rice

On 11 January 1984 the Ivorian authorities introduced a new specific special tax of CFAF 5 per kg. on white rice (under customs tariff No. 10.06.11; 10.06.42 and 10.06.49) imported from countries other than members of the Economic Community of West African States.

Source: British Business, 6 July 1984

Change in taxes and import duties for sea fish

The National Assembly of the Ivory Coast has recently amended Article 42 of its Budget regarding the importation of sea fish. Article 42 had originally suspended import and customs duties and replaced them with a special tax. However, imports from CEA countries were exempted. The amendments impose a more uniform tax, affecting all imports but at a reduced rate as follows:

Tuna - 8 per cent;

All other sea fish - 15 per cent;

IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Imports from the CEA0 are subject to a quota of 70,000 tonnes;

Tariff headings affected are: 03.01.10, 03.01.20, 03.01.30,
03.01.40, 03.01.50, 03.01.90.

Source: British Business, 10 August 1984

JAMAICA

Budget plan 1984/85

Under the 1984/85 budget plan the Jamaican authorities largely abolished import licences. However, certain luxury products will continue to be subject to import restrictions. Imports of basic foodstuffs, raw materials and industrial producer goods are free subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 July 1984

JORDAN

Imports of cigarettes

The Jordanian Government is to start importing foreign cigarettes. About twelve million packets will be allowed into Jordan annually - the same volume as, according to estimates, is being smuggled now.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 June 1984

Expiry date and labelling of foodstuffs for human consumption

Under Decree No. 1/91, effective 1 April 1984, the Jordanian authorities have laid down rules governing the period of time which may run between the date of manufacture of various foodstuffs meant for human consumption and their expiry date, as well as labelling rules regarding such products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 610, 4 June 1984

KENYA

1984-85 budget; changes in import duties and taxes

The budget for 1984-85, presented on 14 June 1984 by the Minister for Finance, includes the following proposals:

- a cut in the duty on a number of items including cereals, vegetable oils and fats, industrial machinery and passenger motor cars;
- the rate of tax on items whose import duty has been reduced to be raised to the next higher standardized rate except in cases where the general rate of tax applies on an item exempt from tax;
- airport tax raised from K Sh 100 to US\$10 (or the convertible foreign currency equivalent);
- tax on cigarettes increased by between 50 cents and K Sh 1.50 a packet;
- tax on beer and stout raised from K Sh 5.78 a litre to K Sh 6.08; and
- withholding tax reduced as follows: royalties and management fees from 30 to 20 per cent.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, July 1984

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Import liberalization policy

Effective 1 January 1984, the government has decontrolled imports of 31 items including cosmetic soap, nylon carpets, small cameras, speakers and large refrigerators. To this effect, the Ministry of Trade and Industry has revised the 1984 terminal trade plan (from 1 July 1984 through 30 June 1985).

In March 1984 the government announced an import liberalization plan for the next five years during which 1,181 out of 1,560 items that were listed on import embargo will be gradually liberalized under a prior notice formula.

As of 1 June 1984, a total of 1,560 items out of 7,915 on the basis of the eight-digit Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) are subject to the import restrictive measures. Out of the 1,560 items, 349 items were originally scheduled to be delisted in 1984, 237 items in 1985, 309 items in 1986, 174 items in 1987 and 112 items in 1988, leaving only 379 items controlled.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

Under this gradual import liberalization policy, the country's import liberalization ratio will increase to 95.2 per cent in 1988 and 91.6 per cent in 1986 or the level of major advanced countries.

For commodities such as monopolistic and oligopolistic items, the government has added nine items on the liberalization list before its original schedule to accelerate its open market policy. The nine items include colour television sets with a picture tube less than 9 inches, roasted coffee, yogurt drinks, air conditioners for home use, nylon F-yarn, polyester F-yarn, insulated electric cable, condensed instant coffee and textured yarn of polyamide fibres.

With the addition of 31 and nine monopolistic and oligopolistic products, the nation's import liberalization ratio will increase to 84.8 per cent in the latter half of this year from the present 80.7 per cent.

The Government will also liberalize imports of polypropylene in 1985, express buses in 1987 and motor cycles in 1987 before their original schedule. It has also made 344 items, mostly raw materials for pharmaceutical products, free from import restrictive measures effective 1 July 1984.

The items have been restricted under various special laws governing such items as agricultural, marine and pharmaceutical products, although they were listed as free import items. They include iron sulphates, camphor, citric acid, malic acid, soda ash, cyclic alcohols and its derivatives, phenols and phenol alcohols, polycarboxylic acid and lecithins.

Of the 344 items, 327 are raw materials for pharmaceutical products, three cosmetics, two different type boilers, five agricultural products including corn, rice and bean, five living marine products and two others.

Source: News Review, 23 June 1984

Import duty increase

The Korean Government has announced that higher emergency tariffs will be imposed on 23 items, beginning in July 1984. Rates of between 15 per cent and 60 per cent will prevail on lubricating oil, chlorfluoro methanes, tyres and tubes for cars, table and kitchen glassware and copper waste and scrap. Tariffs ranging from 50 per cent to 75 per cent will be levied on cosmetic soaps, machine-made carpets and reorganized pile and chenille fabrics. Other goods will also be given protection, including furs and skins, industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, electric cable and various watch parts; these rates have not yet been announced.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

Earlier the Korean Government had announced the lowering of tariffs on some 300 items, as part of a programme to ease trade frictions. Its latest action was explained as necessary to help local manufacturers who cannot compete, and also to stem an anticipated massive increase in imports under its liberalization programme. In addition to promising to lower tariffs on industrial country imports, the Finance Ministry stated that it was cutting tariffs on many imports from Asian developing countries, including tea, leather, molasses, paper, coffee, various woods and essential oils. The countries which would benefit are four signatory countries to the Bangkok Agreement of 1975 - India, Laos, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 25 June 1984

Import items added to Import Surveillance List

According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, an additional 38 items have been placed on the list of import surveillance items in the government's revised 1984 terminal trade plan covering the one-year period starting from July 1984.

Surveillance items are those commodities to be freely imported but subject to a "close monitoring" when their inflow increases so much as to disturb the orderly domestic market mechanism. The 38 items - including chocolates, roasted coffee, telephones, tomatoes and fur skins - are among 327 items whose imports have been permitted as from 1 July 1984 in the terminal plan.

Source: News Review, 11 August 1984

Items on list of elastic tariff rates

The number of commodities on the list of elastic tariff rates will be reduced from 37 to 23 effective 1 July 1984. The maximum rate also will drop from 75 to 60 per cent.

According to the Ministry of Finance, the 23 remaining commodities include 14 on the list of adjustment tariff rates and nine subject to emergency tariffs, both of which are kinds of elastic tariffs designed to help prevent the sudden influx of foreign commodities after import liberalization.

Of the current 38 items, 29 will be removed from the list and 14 will be newly added. They are toluene, furs, copper foils, electric power cables, isononyl alcohols and communication cables.

Source: News Review, 16 June 1984

KUWAIT

One-year extension for certain tariff rates

The Minister for Commerce and Industry of Kuwait has extended, for a further twelve months, the 30 per cent tariff on imported polyethylene bags in order to protect local industry. The 15 per cent tariff on imports of marine, industrial and car paints, chemical cleaners, shampoos and deodorants, and plastic bottles, food containers and soft-drink canisters has been extended for a similar twelve-month period.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 20 July 1984

MALAWI

Increased duties and charges

On 23 March 1984 the Malawian authorities adopted provisions increasing the rates of customs duties and surcharges on imports of a great number of products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 616, 16 July 1984

MALAYSIA

Labelling and marking requirements

By a Government directive, all materials used in Government contracts must now bear the mark of the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM). However, SIRIM will often accept British or other overseas standards.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1984
(Export News, April 1984)

MALI

Accession to the West African Monetary Union (UMOA)

As a result of Mali's accession to the West African Monetary Union (UMOA), signed in Dakar on 17 February 1984, the CFA franc has replaced the Malian franc with effect from 1 June 1984. The exchange rate is 2 Malian francs - 1 CFA franc.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 614, 9 July 1984

MAURITIUS

1984/85 Budget; 10 per cent import surcharge instituted

Amongst the measures announced in the 1984/85 budget presented on 12 June 1984, is a 10 per cent surcharge on imports, to increase customs revenues and restrain the growth in imports, which had resulted in dwindling foreign exchange reserves.

A major change in company taxation was also announced. Tax will now be levied prior to the distribution of dividends to shareholders instead of subsequently; but the corporate rate has been reduced to 35 per cent.

A special tax incentive has been introduced to help companies producing manufactured goods for export. They will now get a 2 per cent reduction on their tax bill for each 10 per cent of turnover exported.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1984

MEXICO

Import tariff changes

By Decree of 25 June 1984 published in the Diario Oficial on 13 July 1984, the Mexican authorities changed the import tariffs for industrial finished products. For most of the products concerned the tariff rates were lowered. The measures affect in particular the following import tariff chapters: 28 to 30, 32, 37, 39 to 41, 48, 68 to 70, 73, 74, 76, 82, 84, 85, 87, 89 to 91.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 27 August 1984

Import licensing and official prices

The Diario Oficial of 24 May 1984 contains:

An accord ruling that import licences will no longer be required for some goods falling within the following chapters, 2107, 29.38, 33.01, 39.07, 84.08, 85.17, 85.20.

An accord which:

Establishes the official price to be used for the calculation of import duties on the following items within the following chapters:

MEXICO (cont'd)

28.47 A.006, 52.02 A.001, 69.03, A.013, 84.11 A.014, 84.34 A.013,
85.17 A.014, 85.22 A.014, 88.02 A.005, 90.17 A.007

Abolishes the official price for the goods within the following chapters:

73.20 A.999, 73.24 A.999, 73.26 A.001, 84.33 A018, 84.51 A.999,
85.17 A.999, 90.17 A009

An accord ruling that from 25 May 1984 permits will be required to import item 69.08 A.001 into the free zones of the State of Baja California and Sonora.

Source: British Business, 29 June 1984

MOROCCO

Liberalization of import regulations

The Moroccan Government has taken new measures to liberalize import regulations. As a result, one third of the \$150 million loan agreed by the World Bank in early 1984 has been released. The cash will be used to help to restructure overseas trade.

The latest measures, which came into effect on 16 July, have removed several categories of goods from the prohibited list; instead, they will require import licences. Goods affected include fish, honey, preserved fruit, marble, soap, candles, some textiles, shoes and wood products.

The loan agreement stipulates that protectionist import policies must be relaxed before the cash is released. The move aims to make local producers more competitive in international markets.

Other recent measures include a reduction of the maximum customs duty from 100 per cent to 60 per cent, and the cancellation on 2 July, of import-related deposit requirements. In addition, duties have been reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent on all imports.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 July 1984

MOROCCO (cont'd)

Tariff changes

Under Order No. 377-84 of 26 March 1984, published in the Official Gazette on 18 April 1984, the customs duties applicable to certain products have been adjusted as follows:

Tariff heading No.	Former rate %	New rate %
87.01.41/45/49: Wheeled tractors imported CKD for approved assembly lines, with internal-combustion spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines (excluding walking tractors, agricultural tractors and tractors fitted with winches)	12	7.5
87.02.02 to 87.02.29: Motor cars (e.g. saloon cars, hackney carriages and sports cars) and industrial vehicles, imported CKD for approved assembly lines ¹		7.5
87.02.41 to 87.02.49: Motor cars (e.g. saloon cars, hackney carriages and sports cars), with internal combustion spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines		60
87.04.11/19: Chassis for tractors falling within sub-headings 87.01A II and A III, B II and B III ² , chassis for motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 fitted with either a spark-ignition engine with a cylinder capacity of not less than 2,800 cc. or a compression-ignition engine with a cylinder capacity of not less than 2,500 cc.	32.5	7.5

¹ Rates varying with cylinder capacity.

² 87.01 A II: Wheeled agricultural tractors imported CKD for approved assembly lines; 87.01 A III: Other tractors (excluding walking tractors), imported CKD for approved assembly lines; 87.01 B II: Wheeled agricultural tractors; 87.01 B III: Other tractors (excluding walking tractors).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 615, 9 July 1984

MOROCCO (cont'd)

Prior import deposit requirement abolished

By Circular No. 1444 of 27 June 1984, the Moroccan authorities have abolished, as of 2 July 1984, the requirement that a prior deposit be paid on imported products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 620-621, 13 and 20 August 1984

Import regulations on organo-chlorinated pesticides

On 19 March 1984 the Moroccan authorities adopted Order No. 466/84 regulating organo-chlorinated pesticides (published in the Official Gazette on 18 April 1984). This text establishes the following provisions:

1. It is prohibited to import, manufacture, offer for sale, transfer, purchase or allow the use of any substance or mixture of substances containing any of the following active materials:

- aldrin (HHDN), chlordane, dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (TDE),
dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), endrin, stoban, telldrin,
hexachlorobenzene (HCB), chlorobenzilate, toxaphene, heptachlor.

2. The import, manufacture, preparation, sale and transfer of substances containing any of the active materials mentioned below is subject to authorization by the Directorate for the Protection of Plants and Repression of Fraud:

- dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), dieldrin (HEDD),
hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), lindane (gamma isomer of HCH).

3. Specialities containing certain of these active materials may be used only for the following purposes:

- dieldrin and HCH for the anti-locust campaign, lindane for the treatment of seeds of cereals, vegetables, beetroot, textile plants and oil-bearing plants.

4. Specialities containing DDT, lindane or HCH can be used for public health purposes.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 614, 2 July 1984

MOROCCO (cont'd)

Plant health regulations for imported plants

On 19 March 1984 the Moroccan authorities adopted the following texts regarding plant health regulations (published in the Official Gazette on 2 May 1984):

- Order No. 467/84 regulating the import of plants and parts of plants likely to be infested by certain harmful species of animal or vegetable pests;
- Order No. 468/84 concerning plant health inspection of plants or parts of plants likely to be infested by certain harmful pests and diseases.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 614, 2 July 1984

NEW CALEDONIA

Labelling and marking requirements

* New Caledonian authorities have postponed until 1 September 1984 the implementation of its new food labelling regulations.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1984
(Export News April 1984)

NEW ZEALAND

Import licensing

Following is information on handlooms exempt from or subject to import licensing in New Zealand:

- Exempt from licence: tapestries, quilted chenille fabrics, tulle (net fabrics); warp-knitted curtain fabrics; fabrics composed of textile fibres and yarns tufted into knitted fabrics; scarves in the piece, longitudinally hemmed on one or both sides so woven or printed as to present three or more articles and requiring fabrication additional to cutting; plain bed linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, also embroidered fabrics in the piece of kinds known as double, combined or joined embroideries and the base cloth is made by joining separate pieces of fabric by sewing or embroidery.

NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

- Subject to licence: narrow woven fabrics; embroidery in the piece; fabrics in the piece of textile fibres or yarns tufted in into knitted fabrics exceeding 30 cm. width; knitted or crocheted fabric of wool or fine animal hair; knitted or crocheted fabrics of cotton; knitted or crocheted articles; shawls, scarves (other than as described above), mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; travelling rugs and blankets and table linen, toilet and kitchen linen other than plain.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 July 1984
(Handloom Export, 15 June 1984)

Import licensing for ropes, twine and cordage

For the 1984-1985 import licensing period, an allocation of \$500,000 will be made for the issue of basic and non-basic special import licences for ropes, twine and cordage, of a type made in New Zealand and falling within Item Code 59.130. This allocation is in accordance with the provisions of the Textile Industry Development Plan 1976-1986.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1984
(Import Licensing Bulletin, June 1984)

NIGERIA

Import régime changes; import licensing and authorizations

Under a decision published in the Official Gazette No. 26 on 9 May 1984, the import into Nigeria of goods recently made subject to prior licensing will be authorized only in the following cases:

1. Maritime transport

- (a) The bill of lading indicates that the goods were consigned before 1 April 1984.
- (b) The irrevocable letter of credit was opened in Nigeria before 15 March 1984.
- (c) The goods are imported into the country not later than 29 June 1984.

2. Air transport

- (a) The air waybill bears a date earlier than 1 April 1984.

NIGERIA (cont'd)

- (b) The irrevocable letter of credit was opened before 1 April 1984.
- (c) Transport to Nigeria was carried out not later than 30 April 1984.

3. Road transport

- (a) The waybill bears a date earlier than 1 April 1984.
- (b) The irrevocable letter of credit was opened before 1 April 1984.
- (c) The goods are presented to the Nigerian customs not later than 29 June 1984.

In addition, the following have been added to the list of prohibited products:

- champagne wine (tariff heading 22.05);
- coin-operated machines (tariff heading 97.04).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 613, 25 June 1984

NORWAY

Generalized System of Preferences

Effective 1 June 1984, drinking glasses (tariff No. ex 70.13) have been removed from the general list of exemptions under the Norwegian Scheme of Generalized Preferences, and thus will be eligible for GSP treatment.

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

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

From 1 June 1984, the Norwegian customs authorities have stated that new rates will apply to the following products:

- 19.07.100 - NOK 0.60 per kg.
- 19.07.210/209 - NOK 0.90 per kg.
- 19.07.911/919 - NOK 1.00 per kg.
- 19.08.100 - NOK 0.72 per kg.
- 19.08.200 - NOK 0.85 per kg.
- 19.08.300 - NOK 0.26 per kg.
- 19.08.900 - NOK 0.50 per kg.

NORWAY (cont'd)

For products which come under tariff Nos. 19.08.100 or 19.08.300 containing added fat, the following reduced rates apply:

19.08.100 - NOK 0.16 per kg.
19.08.300 - NOK 0.22 per kg.

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

flour duty - NOK 0.72 per kg.
fat duty - NOK 0.16 per kg.
total duty - NOK 0.88 per kg.

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

Swiss roll

flour duty - NOK 0.26 per kg.
fat duty - NOK 0.22 per kg.
egg duty - NOK 1.74 per kg.
total duty - NOK 2.22 per kg.

Other

flour duty - NOK 0.26 per kg.
fat duty - NOK 0.22 per kg.
egg duty - NOK 2.32 per kg.
total duty - NOK 2.80 per kg.

New textiles regulations

New regulations have been issued by the Ministry of Environment prohibiting highly flammable textiles. These will come into force on 1 September 1984 and 1 September 1985 respectively.

Source: British Business, 29 June 1984

Labelling and marking requirements

The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Industry has recently announced a new set of regulations governing the origin-making requirements of certain leather goods, textile products and clothing (CCCN headings 42.02, 42.03, 43.03, ex 60.01, 60.02, 60.03, 60.04, 60.05, ex 60.06, 61.01, 61.02, 61.03, 61.04, 61.05, 61.06, 61.07, 61.09, 61.10, 62.01, 62.02, 62.04, ex 94.04). The new regulations (regulations of 26 March 1984) will come into force on 1 January 1985.

NORWAY (cont'd)

Under the new regulations, those products will not be allowed to be imported to or sold or offered for sale in Norway unless they are marked with the country of origin. The regulations apply to both imported and domestically produced articles.

The country of origin shall be the country where the goods are manufactured. In case of products manufactured in more than one country, the country of origin shall be defined as the country in which the latest transformation decisive to the products' final form has taken place.

The mark of origin can be indicated in Norwegian or in a foreign language widely understood in Norway. The markings have to be plainly visible and clear and may be placed on the product itself or on a label attached to the product. For products which are normally offered for sale separately wrapped, the origin mark may be shown on the wrapping or on a tag attached to it. In case of products being offered for sale through mail order catalogues, etc., the country of origin has to be indicated in the offer.

The regulations do not apply to second-hand goods or to goods which the consumer brings with him from abroad for personal use.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 August 1984
(Commercial Information Circular No. 32/84, 1 August 1984)

PERU

Temporary import surcharge

Supreme Decree 153-84-EFC has increased the temporary import surcharge from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

Source: British Business, 6 July 1984

Regulations for duty-free imports

Under Supreme Decree 215-84-EFC, importers who make duty-free imports are now required to have each operation recorded in a register to be kept by the Director-General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce before the signing of the contracts.

The customs service will check registrations on arrival of shipments and those not in compliance will not be allowed to be removed from the customs area.

Source: British Business, 6 July 1984

PHILIPPINES

Import surcharge

The Philippine Government has increased the additional duty on all imports to 10 per cent ad valorem with effect from 6 June 1984.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1984 (Commercial Information Circular, 30 July 1984)

PORTUGAL

Import quota system for unassembled motor vehicles

A new legislation, in force until 31 December 1984, aiming at the reorganization of the automobile sector in Portugal, comprises, among other structural measures, the quota system for the imports of CKD motor vehicles having a kerb weight up to 2,000 kg.

In accordance with the provisions established in this new legislation, the CKD quota system for the imports of unassembled vehicles, originally introduced in 1977 for balance-of-payments reasons, is now an integral part of the automobile sector policy.

The value of the quotas in force in 1984 has been increased by 46.9 per cent.

Source: L/5558/Add.1, 12 July 1984

Imposition of import quotas

By Decree No. 191-A/84 published in the Official Journal of the Republic of 31 March 1984, the Portuguese authorities have established, until 31 March 1985, a quota system for certain non-essential consumer goods.

The goods to which this measure applies are listed below:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount of quota in thousand escudos</u>
08.01	Fruit	1,242,000
73.36	Stoves, space heaters, cookers, plate warmers and similar equipment not electrically operated	182,000

PORTUGAL (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount of quota (in thousand escudos)</u>
84.15 C	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, not specified	971,000
84.17 F	Water heaters, non-electric, for domestic use	218,000
84.41 A	Sewing machines for domestic use	347,000
Ex 85.06	Vacuum cleaners for domestic use	133,000
Ex 85.06	Other electro-mechanical domestic appliances with self-contained electric motor	751,000
Ex 85.12 A, B, D	Water heaters, space heaters and smoothing irons	195,000
Ex 85.12 C and E	Electro-thermic domestic appliances, not specified	224,000
85.15 AIII	Radio broadcasting receivers	420,000
Ex 85.15 AIII	Television receivers	345,000
87.09 AI and 87.10	Motor cycles, auto cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor of ³ a cylinder capacity of 50 cm ³ or less and cycles not motorized	40,000
Ex 87.09	Motorcycles of a cylinder capacity of over 50 cm ³	103,000
92.12 A	Prepared blanks for sound recording, wire, film and tapes	238,000
93.04/05	Fire arms other than those of 93.02 and 93.03	313,000
94.01/03	Furniture	194,000
97.01/02/03	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children, dolls of all kinds, other toys, working models for recreational purposes	750,000

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

SAUDI ARABIA

Petrochemical exports

According to a Saudi Government Minister, the European Community has undertaken to impose no new unilateral tariffs on Saudi petrochemical products until the formal start of talks on the subject this autumn with the Gulf Co-operation Council (which groups Saudi Arabia with Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates).

In June 1984 the Community imposed a 13.5 per cent tariff on Saudi methanol shipments at the request of the Netherlands, on the grounds that Saudi Arabia has exhausted its quota.

Saudi Arabia hopes to capture 5 per cent of the world petrochemicals market over the next few years with the output from new petrochemical plants using natural gas.

Source: Financial Times, 21 August 1984

SINGAPORE

Tariff preferences

Singapore granted additional tariff preferences on a large number of products and product groups of ASEAN origin with effect from 1 May 1984.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 16 July 1984

Labelling and marking requirements

Under new regulations anyone who makes, sells or imports crash helmets in Singapore which are not certified by the Singapore Institute of Standards & Industrial Research (SISIR) will be subject to prosecution.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1984
(Export News, April 1984)

SOUTH AFRICA

Tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 May 1984: R.926; CCCN 56.01, 56.04: The rate of duty on certain polyester fibres (discontinuous) is amended from 20 per

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

cent or 125c per kg. less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 160c per kg. less 80 per cent. R.927; CCCN 84.45: Sub-heading 84.45.16.20 is restated and the effect thereof is that the rate of duty on certain radial drilling machines is reduced from 20 per cent or 3,500c each to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 25 May 1984: R.1040; CCCN 35.03: The expressions "packed for retail sale" and "not packed for retail sale" in sub-headings Nos. 35.03.10 and 35.03.15 respectively, are replaced by references to the mass of the goods. R.1041; CCCN 87.03: The description of the provision is amended from "cranes, mounted on a motor vehicle type chassis" to "crane lorries".

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 June 1984: R.1137; CCCN 30.07: Specific provision is made for ships' navigation lamps of artificial plastic material and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 40 per cent to free. R.1139; CCCN 29.16: (1) The rate of duty on malic acid is amended from 15 per cent (general) to 200c per kg. less 100 per cent (general) and 15 per cent (m.f.n.). (2) 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 has certified that the increase in the rate of duty is as a result of an application for tariff protection not previously published in the Government Gazette for general information.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 15 June 1984: R.1172; CCCN 02.06: Tariff heading 02.06 is restated and the effect thereof is that the rates of duty on certain products are amended. R.1173; CCCN 10.06: The provisions in respect of rice are restated and the rates of duty are amended. R.1174; CCCN 27.14, 27.15: The provisions for petroleum bitumen and asphaltic rock are amended. The duty position remains unchanged. R.1175; CCCN 29.06, 29.22, 29.31, 29.35: The effect of this notice is that (a) the rate of duty on bis-(dimethyl thiocarbamate)-monosulphide, N.N'-diphenyl paraphenylenediamine, N-isopropyl-N'-X-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine, n-cyclohexyl-n'-p-phenylenediamine and certain compounds and derivatives of phenylenediamines, are amended; and (b) specific provisions for certain chemical compounds are created for statistical purposes.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 29 June 1984: R.1277; CCCN 37.08, 39.07: (1) Tariff heading 37.08 is restated and the description of the packings referred to therein is defined by reference to the mass of the packings. (2) The scope of sub-heading 39.07.90.50 is extended to include all conveyor belts of artificial plastic material. R.1278; CCCN 74.04, 74.05: The rate of duty on wrought plates, sheets and strip, of copper, and on copper foil, is amended respectively from 15 per cent to 15 per cent or 330c per kg. less 85 per cent and 15 per cent or 300c per kg. less 85 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 July 1984: R.1433; CCCN 41.10: The rate of duty on composition leather with a basis of leather or of leather fibre, in slabs, in sheets or in rolls, uncoated, is reduced from 15 per cent to free. R.1434; CCCN 68.13: The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on certain compressed asbestos-fibre jointing is amended from free to 250c per kg. less 80 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 July 1984: R.1498; CCCN 22.05: The effect of this notice is that the rates of duty on unfortified still wine are equalized at 31c per litre. R.1499; CCCN 26.01, 85.11: The effect of this notice is that (a) ores and concentrates of all precious metals are now classifiable in sub-heading No. 26.01.75; and (b) the type of machine and apparatus provided for under sub-heading No. 85.11.50.10 is defined by reference to the mass thereof. R.1500; CCCN 39.07: The provision for face shields of artificial plastic material for industrial workers is extended to include all face shields, other than sports requisites, of artificial plastic material. R.1501; CCCN 41.02: The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on calf leather of 1.67m² or more but less than 2.15m² per skin is reduced from 20 per cent to free. R.1502; CCCN 58.04: The rates of duty on corduroy of cotton and man-made fibres are amended. R.1503; CCCN 94.01: Tariff heading No. 94.01 is restated whilst the applicable rates of duty are also amended in certain instances.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 27 July 1984: R.1562; CCCN 39.02: Specific provisions are made for certain non-pressure-sensitive biaxially oriented propylene polymer plates, sheets, film foil and strip, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 20 per cent. R.1563; CCCN 62.03: Tariff heading No. 62.03 is restated and the rates of duty are amended. R.1564, CCCN 73.12, 73.13, 73.15: The rates of duty on certain hoop, strip, sheets and plates, of iron or steel, are amended.

Source: British Business, 1, 15 and 29 June, 6 and 20 July, 3 and 10 August 1984.

Regulations concerning infant food

In Government Gazette No. 9248, dated 8 June 1984, the South African authorities published new regulations concerning infant food preparations (standards and labelling rules in force).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 614, 2 July 1984

SPAIN

Tariff surcharge on soyabean meal

Spain has increased the compensatory duty levied on soyabean meal imports from 6.5 to 8.3 per cent. Soyabean meal also has an import duty of 2 per cent. At the same time, Spain has imposed a 15 per cent across-the-board reduction in the export rebate programme designed to offset the domestic cascade taxes. Export rebates on soyabean oil will be reduced by about 1 per cent.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 August 1984,
World Production Trade, 25 July 1984

Tariff changes

By various decrees published in the Official Gazettes of 21 and 22 June 1984, the Spanish authorities have changed the rate of customs duty on the products shown below, as follows:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>	
		<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
04.06	Honey	8	16
28.43 B I	Ferrocyanides and ferricyanides	23.5	12
Ex 39.02 C X	Copolymers of vinyl chloride with vinyl acetate, except waste and scrap of this substance	36.5	22
Ex 73.15 B VI a	Hoop and strip, not further worked than hot-rolled, of stainless and heat-resisting steel, 9 mm. or more in thickness	Exempt	15
Ex 73.15 B VII b	Sheets and plates, other than "electrical", not further worked than hot-rolled, of stainless and heat-resisting steel 9 mm. or more in thickness	Exempt	15
Ex 85.21 A II	Image converter or intensifier tubes; photomultipliers	35	6
Ex 90.28 A II b	Chromatographs	1	10

SPAIN (cont'd)

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>	
		<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
Ex 91.07 A and B	Watch movements, including stop-watch movements, assembled, other than those for watches of 91.01	18.5	9.5
91.08 A	Clock movements, assembled, without dials or hands, or with dials or hands whether or not assembled thereon, constructed or designed to operate for over forty-seven hours without rewinding, having more than one jewel, for use in civil aircraft	37	9
Ex 91.08 B	Other movements, not for alarm clocks of 91.04 or for timers for registering the duration of telephone conversations and the like of 91.05	37	9

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international Nos. 618 and 619 of 30 July and 6 August 1984

Motor vehicles: tariff quotas and reduced rates of duty

By Decree No. 1152 of 8 June 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 22 June, the following tariff quotas at reduced rates have been opened for the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985:

	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Reduced rate of duty (%)</u>
Private cars, new (ex 87.02 A I b):		
- of a cylinder capacity between 1,275 and 1,600 cm ³	5,000	25.3
- of a cylinder capacity between 1,990 and 2,600 cm ³	10,000	33.3

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international Nos. 618 and 619 of 30 July and 6 August 1984

SUDAN

Cigarette imports prohibited

The Government of Sudan has banned imports of cigarettes. The ban, introduced in early June and expected to be temporary, is reported to be linked to new rules fixing a ceiling on the import price of foreign cigarettes.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 July 1984

Import charges increased (see Survey No. 19, page 66)

The Sudanese authorities have increased the rate of two charges on goods imported into the country:

- The rate of "Additional tax" has been increased from 10 per cent to 13 per cent on the c.i.f. value of the goods.
- The rate of "Protection tax" has been increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on the c.i.f. value of the goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 612, 18 June 1984

SWEDEN

Price control abolished

The Swedish authorities have decided on 28 June 1984 to abolish, as of 1 July 1984, price controls which were set up in April 1984 for a duration of six months. These measures were also applied to imported products with the exception of foodstuffs.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 16, 16 July 1984

SWITZERLAND

Generalized System of Preferences

Following is a summary of changes made in Switzerland's GSP scheme for 1984:

In accordance with the progressive dismantlement of most-favoured-nation duty rates decided in the Tokyo Round, the fifth annual reduction took effect on 1 January 1984. Since the m.f.n. rates serve as the basis

SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

for calculating the preferential rates granted to developing countries (the latter rates being fixed as a percentage of the m.f.n. rates), the lowering of m.f.n. rates requires a periodic adjustment of tariff preferences. This adjustment was made on 1 January 1984 and affects products which do not benefit from full duty-free treatment (certain agricultural products, textiles, clothing, footwear, umbrellas, unworked aluminium and dry-cell batteries).

In addition, the Swiss Government decided to amend the ordinance concerning rules of origin by raising the value limits within which, in postal traffic, the sender can certify origin (Form APR) or, for non-commercial imports, no certificate is required. Postal consignments under a Form APR are now admitted up to a commercial value of Sw F 6,900 (formerly Sw F 6,300). No certificate of origin is required for small consignments of a commercial value not exceeding Sw F 500 (formerly Sw F 440), or for the contents of traveller's personal luggage of a maximum value of Sw F 1,400 (formerly Sw F 1,300). This amendment extends the same treatment to imports from developing countries and those from countries of the European Community and of the European Free Trade Association.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 August 1984
(UNCTAD document TD/B/GSP/SWITZ/10, 8 May 1984)

TAIWAN

Import tariff reductions planned

Taiwan is planning a large reduction in its import tariffs in a move that would cover over 1,000 foreign products.

Import duties on luxury foreign products would be cut from 100 to 85 per cent, while tariffs on foreign goods which compete with domestic products would be slashed by half. The latter goods include electronic components, clothing and shoes. The new tariff rates are expected to go into effect in 1985.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 August 1984

TANZANIA

Flexibility extended to certain imports into Zanzibar

Since 1 June 1984 Zanzibar's importers/exporters have been allowed to use foreign exchange to import the following products:

TANZANIA (cont'd)

- basic food products used in the preparation of infant foods;
- textile products;
- toothpaste;
- electric batteries;
- matches;
- household utensils;
- commercial vehicles (pick-ups, trucks).

Importers of such products must comply with the following rules:

- register an application with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, specifying the type of products concerned;
- possess an import/export licence or a general trade licence;
- have an account at the Central Bank.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 614, 2 July 1984

THAILAND

Surcharges imposed on various imports

To protect domestically-promoted firms, the Board of Investment (BoI) has levied and amended various import surcharges for different types of products, effective as from 3 July 1984.

The surcharges, based on CIF prices, are:

- Imposition of a one-year, 10 per cent surcharge on billets, under Customs Tariffs No. 70.07.
- Abolition of a BoI announcement dated 4 April 1984 concerning import surcharges on lead and lead alloy, imposition of a 25 per cent surcharge on lead and lead alloy under Customs Tariffs No. 78.01, and a 15 per cent surcharge on lead and lead alloy under Customs Tariffs No. 78.02. The new announcement remains in force until 10 April 1985.
- Imposition of a 20 per cent surcharge on discontinuous polyester fibre under Customs Tariffs No. 56.01.

THAILAND (cont'd)

- A one-year 10 per cent surcharge on discontinuous viscose rayon fibre under Customs Tariffs No. 56.01.
- A one-year 10 per cent surcharge on continuous polyester filament yarn, continuous nylon filament yarn and nylon stretched yarn under Customs Tariffs Nos. 51.01 and 51.03.
- A one-year 20 per cent surcharge on vat dyes, excluding sulphurized vat dyes, solunilized vat dyes, indigo and unprocessed vat crude, under Customs Tariffs No. 32.05.
- A one-year 50 per cent surcharge on high carbon steel blades, low tungsten steel blades and high speed steel blades under Customs Tariffs No. 82.02.
- A one-year 50 per cent surcharge on chips and powder menthol under Customs Tariffs No. 29.05.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 August 1984

TUNISIA

Imports of video-cassettes

Under Decree No. 84.306 of 21 March 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 30 March, the Tunisian authorities have made it compulsory for video-cassettes to be imported and handled exclusively by firms specifically authorized to do so by the Ministry for Cultural Affairs.

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

Labelling of detergents and disinfectants (Eaux de Javel)

Under orders dated 30 April 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 11 May 1984, the Tunisian authorities have stipulated the required standards, effective from 11 June 1984, for the following:

No. NT 01.30, concerns labelling and packaging of detergents;

No. NT 01.31 concerns disinfectants (Eaux de Javel and extracts thereof).

TUNISIA (cont'd)

The text of labels concerning these products must be printed in Arabic as well as in either French or English. The print must be readable, visible and indelible.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 617, 23 July 1984

Labelling of domestic refrigerators

Under an order dated 14 June 1984, published in the Official Gazette of 26 and 29 June 1984, the Tunisian authorities have established the following labelling rules in respect of domestic refrigerators.

The capacity of refrigerators to function at high temperatures must be indicated by a self-adhesive label affixed to the appliance in a visible manner.

The label must indicate the category to which the appliance belongs and must be made out in Arabic as well as in English or French, or both.

The wording must indicate, according to the category:

- temperate category (N): appliances whose main testing is based on an ambient temperature of 32°C (90°F);
- tropical category (T): appliances whose main testing is based on an ambient temperature of 43°C (110°F).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 620-621, 13 and 20 August 1984

TURKEY

Changes in import tariff and production tax rates

The Turkish authorities changed the import tariff and production tax rates for the following products (import tariffs and production tax in per cent).

<u>Tariff No.</u>	<u>Import Tariff</u>	<u>Production Tax</u>
15.07.12	20	
15.10.10	10	
17.02.21	75	25
25.27.90	10	12

TURKEY (cont'd)

<u>Tariff No.</u>	<u>Import Tariff</u>	<u>Production Tax</u>
28.08.89	10	12
29.15.55	10	12
39.07.10	25	12
41.06	30	
41.02	15	
41.00	15	
41.04	15	
41.05	15	
41.01	0	
41.07	30	
41.08	30	
47.01.30	0	
48.01.21,29	15	10
48.01.50	10	10
59.07.90	10	10
62.05.00	25	12
70.20.20	free	free
74.10.00	20	25
76.02.30	20	20
76.08	25	
76.13.00	25	12
80.02.00	1	8
84.06.53,54	15	10
85.19.91	0	0
85.24.29	free	
90.29	10	10
91.07.00	20	18
91.08.00	30	18
98.01	40	12

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 July 1984

Import surtax on soybeans and products

Effective 3 May 1984, Turkey has introduced an import surtax on soybean and products as follows: soybeans - \$4/MT; soybean meal - \$10/MT; soybean oil - \$1/MT. The three products are exempt from import duties.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 19 July 1984
(UCAP Weekly Bulletin, 21 June 1984)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

ABU DHABI

New customs tariff

Under the new customs tariff issued by the customs authorities of Abu Dhabi, alcoholic beverages are subject to a customs tariff of 25 per cent and tobacco and tobacco products of 34 per cent. On all other products, except for a list of duty-free goods, a customs tariff rate of 4 per cent is imposed.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 15 June 1984

Pharmaceuticals regulated

Pharmaceutical companies that do not adhere to the rules governing validity dates and packaging will be barred from bidding for medical supply contracts. The rules restrict the shelf-life of pharmaceutical products to five years, and state that plastic, rather than metal caps should be used, and that packaging should be improved.

• Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 July 1984

UNITED STATES

Import ban relaxation for mussels

Import ban relaxation: mussels. The Hawaiian Board of Agriculture has lifted the prohibition on the importation of live green mussels on the condition that they only be sold to the restaurant trade. Importation of live mussels for the retail trade remains prohibited.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 15 August 1984
(Export News, 4/84)

Import regulations for textiles and textile products

The United States Government published a notice in the Federal Register on 3 August 1984 announcing certain additional regulations applicable to imports of textiles and textile products under bilateral textiles agreement between the US and other exporting countries. These regulations are being published as interim regulations but will be effective for all textiles and textile products under bilateral agreement exported from the country of origin on or after 7 September 1984.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Given below is a summary of the provisions of the regulations:

(a) Rules of Origin

The broad principle of "substantial transformation" has been adopted as origin conferring. This is defined as a "substantial manufacturing or processing operation" that produces "a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from the article or material from which it was so transformed". Nevertheless, it is stated that no article or material will be considered to have been substantially transformed by virtue of having merely undergone any of the following:

- (i) simple combining or packaging operations,
- (ii) joining together by sewing, looping, linking or other means of attaching otherwise completed component parts,
- (iii) cutting or otherwise separating of articles from materials which have previously been marked with cutting lines, etc.,
- (iv) processing, such as dyeing, printing, shower-proofing, superwashing, or other finishing operations.

(b) Documentation

All imports of textiles and textile products subject to bilateral agreements must be accompanied by a declaration which may be prepared by the manufacturer, producer, exporter or importer of the products concerned. If multiple manufacturers, producers, or exporters are involved, a separate declaration prepared by each may be filed with the entry. The declaration requires full details of the manufacturing processes done, materials used, country of production and direct costs of manufacture and materials. Determination of the country of origin by US Customs will be based on this declaration, and on further information sought from the importer, if necessary. Entry of the merchandise will be denied unless accompanied by the declaration. If insufficient information is made available in the declaration, release of the merchandise from Customs will be denied until a determination has been made on the best information available; in this regard, the experience and costs of domestic US industry in similar manufacturing or processing operation may be considered as reference.

Source: TISNET Trade Information Sheet, 31 August 1984;
(Commercial Information Circular, No. 34/84, 7 August 1984)

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Country of origin markings

The United States Customs Service published details in the Federal Register, 1 June 1984 of its final ruling on country of origin markings.

This amends the customs regulations to establish certification requirements to prohibit the concealment of country of origin information appearing on marked articles imported in bulk and repacked in the United States after release from customs custody.

Source: British Business, 13 July 1984

Buy America requirements

The United States Customs Service published details in the Federal Register, 3 May 1984 of its final ruling, revising the existing "buy America" regulation which removes cement from the materials and products that are covered by the "buy America" provisions of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982.

Source: British Business, 13 July 1984

Voluntary export restraints to the US market

Imports of steel from Mexico

The US Steel Corporation has withdrawn its petition charging that the Mexican government is subsidizing steel exports to the United States following Mexico's self-imposed curbs on steel exports. Shipments are to be limited to 395,000 tons annually for three years. The Mexican Government's decision was made after the US Commerce Department determined preliminarily that seven products - carbon- steel plate, plate in coil, hot- and cold-rolled sheet, galvanized plate, structural shapes and small diameter welded pipe - were benefiting from a 4.98 per cent subsidy.

In 1983 Mexico exported more than 600,000 tons of steel to the US. Until 1981 Mexico was a major steel importer, but when its economy declined it was left with excess steel capacity and embarked on a programme of exporting.

Source: Tariff and Trade, 27 April 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Imports of four textile items from Japan

Japan agreed with the United States that it will restrict exports of four additional textile items - men's cotton coats, cotton play suits, rayon fabrics, and women's suits made of chemical and synthetic fibres.

As for women's sweaters made of chemical and synthetic fibres and spun synthetic yarns on which the United States had demanded voluntary restraints, the two governments agreed to continue negotiations. The US dropped its request for Japan's curb on exports of blouses made of chemical fibres, however.

As a result, textile items that Japan agreed to restrict exports of to the United States based on the Japan-US fibre and textile trade agreement came to sixteen. Those which have already been covered by the agreement are: cotton gloves, women's cotton coats, knit underwear for men and women, cotton trousers, wool fabrics, wool coats, wool skirts, women's wool trousers, fabrics based on synthetic filaments, fabrics based on wool and synthetic filaments and women's suits.

Japan agrees to restrict export of men's cotton coats to 50,000 dozen for 1984 and 1985; cotton play suits, 170,000 dozen; and women's suits made of chemical fibres, 45,000 dozen. The ceiling for rayon fabrics was set at 1,900 yards for 1984 and 1,950 yards for 1985.

Source: Japan Economic Journal, 26 June 1984

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

- Investigations

- Imports of stainless steel wire cloth from Japan

Stainless steel wire cloth from Japan is under preliminary investigation by the USITC. A petition by the American Wire Cloth Institute charges that imports from Japan of cloth, gauze, fabric, screen, netting, and fencing of stainless steel wire are being dumped in the US market.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 25 June 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of tomato products from Greece

The USITC has begun a countervailing duty investigation of certain tomato products from Greece. Under investigation are tomato paste and tomato sauce, peeled tomatoes and tomato juice. The products have been under a countervailing duty order since 1972. By request of the European Commission, the ITC is seeking to determine whether revoking the current countervailing duties would cause injury to US producers.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 25 June 1984

- Imports of welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Spain and Brazil

The USITC has begun preliminary anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations to determine if a US industry would be materially injured by allegedly subsidized imports from Spain of welded carbon steel pipes and tubes, or by such imports from Spain and Brazil which are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair market value.

Source: International Trade Reporter, 15 August 1984

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

- Imports of bricks from Mexico

Producers and exporters of bricks from Mexico have been found by the Commerce Department to be receiving benefits from bounties or grants equal to 3.51 per cent.

The final determination represented a reduction from a 5.13 per cent bounty or grant level issued by the ITA in its preliminary ruling in February 1984.

Four programmes - all examined in other countervailing duty investigations involving Mexican products - were found to confer bounties or grants within the meaning of Section 303 of the Tariff Act. The programmes were: Fund for the Promotion of Exports of Mexican Manufactured Products (FOMEX), 1.85 per cent; Fund for the Guarantee and Development of Medium and Small Industries (FOGAIN), 0.47 per cent; Preferential Federal Tax Incentives (CEPROFI), 0.35 per cent; and, Fund for Industrial Development (FONEI), 0.18 per cent.

Source: US Import Weekly, 23 May 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

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

The USITC has found preliminarily that a US industry is being injured by allegedly subsidized imports of potassium chloride from Israel and Spain and less-than-fair value sales of this chemical from East Germany, Israel, Spain and the Soviet Union. The Commerce Department is continuing its investigations of the charges.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 25 May 1984

- Imports of bicycle tyres and tubes from Taiwan

The USITC has found unanimously that imports from Taiwan of bicycle tyres and tubes are injuring US tyre and tube manufacturers, clearing the way for anti-dumping duties to be imposed.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 25 May 1984

- Imports of cotton carded yarn from Brazil

The USITC has determined that revoking the countervailing duties on cotton carded yarn imported from Brazil would injure a US industry. Therefore the countervailing duty order will remain in force. The Commission voted unanimously to revoke countervailing duties on all other cotton yarn imports under the same investigation.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 25 May 1984

- Imports of non-rubber footwear

The USITC has ruled unanimously that non-rubber footwear imports are not injuring the domestic footwear industry. Three of the five commissioners cited the industry's "reasonable profits", and another said that "the industry itself is responsible for more than half of the imports."

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 11 June 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of lamb meat from New Zealand

A countervailing duty investigation of lamb meat imported from New Zealand has been terminated, following a determination by the International Trade Commission that the imports are not causing injury to US producers (see Survey No. 21, p.78).

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 11 June 1984

- Imports of cell-site transceivers from Japan

Ruling on a case involving an unusual application of the US anti-dumping statute, the Commerce Department preliminarily determined that cell-site transceivers from Japan are being sold, or are likely to be sold, in the United States at less than fair value.

The agency found the foreign market value of the Japanese imports exceeded the US price on all sales, and came up with an overall weighted-average margin of 40.63 per cent. Commerce further decided that critical circumstances exist with respect to the imports, so liquidation will be suspended retroactively.

Source: US Import Weekly, 20 June 1984

- Imports of calcium hypochlorite from Japan

The USITC has made a unanimous preliminary determination that imports of calcium hypochlorite from Japan are injuring US manufacturers. The Commerce Department is investigating dumping charges against the imports.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 25 June 1984

- Imports of valves from Japan

The Commerce Department has determined that certain valves imported from Japan are being dumped in the US market. The valves under investigation are steel wedge, gate, globe and swing check.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 25 June 1984

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of cotton shop towels from Peru

Producers or exporters in Peru of cotton shop towels are being provided with bounties or grants of 44 per cent, the International Trade Administration announced.

In the preliminary determination, the ITA said that Peru's Certificate of Tax Rebate (CERTEX) and the Non-Traditional Export Fund (FENT) were conferring subsidies. Because Peru is not a "country under the Agreement" within the meaning of Section 701(b) of the Tariff Act, no injury determination is required by the USITC.

Source: International Trade Reporter, 11 July 1984

- Imports of hot-, cold-rolled carbon sheet from Brazil

The Commerce Department announced a final affirmative determination in the anti-dumping investigation of hot-rolled and cold-rolled carbon steel sheet from Brazil.

The Department found that the foreign market value of the hot-rolled imports exceeded the US price on 60 per cent of the sales of this product. The margins found ranged from 0.47 to 103.7 per cent on hot-rolled sheet sales and from 0.21 to 16.83 per cent on cold-rolled sheet, the Department announced.

Further, the Commerce Department concluded that critical circumstances exist, meaning that anti-dumping duties can be assessed retroactively, pending the International Trade Commission's final ruling on injury.

Source: International Trade Reporter, 11 July 1984

- Imports of potassium chloride from Israel and Spain

Imports of potassium chloride from Israel and Spain are receiving countervailable benefits, according to preliminary determinations announced by the International Trade Administration recently.

In the case of the Israeli goods, a bounty or grant of 8.71 per cent ad valorem was found to be provided by investment grants.

In the case of exports of potassium chloride from Spain, a subsidy of 7.54 per cent ad valorem was found to be conferred by short-term

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

preferential loans and by excessive rebates of indirect taxes on exports under the Desgravación Fiscal a la Exportación.

Source: International Trade Reporter, 11 July 1984

- Imports of fresh cut roses from Colombia

In a final determination, the International Trade Administration determined that fresh cut roses from Colombia are being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

According to the ITA, foreign market value of roses exceeded the US price on 16.8 per cent of sales compared. Dumping margins ranged from 0.00 to 6.61 per cent, with the overall weighted-average margin found to be 2.86 per cent.

Source: International Trade Reporter, 15 August 1984

- Imports of red raspberries from Canada

In its first unfair trade practice ruling on the product, the International Trade Commission preliminarily found that allegedly dumped red raspberries from Canada may be injuring the domestic raspberry industry.

By a unanimous vote, the Commission decided to send the unusual case to the Commerce Department for a preliminary determination on dumping.

Source: International Trade Reporter, 15 August 1984

The Commerce Department's discretion in dumping cases

A US Court of Appeals has reversed a decision made by the Court of International Trade in a case involving imports of melamine, thereby, in effect, allowing the Commerce Department to take fluctuations in foreign exchange rates into account in its dumping investigations of imports. Last year the Court of International Trade ruled that Commerce had erred in finding no dumping margin on imports of Netherlands melamine. Commerce based its findings on exchange rates during a ninety-day period preceding the export of the melamine, saying that shipments made at "less than fair value" reflected exchange-rate swings during that period. The Court of

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

International Trade had agreed that Commerce had no statutory basis for considering exchange rates during the period preceding export. The Appeals Court, in rejecting that argument, said that the Commerce Secretary has broad discretion in administering the anti-dumping law.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 25 May 1984

URUGUAY

Tax on foreign exchange purchases

The Uruguayan authorities imposed a tax on foreign exchange purchases. The tax amounts to 1 pro mille on sales between finance institutes and 1 per cent on sales to private individuals. The measure enters into force on 1 July 1984.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 July 1984

VENEZUELA

Import tariff amendments

The Venezuelan import tariff has been modified in the following manner:

Other glass manufactures, under tariff number 70.21.89.99, may now only be imported by the Venezuelan government.

Gasoline, including avgas, of 77-84 octane, and other gasoline, under tariff headings 27.10.01.31 and 27.10.01.99 are subject to import duties of Bs 0.34 per litre. These rates also apply to imports from the Andean Pact countries.

Source: British Business, 6 July 1984

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

ALGERIA - SEYCHELLES

Economic agreement

According to a press communiqué issued in Algiers on 15 May 1984, Algeria and the Seychelles signed an agreement of economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation. It provides for the creation of a joint commission.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1984

ALGERIA - TUNISIA

Increased co-operation

The Algerian-Tunisian Grand Joint Commission closed their meeting in Tunis on 17 May 1984 after drawing up measures for the development and expansion of bilateral co-operation in the economic, trade, cultural and social spheres.

It was agreed that goods would be able to circulate freely between the two countries, and each agreed to give priority to the other in trade. The two countries also agreed to award business contracts without going through international tenders. The two delegations agreed to hold a further meeting, in October 1984, to study prospects for harmonization of their development plans with a view to economic complementarity.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1984

ALGERIA - YUGOSLAVIA

Trade to increase

Algeria's bilateral trade with Yugoslavia will rise to \$300 million in 1984, \$60 million more than in 1983. At joint meetings in Belgrade in early June, Yugoslavia agreed to lift its full 500,000 tonne quota of Algerian crude oil this year; its refineries may also process crude for resale elsewhere. In addition, it aims to lift 1,500 million cubic metres of liquefied natural gas (LNG) annually by 1990. Yugoslavia has also

ALGERIA - YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)

agreed in principle to increase non-hydrocarbons imports, to reduce its trade surplus with Algeria.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 June 1984

ARGENTINA - CUBA

Compensation trade agreement

A Cuban-Argentinian agreement signed on 17 March 1984 in Havana provides for Argentinian deliveries to Cuba on a compensation basis for the next few years to the extent of about \$300 million compared with about \$120 million at present. This makes Cuba the most important receiver of Argentinian industrial products.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 17 April 1984;
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 May 1984

ARGENTINA - POLAND

Joint statement on trade in agricultural products

According to a joint statement, signed in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Poland are to study the possibility of signing a pact for a constant level of Argentine grain exports to Poland. The statement was signed after a meeting of the Argentine-Polish mixed commission.

Argentina and Poland are to study also a long-term agreement for Polish imports of soyabeans and wheat, linseed and sunflowerseed oils.

Source: The Public Ledger, 2 June 1984;
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 20 June 1984

AUSTRIA - IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Trade Agreement

Austria and the Islamic Republic of Iran signed a trade agreement for 1984/85 under which Iran will export to Austria oil valued at \$650 million and Austria will export to Iran products valued at \$500 million. The Austrian exports will mainly consist of timber, paper, machines and spare

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

parts. The bilateral trade agreement between the two countries for 1983/84 amounted to \$1 billion.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 6 July 1984

BOTSWANA - ZIMBABWE

Reduced quota for clothing imports from Botswana

Botswana and Zimbabwe are renegotiating their 1956 trade agreement. According to Ministry of Trade and Commerce sources, Zimbabwe has, as an interim measure, reduced its 1984 quota for clothing imports from Botswana by almost 27 per cent to some \$3.3 million.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, June 1984

BULGARIA - PAKISTAN

Trade agreement

An agreement concluded on 11 April 1984 provides for the exchange of goods between Bulgaria and Pakistan in 1984 to 1985 to reach a total value in both directions of \$91 million. Bulgarian exports to Pakistan will include fertilizers, electrical equipment, instruments and equipment for the mining, chemical and pharmaceutical industries and for power generation. Bulgarian imports from Pakistan will include cotton fabrics and articles, leather and leather goods, pig-iron, groats, light industry and engineering goods.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin, 16 May 1984

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - PAKISTAN

Economic and trade protocol

The Minister of Trade and Finance of Pakistan and the Vice-Minister for External Economic Relations and Trade of the People's Republic of China signed a comprehensive economic and trade protocol. The protocol includes a number of research, technical and industrial co-operation projects.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 July 1984

COLOMBIA - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol

A trade protocol was signed at the Soviet-Colombian Commission for Trade and Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in Bogota.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin, 16 May 1984

CUBA - LIBYA

Co-operation agreement

On 10 July 1984 Cuba and Libya signed a co-operation agreement covering economic affairs, housing, communications, youth, sports, culture and science.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 20 July 1984

CYPRUS - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade protocol

A trade protocol has been concluded between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 May 1984; Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin, 16 May 1984

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - ITALY

Trade and finance agreement

Czechoslovakia and Italy signed a trade agreement which includes the granting of a credit of \$100 million to Czechoslovakia. The credit is to be used by Czechoslovakia for imports from Italy of turn-key industrial production facilities, half-finished products in the fields of textiles, steel and chemistry, and durable consumer goods.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 25 July 1984

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - LIBYA

Agreement to increase trade

Czechoslovakia and Libya are to increase trade, scientific and technological co-operation. An agreement, which was signed in May 1984, calls for Czechoslovakia to provide equipment for the engineering, petrochemicals, textile and food industries. Czechoslovakia hopes to expand its sales to Libya, particularly of textile and leather products, household goods, cars and equipment for the assembly of Czechoslovak trucks and tractors. It will also help to build roads and public housing.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 May 1984

EGYPT - MEXICO

Long-term trade agreement

As part of a long-term agreement signed by Egypt and Mexico, Egypt will import meat from Mexico, as well as beans and sesame; in return Mexico will buy cotton fibre from Egypt. Meat imports from Latin America, mainly Argentina and Uruguay, total about \$550 million a year.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 June 1984

ETHIOPIA - JORDAN

Trade agreement

Ethiopia and Jordan have signed a \$70 million trade agreement under which Jordan will export fertilizers, clothing and manufactured goods. Ethiopia will supply Jordan with agricultural produce, including sugar, oil, hides, grain, oilseed and coffee, the country's largest foreign-exchange earner.

A protocol calling for economic co-operation was also signed.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 June 1984

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - INDIA

Trade protocol for 1984

Under the trade protocol for 1984 a 10 per cent growth in trade turnover between the two countries is envisaged and the range of goods

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - INDIA (cont'd)

supplied will be expanded. Apart from traditional goods (tobacco, oilcakes, castor oil, spices, cashew nuts, hides and clothing), India intends to export to the GDR also dry batteries, photocopying equipment, industrial fixtures, knitted garments and cosmetics. Included in the list of new export items from the GDR to India are cement, newsprint and mining equipment. The traditional export items of the GDR to India are fertilizer, photographic film, diesel generators, machine-tools and printing equipment.

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

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - SYRIA

Agreement on trade

The German Democratic Republic and Syria have signed an agreement to expand trade and to improve economic and technical co-operation.

Source: Austria Presse Agentur, 30 April 1984;
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 May 1984

GHANA - YUGOSLAVIA

Agreement on economic (trade) co-operation

Ghana and Yugoslavia have concluded an economic (trade) and scientific-technical co-operation agreement. Yugoslavia will import from Ghana cocoa products, wooden items, manganese ore, rubber and industrial diamonds and will export agricultural machinery, fertilizer, tools, cotton and irrigation equipment to Ghana.

Source: Austria Presse Agentur, 28 May 1984;
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 20 June 1984

GREECE - CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade agreements

Greece signed with Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic agreements on trade and economic co-operation. The agreements include long-term programmes for the development of industrial, scientific and technical co-operation.

GREECE - CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (cont'd)

Greek exports to the German Democratic Republic are to be increased from \$18 million in 1983 to \$45 million in 1984. The products include textiles, shoes, clothing, skins and hides.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 July 1984

GUYANA - BULGARIA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Trade and economic agreements

Guyana signed trade and economic agreements with Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Guyana, which has export problems with its chief export product, bauxite, intends to develop also its other mineral and natural resources with the help of these countries.

Source: International Herald Tribune, 8 July 1984

HUNGARY - ISRAEL

Barter trade agreement

Hungary and the Israeli firm, Agrocenter, have agreed on export business valued at \$3.5 million. Hungary is interested in purchasing from Israel plant for irrigation, fodder preparation and dried fruit and vegetable production. In return, Hungary would export to Israel flowers and meat products under the barter trade agreement.

Source: Austria Presse Agentur, 3 May 1984;
Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin, 16 May 1984

INDIA - LIBYA

Barter arrangement

Under a barter arrangement agreed at a Joint Commission meeting at the end of May 1984, India has agreed to take oil in settlement of payments totalling up to \$200 million owed to Indian national companies. Individual contractors have the option to reject the barter arrangement. Oil delivered to creditors is not to be sold on the spot market, but only to end-users or refineries in third countries. Amongst the other agreements

INDIA - LIBYA (cont'd)

worked out by the Commission, it was agreed that trade is to be stepped up generally. India is to buy refined hydrocarbons products, including urea, ammonia, methanol and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes. India also plans to sell Libya 1,000 camels.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 June 1984

INDONESIA - SOVIET UNION

Agreement to expand trade

A co-operation agreement between the Indonesian and Soviet Chambers of Commerce and Industry was signed on 26 June 1984. It intends to strengthen and expand trade, economic, scientific, technical and other business relations and contacts.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin, 18 July 1984

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - NICARAGUA

Trade agreements signed

Iran and Nicaragua have decided to set up a joint committee to follow up on trade agreements signed earlier. Two-way trade now totals \$30 million a year. Nicaragua is to export meat, coffee, sugar, sesame seed and ginger, and will buy Iranian crude oil.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 July 1984

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - SPAIN

Barter trade

The Banco Arabe Espanol (Aresbank), based in Madrid, is arranging a \$350 million barter deal involving Iranian crude oil and Spanish products including steel. Spain's annual trade with Iran totals about \$2,200 million; a significant portion of this is barter trade.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 June 1984

ISRAEL - UNITED STATES

Free-trade agreement

Agreement was reached between Israel and the United States to set up a free-trade agreement. The agreement will enter into force in January 1985.

It is estimated that the import tariff preferences granted by the United States to Israel will permit the latter to increase exports in 1985 by 40-50 per cent to about \$2 billion. Israel agreed to abolish until the end of 1989 the support elements contained in three export finance funds. As concerned a fourth finance fund, Israel agreed that it would reduce and abolish until 1992 the subsidies it contains.

The United States is Israel's most important trading partner which provided, in 1983, 19.7 per cent of Israel's imports and absorbed 27.1 per cent of its exports (\$1.3 billion).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 July 1984

JORDAN - ROMANIA

Trade centres established

Jordan is to set up a trade centre in Bucharest with a \$2 million trade quota for 1984 whereas Romania is to establish a centre in Amman with a similar quota.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 8 June 1984

MALI - BURKINA FASO

Increased bilateral trade and industrial co-operation

Mali and Burkina Faso have agreed to increase bilateral relations in the fields of trade, industry, transport and communication, culture and health, following the first session of the Joint Commission. As well as accelerating the increase in trade by their own means, the two countries intend to exchange skills and experience and to encourage participation in each other's State companies as well as undertaking joint projects on the industrial plane.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1984

MALTA - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1984-1986

Malta and the Soviet Union have signed a trade protocol for 1984-1986 and a protocol on the two countries' economic and technical co-operation.

The protocol concretizing the provisions of the trade agreement concluded by the two countries in October 1981 provides for the Soviet Union to supply Malta with oil and oil products, cement, coal, machinery and equipment, rolled ferrous metals, high pressure polyethylene, timber, wood-particle board and other goods.

The Soviet Union will import from Malta knitwear, leather footwear, cotton yarn, rubber technical goods, handicrafts and iron castings. Malta will continue to repair Soviet ships.

Since signing the 1981 trade agreement, Soviet-Maltese trade has expanded rapidly, reaching rub 2.6 million in 1982 and rub 31.4 million in 1983.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin, 18 July 1984

MEXICO - POLAND

Agreements on trade and finance

During the fourth session of the Polish-Mexican economic commission representatives of Mexico and Poland concluded an agreement for trade and finance. A protocol was signed covering areas of mutual co-operation as well as a trade protocol for 1984-1986.

It was agreed that the volume of exports from each country would amount to \$90 million. Poland will export to Mexico primarily machinery, capital goods, chemical and pharmaceutical products and will import coffee, cotton, fluorite and various processed goods in exchange.

Source: Austria Presse Agentur, 16 April 1984;
Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin, 16 May 1984

MOROCCO - TURKEY

Trade agreement

Morocco and Turkey recently signed trade, technical and scientific co-operation agreements. Between 1979-1983, trade increased from \$10 million to \$80 million.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 June 1984

PAKISTAN - QATAR

Trade agreement

Pakistan and Qatar signed a trade agreement that will provide for the establishment of a joint committee for economic, commercial and technical co-operation. Qatar will continue to provide economic assistance to Pakistan - over the past few years this has been valued at \$27 million, including a \$10 million grant in 1981/82.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 July 1984

PERU - SOVIET UNION

Trade agreement

Under an agreement between Peru and the Soviet Union, Peru is to supply the Soviet Union with \$80 million worth of non-traditional (75 per cent) and traditional (25 per cent) exports to offset the outstanding debt to the Soviet Union.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 3 July 1984

POLAND - SOVIET UNION

Long-term trade and economic co-operation agreement

A fifteen-year agreement on trade, economic, scientific and technological co-operation was signed between Poland and the Soviet Union on 4 May 1984. It outlines plans for industrial specialization as well as close ties in planning and economic policy.

Source: The Guardian, 8 May 1984

ROMANIA - ZIMBABWE

Protocol on trade

On 22 June 1984 a protocol for the promotion and diversification of trade was signed between Romania and Zimbabwe.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin, 18 July 1984

SENEGAL - TUNISIA

Trade programme

The bilateral Grand Joint Commission of Senegal and Tunisia have drawn up a programme under which each country would be able to sell the to other goods worth CFAF 2.5 billion over the next two years. Tunisia will export dates, citrus fruits and wine to Senegal and will purchase sea products, cotton, groundnuts, fruit and vegetables. Under CEAO regulations Senegal cannot import Tunisian industrial goods duty free.

According to an official communiqué issued on 17 May 1984, the two countries agreed to create a joint trade, development and investment bank in Dakar. They also agreed to create a joint company for foreign trade and to facilitate payments problems. A fiscal convention to prevent double taxation and a second convention on the promotion and protection of investments were also signed.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1984

SYRIA - CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ROMANIA

Economic agreements

Syria has signed economic agreements, emphasizing oil and gas projects, with Czechoslovakia and Romania. Part of the payment for these projects will be through exports of cotton and phosphates.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 June 1984

TUNISIA - TURKEY

Agreement to increase trade

On 15 June 1984 Tunisia and Turkey signed an agreement calling for increased co-operation in trade, agriculture, tourism, transport and communications. The agreement also calls for the setting-up of a joint company to market exports from both countries. It is intended to raise the annual volume of trade to \$100 million by 1986.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 June 1984

TURKEY - YUGOSLAVIA

Countertrade protocol

A protocol concerning countertrade between Turkey and Yugoslavia has been signed in Ankara. The value of this arrangement will exceed \$130 million. Yugoslavia will deliver two commercial ships to Turkey. Two further vessels are to be assembled in Turkey. These four vessels will each have a tonnage of about 16,000 dwt. In return, Turkey will supply Yugoslavia with minerals and other materials for an equivalent value.

Source: Austria Presse Agentur, 1 June 1984;
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bullentin, 20 June 1984

YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC OF - JORDAN

Trade protocol signed

A trade protocol was signed between Jordan and the Arab Republic of Yemen. It also includes full and partial tax exemptions on goods exchanged between both countries have been agreed.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 July 1984

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE MULTIFIBRE ARRANGEMENT

CANADA - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

In July 1984, the TSB reviewed a notification from Canada of a modification of its bilateral agreement with China, which had been notified under Articles 7 and 8, since China was not then a participant in the MFA.

CANADA - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (cont'd)

Under this notification, restraints were introduced on dresses and skirts, athletic suits and foundation garments from 1 January 1984.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/981

CANADA - HUNGARY

The TSB reviewed in May 1984 an interim Article 4 agreement concluded with Hungary, valid for 1982, as well as an Article 4 agreement valid for the period 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1986. Under these agreements, only one category was under restraint (fine suits, sports coats and blazers for men and boys).

Source: COM.TEX/SB/957

CANADA - INDONESIA

The TSB reviewed, in May 1984, a notification from Canada of two bilateral agreements concluded under Article 3:4 with Indonesia, valid for a one-year period beginning 1 January 1983. In each agreement, one product category was under restraint (tailored-collar shirts in one case; trousers, pants, slacks and jeans in the other).

Source: COM.TEX/SB/958

CANADA - PAKISTAN

The TSB reviewed, in May 1984, a notification by Canada of a bilateral agreement concluded under Article 4 with Pakistan, valid from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1986. The notification also contained information regarding an arrangement restraining imports of one product category for the year 1982.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/955

CANADA - SINGAPORE

The TSB reviewed, in May 1984, a notification by Canada of a modification of its bilateral agreement with Singapore, introducing a new restraint on one product (hosiery) effective 1 January 1984.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/956

CANADA - THAILAND

The TSB reviewed, in July 1984, a notification by Canada of a modification of its bilateral agreement with Thailand, introducing a new restraint on hosiery for the period 1 May 1984 to 31 December 1986.

Source: COM./TEX/SB/980

EEC - INDIA

The TSB reviewed, in May 1984, the notification by the EEC of a new Article 4 bilateral agreement concluded with India, in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983, valid until 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/954

EEC - KOREA

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

Source: COM.TEX/SB/963

The TSB reviewed in June 1984, two notifications by the EEC of modifications to the bilateral agreement concluded with Korea. Under these modifications, restraints were introduced on categories 68 and 80 (babies' under- and outergarments) effective 1983, and on category 82 (undergarments) effective 1984, when imported into France.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/966 and 967

EEC - MACAO

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

Source: COM.TEX/SB/976

FINLAND - PAKISTAN

The TSB reviewed, in May 1984, the notification by Finland of an agreement concluded with Pakistan under Article 4 and covering the period 1 November 1983 to 30 June 1986. Under this agreement, only one product was under restraint - bed-linen.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/960

SWEDEN - PAKISTAN

The TSB reviewed in June 1984 the notification by Sweden of a new bilateral agreement concluded under Article 4 with Pakistan, valid from 1 July 1983 to 30 April 1987, and superseding the previous agreement.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/974

SWEDEN - SINGAPORE

The TSB reviewed, in July 1984 a notification by Sweden of the extension of its bilateral agreement with Singapore for the period 1 December 1983 to 30 September 1984 pending negotiation of a new agreement.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/979

UNITED STATES - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The TSB reviewed, in June 1984, the notification by the United States of a bilateral agreement concluded under Article 4 with the Dominican Republic, valid for the period 1 June 1983 to 31 May 1988.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/970

UNITED STATES - HONG KONG

The TSB reviewed, in June 1984, the notification by the United States of information regarding its bilateral agreement with Hong Kong and pertaining to the request by the United States of consultations on a number of product categories a few days before the expiry of the relevant agreement year (1983).

Source: COM.TEX/SB/968

UNITED STATES - HUNGARY

The TSB reviewed, in June 1984, the notification by the United States of the inclusion in the coverage of its Article 4 agreement with Hungary of two product categories: (wool coats for women, girls and infants, and wool trousers for women, girls and infants), and the setting up of restraints for both categories.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/972

UNITED STATES - INDIA

The TSB examined, in July 1984, a complaint from India under Article 11:4 concerning invocation by the United States of provisions of the United States/India bilateral agreement to establish restraints on three product categories, and recommended that the United States rescind these restraints.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/978

UNITED STATES - KOREA

The TSB reviewed, in June 1984, the notification by the United States of information regarding its bilateral agreement with Korea and pertaining to the request by the United States of consultations on a number of product categories a few days before the expiry of the relevant agreement year (1983).

Source: COM.TEX/SB/969

UNITED STATES - MACAO

The TSB reviewed, in May 1984, the notification from the United States of a new Article 4 bilateral agreement concluded with Macao, valid from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1988.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/959

UNITED STATES - URUGUAY

The TSB reviewed, in June 1984, the notification from the United States of an Article 4 agreement concluded with Uruguay, valid from 1 August 1983 to 30 June 1986. This agreement covered only one product category: wool suits for women, girls and infants.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/973

UNITED STATES - YUGOSLAVIA

The TSB reviewed, in June 1984, a notification by the United States concerning two extensions of its existing Article 4 bilateral agreement with Yugoslavia. The first three-month extension was superseded and replaced by the second extension, valid for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/971

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM)

Agreement to improve regional trade

The leaders of the member States of the thirteen-nation Caribbean Community agreed at a summit conference to set uniform tariffs on some products traded among their countries. Agreements were also worked out to revive a regional loan facility which was suspended in 1983 when it reached its \$100 million debt limit.

Source: International Herald Tribune, 9 July 1984

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CMEA)

Directions to further developing and deepening the economic co-operation of CMEA member States

On 18 June 1984, at the conclusion of the summit meeting of the member States of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) in Moscow, the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and heads of government of the countries that took part in the Economic Conference of CMEA member States unanimously arrived at the agreement on the need and topicality of further expanding the scale and enhancing the effectiveness of co-operation.

They agreed to instruct the planning and economic bodies of their countries, when drafting economic development plans for the period remaining till the end of the current five-year period and co-ordinating annual protocols on trade turnover, to look for the possibility of expanding on a mutually advantageous basis trade with CMEA member countries also in excess of the volumes of operative long-term agreements.

When co-ordinating economic development plans the planning and foreign trade bodies should co-ordinate first of all the main directions of the specialization of countries in the international socialist division of labour, the measures to increase mutual deliveries of the most important goods, the main proportions and the structure of the mutual trade turnover and objects of production co-operation.

Source: "Statement on the Main Directions of Further Developing and Deepening the Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation of CMEA Member States", Bank for International Settlements, Press Review, 22 June 1984

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

Termination of the Community

On 14 May 1984 the East African Community (EAC) was formally dissolved when the Presidents of the three member States (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) signed an agreement on the division of assets and liabilities between the three States. However, the leaders all appealed for continued co-operation between the three signatory countries of the original 1967 East African Treaty.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1984

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES (ECCAS)

The Central African States are in the process of ratifying the treaty to establish the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). In October 1983 ten countries had signed the treaty: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Zaire. Their expressed purposes are: abolition of customs duties and removal of quantitative restrictions on intra-community trade; a common external trade policy; abolition of obstacles to the movement of goods, services and capital; a common Co-operation and Development Fund; and joint policies on promotion of industry, transport, communications, energy and other areas of development.

The time-table of the new Community calls for implementation of its objectives in three stages over a twelve-year period. Fiscal and customs régimes would not be altered until the second stage is reached, when a free-trade zone within the Community is targeted. A common external tariff would be adopted during the third stage.

The treaty also provides for the establishment of a Council of Ministers which will meet twice a year, a Court of Justice, a General Secretariat, a consultative commission and specialized technical committees of experts.

Some of the objectives of the Community have already been achieved through the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, subscribed to by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon. These include a common development bank, a common external tariff, removal of trade barriers and a community investment code.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 23 July 1984

GREAT LAKES ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (CEPGL)

The tenth session of the Ministerial Council of the Great Lakes Economic Community (CEPGL) which groups Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, was held in Burundi from 14-16 June 1984. At the close of the meeting, in outlining the Community's programme, it was emphasized that trade would benefit from a preferential system favouring products from the Community to be defined by the Customs Committee.

Following the Ministerial Council Meeting, the Seventh Conference of Heads of State of CEPGL countries ratified the Community's budget for 1984 and, within the framework of economic integration, decided to liberalize inter-community trade for local products.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1984

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA)

Tariff cuts for the PTA

A further important step in the creation of the Preferential Trade Area for East, Central and Southern African States (PTA) was taken on 1 July 1984 with the introduction of tariff cuts for commodities and goods included in the PTA common list. Reductions were announced on nine items shown below, while member States have the opportunity to add other items to the list before a further round of negotiations in Nairobi on 30 September 1984. The list will be amended and expanded every three years until 1992, when the regional common market will be fully established.

PTA tariff reductions:

<u>Category of goods</u>	<u>% cuts</u>
Luxury goods	10
Food items and "highly competing consumer goods"	30
Non-durable consumer goods	35
Durable consumer goods	40
Agricultural raw materials	50
Intermediate goods	65
Capital goods and "consumer goods of importance to economic development"	70

A convention on non-tariff barriers was also being drawn up by the PTA to ensure their eventual removal.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, July 1984
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 June-14 July 1984

WEST AFRICAN MONETARY UNION (UMOA)

Mali becomes a member

On 29 May 1984 the National Assembly of Mali approved Mali's membership of the West African Monetary Union (UMOA-CFA franc zone).

The texts adopted included a law granting the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) the exclusive right to issue money; a law converting the Central Bank of Mali into the main national agency of the BCEAO, the headquarters of which is in Dakar, Senegal; and a law stipulating that the conversion rate should be CFAF 1 to 2 Malian francs. 1 September 1984 was the deadline for currency exchange operations.

WEST AFRICAN MONETARY UNION (UMOA) (cont'd)

Mali became a member of the West African Development Bank (BOAD), which is the finance institute for member States of UMOA on 31 May 1984. Its purpose is to promote the development of member States and bring about the economic integration of West Africa.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 May-14 June 1984