

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

L/4740

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Limited Distribution

## DATA ON LICENSING SYSTEMS

The CONTRACTING PARTIES, at their twenty-eighth session in November 1972, decided, inter alia, that the data assembled on licensing systems should be kept up to date and that contracting parties should be invited to notify annually, by 30 September, any changes which should be made concerning the information contained in the consolidated document (see SR.28/6).

In GATT/AIR/1455, dated 10 May 1978, contracting parties were accordingly invited to communicate to the secretariat changes in their licensing systems.

This document contains a tabulation of the replies to the questionnaire on licensing systems.<sup>1</sup> It replaces Annexes I-III to L/4598 and includes information made available to the secretariat up to 15 November 1978.

Annex I: Questions referring to all licensing systems

Annex II: Questions referring to licensing systems used to administer import restrictions

Annex III: Questions referring to licensing systems not used to administer import restrictions (automatic licensing)

For the purpose of this tabulation, countries are grouped as follows:<sup>2</sup>

Table 1: Countries which have been the subject of examination in the Joint Working Group

Table 2: Other countries

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<sup>1</sup>The questionnaire is contained in L/3515. The replies have been issued as addenda to COM.IND/W/55 (COM.AG/W/72).

<sup>2</sup>Replies from Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia and Poland are not included in the tabulation, since these countries have indicated that they do not operate licensing systems in the sense of the questionnaire.

**ANNEX I**  
**Questions Referring to all Licensing Systems**

Table 1

Question No.	EEC and member States															
	Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Belux	Denmark	France	Germany, F. R.	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sveden	Switzerland
1	What licensing systems exist?	RL	RL AL	(a) System of import authorization for products subject to Community quota. (b) System of "import documents" for liberalized products under Community supervision. (c) System of import certificate for a number of agricultural products.	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	(a) Customs import system (general authorization). (b) Ministerial authorization (RL) (c) AL systems regime.	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	(a) RL (b) AL (c) Takeover system. (d) Three-phase system	RL
3	(i) Are applications refused for reasons other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria? (ii) Reasons for refusal given to the applicant? (iii) Right of appeal in case of refusal? To what bodies and what procedures?	No Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	No Not necessarily Yes	(a) and (b) Left to discretion of member States (c) Import certificates complying with Community regts. are accepted. ditto ditto	No Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	No Yes but no legal obligation No	No Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	(a) RL (b) AL (c) Takeover system. (d) Three-phase system	No (but see No. 15) Yes Yes
10	Information required in application	Usual inf.	Usual inf. (B) Products under quota: Left to discretion of member States. (c) Import certif: Usual inf.	(a) Liberalized products under supervision: usual inf. (b) Products under quota: Left to discretion of member States. (c) Import certif: Usual inf.	Usual inf. (BLEU: name of vendor and country and currency in which payment is made)	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf. In applicant must sometimes indicate reason for importing product	Usual inf. and special inf. depending on product imported

Usual information includes:  
 - name and address of applicant  
 - description of good, including trade name, tariff number  
 - c.i.f. price  
 - quantity of product

- date of import  
 - in some cases, value of imports during previous period

AL: Licensing system not used to administer import restrictions  
 RL: Licensing system used to administer import restrictions  
 \* Answer by Italy under revision.

Question No.	Question	EC and member States										Switzerland	United States	
		EEC	Belux	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway			Portugal
10 (cont'd)	Documents to be supplied		In certain cases documentary justification or supplementary inf.	In some cases pro forma invoice		Where import restricted: RL. Yes. Evidence of dispatch or arrival of goods and contract subject to a firm offer to submit	In some cases yes, e.g. copy invoice cert. of origin, cert. of purchase from Irish manufacturers	None as a rule	In some cases yes, e.g. evidence of order or certification of past performance	Yes in if	Pro forma invoice required	Generally not required or the like	Sales contract or the like	None
11	Documents required upon actual importation	(c) Import cert. None	Customs decl. Import licence (Cert. of origin in some cases)	Request for customs clearance and shipping doc. Import licence		Import licence	Import licence	Import licence	Cert. of import approval or import declaration for liberalized items	License: invoice bill of lading	e.g. endorsed invoices, certs. of origin docs. etc.	Import licence, normal customs docs.	Import licence normal docs.	Customs copy of licence
12	Licensing fee?  Amount	No prov. in Comm. regs.	No in ME Yes in BLEU F 10 or F 20 according to value	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	In general, yes  Small amount to cover ad. cost	No except for wild-bird feathers and certain petroleum imports; \$10 for bird feathers, fees vary for petroleum
13	Deposit or advance payment?	No prov. in Comm. regs. except in import cert. where deposit is reqd. to guarantee commitment to import - varies with product	No, except in BLEU for ag. prods. subject to levies	No	No	No	No, in some cases a 10% refundable deposit is required when reserving a share of the order; to quote; to arrange favourable application	No	No	No	No	No	No (except for sheep)	No

Question No.	Question	EEC and member States										United States						
		Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Belgium	Denmark	France	German	Ireland	Italy		United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland
14	Period of validity of licence  Possibility of extension?	As specified therein, normally 6 mths.	6 mths.	Depends on products imported	(a) Products under quota: Left to discretion of member States. (b) Liberalized products under supervision: Determined in each case. (c) Import cert.: period varies according to product	4 mths. (over-seas countries 5 mths.)	1 year except for seasonal products	6 mths. as a rule	6 mths. as a rule	12 mths. AL, 3 mths.	No set rules	4 mths. for import quota cert. 3 mths for import approval. Unlimited for ID	Depends on the case	For customs clearance 90 days, shorter for payment; 120 days for both cases. Possibility of validity up to one year.	6-9 mths. in general shorter period for some products	From 2 weeks to 12 mths. sometimes unlimited	Varies with product	
15	Penalty for non-utilization of a licence?	No	No	No	Left to discretion of member States except in the case of import cert. where proportion of deposit is returned if holder fails to import not fulfilled	Yes by 4 or 6 mths.	Yes by 6 mths.	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No but new licence may be issued	
16	Are licences transferable between importers?	No	No	No	Left to discretion of member States, except in the case where rights but not obligations deriving from the cert. are transferable (c) Import cert. transfer only in favour of a single importer for each cert. or extract	Yes with assistance of a Central Trade Organization. Importer to whom licence is transferred shall communicate amount of licence to importer who has transferred licence	No	No	No	No	No	No	No, unused licences must be returned to him.	No	No	No	For some licence holders can be reviewed for cases of non-utilization or allocation	No, except in the case of crude oil

Question No.	EEC and member States											Switzerland	United States				
	Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom			Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden
10	Other administrative procedures required prior to importation?	No	No	No	(a) and (b) Com. procedure not yet finalized. Import cert. at discretion of member State.	No	No	Yes in regard to specific regulations	No	No - in certain cases visas, certifi- cates	No	In some cases approval by Min. of Int. Trade and Ind. necessary prior to application for import approval	No	No	No	No	
11	Foreign exchange automatic- ally provided by the banking authori- ties for goods to be im- ported?	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	Left to dis- cretion of member States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reg. cert. must be presented to Commercial Bank. In imports for which the Reg. cert. is not required, a Reg. cert. is issued by the Bank of Portugal if necessary.	Yes for "current payments"	Yes	Not app- licable	
	Is a li- cence re- quired to obtain foreign exchange?	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes, in certain circumstances where a letter of credit is to be opened	Yes	Yes	Yes, given together with the li- cence for im- ports	No	Yes	No	Yes	
	Foreign ex- change al- ways avail- able?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
	Formalities Appl. to a bank in Australia	Yes	Yes	In BLEU Priority certificate must be attached to li- cence for foreign exchange	A "notice of payment" must be given to the bank	No	Simple formalities vary with value of products	None	Declaration form for import pay- ments ex- ceeding SKr 5,000 in respect of the Nordic countries)								

ANNEX I  
Questions referring to all licensing systems

TABLE 2

Question No.	Question	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Chad	Cyprus	Malawi	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
1	What licensing systems exist?	AL	Licensing system to administer foreign exchange No. 38.	Licensing system to administer foreign exchange	(a) RL (b) Licences of compensation for local import having realized exports of products of Chad	RL AL	RL covering global licences; - individual licences - three other groups of licensing	RL (import licence) AL (import certificate)	RL AL	AL rice only Licensing system for a range of products not under Q.R.	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL
8	(i) Are applications refused for reasons other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria?  (ii) Reasons for refusal given to the applicant?  (iii) Right of appeal in case of refusal?  To what bodies and what procedure?	No except: refusal if requirements of price verification not fulfilled; and goods originate from countries with whom Brazil has no trade relations	No	No	No	If imports need be regulated to local products	Reasons for refusal: - importer has exhausted his share; - application is for greater amount than market share entitles importer to import; - imports of comm. is regarded as undesirable; - imports shall take place in a period when they are not permitted.	No	No	No	No	No	Importers must have fulfilled their social tax and customs obligations and their operator's licence must be valid	No
				Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Not necessarily	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
						Supreme Court	No		Yes	Yes	Ministry of Commerce	Min. and High Court of Justice		Yes, right of appeal
									Council of State	Governor of Hong Kong				To Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Rwanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka
1	What licensing systems exist?	RL AL	(a) General licensing for Kuwait; merchants and companies; (b) Special licensing to petroleum companies, co-operatives and foreign residents in Kuwait	Licensing is in force in Madagascar.	Import and export licensing systems providing, by regulation, for the control of the distribution, disposal, purchase and sale and the wholesale and retail prices of any manufactured commodity or any live animal imported or exported	Open general licence RL AL	RL AL (no quotas operated)	RL (no quotas operated)	(a) Two RL systems ("Licensable List" "Cash cum Bonus List"); (b) AL "Bonus List"	(a) Industrial sector; (b) Trade sector; AL for most products (no product restriction); (c) Agricultural sector; RL; (d, e) Fishery and mining sector; systems not yet in operation	Licensing system to administer foreign exchange (no product restriction)	RL AAL	(a) Open general licence not involving licence doc. RL (b) RL (c) AL	Two RL systems	Global régime (RL) - free imports (AL); - Bilateral trade; - State trade	RL covering individual import licences; actual user licences direct licences
8	(1) Are applications refused for reasons other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria?  (11) Reasons for refusal given to applicants? (111) Right of appeal in case of refusal?  To what bodies and what procedure?	No  Yes	No  Yes in writing to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism	(11) No  (111) No	Applications may be refused by the responsible authority without any reason or prior notice being given  Not necessary  Yes in writing to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism	No (excluding conditions concerning price under-taking or grading or type requirement) Yes  Yes	Yes if policy related to goods in question does not permit issue of licences  Yes  Yes	If applicant has been guilty for unresolved trade complaint  Not normally  Petition for reconsideration possible	No  Yes  Yes (a-c)	Reasons of welfare or security of the State  Yes  Yes	Reasons of welfare or security of the State  Yes  Yes	No  Reasons may be given  Yes	No  Yes  Yes	No  Yes  Yes	No  Yes  Yes	No  Reasons of welfare or security of the State  Yes  Yes

Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zaire	Zambia
1	What licensing systems exist?	RL AL	RL AL	(a) RL (b) Import Certificate (AL) (c) Prior permit to import (AL)	RL	(a) Import declaration system (RL) (b) Import licensing system (AL)	RL AL
8	(i) Are applications refused for reasons other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria?  (ii) Reasons for refusal given to applicant?  (iii) Rights of appeal in case of refusal  To what bodies and what procedures?	Yes, if (a) foreign exchange availabilities are inadequate (b) quotas exhausted	Yes, if prices are considered too high or too low in relation to world market prices. Criteria e.g. - foreign exchange availability - national requirements	If required, foreign exchange not available	No	Application refused for articles prohibited for import (reasons of public order and morality)	No, as a rule Exc. (a) If goods can be obtained by domestic products (b) If imports are brought in via route not approved for the particular category of goods  Yes, in practice but not legally required

In addition to these licensing systems Tunisia has

- prior import authorization
  - import cards
  - import certificates
- This card is issued to manufacturers and allows them to import machinery spares to a value of D500 in a single year, through the postal reimbursement procedure.
- This was introduced by Notice No. 116 of February 1972, establishing effective import liberalization.
- It allows the import of a variety of articles that are entirely liberalized for import from all sources, without any quantitative restriction.
- This is merely an import licence valid for one year. It is granted to manufacturers to enable them to obtain the necessary supplier of raw materials and semi-manufactures.



Question No.	Question	Korea	Eswatini	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Rwanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka
10	Information required in applications?	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information	Pro-forma invoices, certificate of regulation	Only newcomers have to submit applications and documents: - passport - income tax certificate - trading account for 1 year - rent receipt for business holdings or certificate of ownership - certificate of Chamber of Association - purchase receipts - income tax assessment order	(a) Annual report application, Annual Prod. Plan, List of inputs, capital goods, Copy of notice published in official gazette. (b) Vary dep. on prod. (c) Plant or animal health certificate, latest shipping document. Sworn statement in case of first imports	Pro-forma invoices for goods and transport cost	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information plus turnover at cost during previous year and - value of actual imports during previous year	Usual information and time-limit for payment  None, except in the case of licence applications within the global régime, where some document is required making available additional information on the applicant firm, with a view to a more objective distribution of the global quotas	Usual information
11	Documents required upon actual importation?	Import declaration and import permit paper	Definitive invoices stamped by the Customs, attached to the entry clearance document	Import licence and the relevant clearing documents, including the combined Bill of Lading and Certificate of Origin of the Goods to be presented to customs	Customs copy of licence, invoice, Certificate of origin	Licence	Licence and customs papers	Bill of entry, invoice, bill of lading, valuation declaration form, whether actual importer, import licence, certificate of origin	See 10	Licence, customs, import document	Shipping document	Invoices, bills of lading, certificate of origin	Normal documents and import permit	Certificate of origin or legalized commercial invoice	Invoices, bills of lading, customs entries and insurance certificates	
12	Licensing fee? Amount?	No	No	No	Yes	6d in form of stamp	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0.2% of value	No

Question No.	Question	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
10	Information required in application	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information and states conditions		Usual information	Usual information	Usual information	Usual information plus: economic purposes of transport	Usual information	Usual information and method of payment, place from which products will be consigned, intended date of consignment
	Documents to be supplied	Catalogues or price lists and in some cases proof of authenticity of prices	Suppliers pro-forma invoice, pro-forma invoice of carrier, pro-forma invoice of insurer	Seven copies of the licence pro-forma bills	Invoice	Proof of offer	Usual information and states conditions		Pro-forma invoices, import licence	None	Usual information	Pro-forma invoices in some cases: catalogues and/or samples	Pro-forma invoice with f.o.b. value	Pro-forma invoices with some cases: catalogues and/or samples
11	Documents required upon actual importation	Import decl. commercial invoice, bill of lading, import licence	Final invoice of supplier and insurer transport documents	Customs document	Customs document	Usual document	Reg. forms, invoices, foreign currency decl., import licence, in some cases special import permit		Invoices, bills of lading, cert. of origin, customs clearance permit	Only import licence	Delivery order, invoice cert. of origin, insurance policy, import licence, declaration by the bank	Delivery order, invoice, cert. of origin, insurance policy, import licence, declaration by the bank	Delivery order, invoice, cert. of origin, insurance policy, import licence, declaration by the bank	Suppliers invoice, bill of lading
12	Licensing fee	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes		Yes (a) by Chamber of Commerce Dt. 40-2,500 (b) Commercial Bank Dt. 40-5,000 a/b depending on value	No	Yes	No	No	No
	Amount	0.1% of f.o.b. value	FBu. 25 (US\$0.2657 per lic.)	From '9 to '77 according to value			From Exh. 5-360 depending on value				1/2% of f.o.b. value			

Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zaire	Zambia
10	Information required in application  Documents to be supplied	Usual information  Five copy set of pro-forma invoices and other documents	Usual information  Specification and pro-forma invoices Certification of price	Usual information  Invoices	- Reasons why import is requested - Description of the market situation - Proof of independence of the specific product  No prescribed forms	Usual information; and nature and amount of foreign exchange; conditions of payment  None except for analysis report in case of textiles; pro-forma invoice in case of import licences	Usual information and import route by which importer will bring in goods
11	Documents required upon importation	Customs document, invoice, bill of lading, import document, MTN for imports of EEC onto.	Import licence, invoice, bill of lading, insurance policy, customs declaration, price conformity certificate	Invoices, certificate of origin, bill of lading, a form AVI for EEC goods		Import licence or declaration Transport doc.	Import licence, Zambian certified invoice, carriers advice note of arrival of the goods
12	Licensing fee  Amount	No, but forms have to be purchased Between D. 0.100 and 0.150	No	No	Admin. tax  Dln. 6.00	Statistical charge  3% of c.i.f. value	No

Question No.	Question	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
13	Deposit or advance payment?	No	No, for most products. Yes, for lux. goods 100% of value	No, as a rule. Exc. US Aid Credit		No	No		Yes in certain cases prior deposit 21-140% ad val on the product	No	No	No		No
14	Period of validity of licence?  Possibility of extension?	18 days  Yes, if need for extension is provided	(a) 8 months as a rule (b) 6 months from African countries  Yes, in except. cases	6 months for countries in Europe/America/In. Asia  Yes, only in except. cases	6 months  Yes, automatically per 5 m. more	4 months for non-seasonal goods. For machinery, plant and equipment longer period  Yes, if licence presented before expiry date	1-6 months		As a rule 6 months for loading plus 3 months for transport  Yes	Usually 6 months but 6 weeks for rice, frozen meat and poultry  Yes, normally for 6 months; 6 weeks for rice, frozen meat and frozen poultry	6 months	8 months	6 months	4 months  Only in except. cases
15	Penalty for non-utilization of a licence?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		No	No	No	No		No
16	Are licences transferable between importers?  Conditions?	Yes  - Assent of foreign supplier - If goods are cons. abandoned in port - If request presented within 30 days after arrival - Assent of original application	No	No	No	No	No		Yes Exception: licences issued under the allocation system	No	No	No	No	No

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Rwanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka	
13	Deposit or advance payment? Amount?	Yes advance deposit from 30%-150% of c.i.f. value		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No (Prior deposit abolished on 1.7.71)	No	
14	Period of validity of licence? Possibility of extension?	6 months	1 year	The period of validity of a licence is six months for shipment; it can be extended in duly justified cases	Maximum period is 6 months for imports and 3 months for exports Yes in cases where it is not possible to import or export the goods within the period stipulated in the licence	8 months if no other date specified	12 months	Until the end of year of issue	6 months as a rule (exc. spare parts of machinery 12 months)	(a) 1 year (b) varies dep. on product (c) 120 days	7 months	12 months	6 months	Until 31.3 of year following date of issue	6 months	6 months	
15	Penalty for non-utilization of a licence?	No		No penalty. Licence automatically nullified and reallocated to issuing authority	No	Only in except. cases	No	No, but non-use may prejudice future applications	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
16	Are licences transferrable between importers?	No		No	Strictly no	No	No	No	No except those under bonus scheme	No	No	No	No, except for quota lic. in special cases	No	No	No	No

Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zaire	Zambia
13	Deposit or advance payment?	In prin. no	Yes (a) 30 per cent for products on liberalized list I. (b) 15 per cent for products on liberalized list II.	No	No	No	No
14	Period of validity of licences?  Possibility of extension	6 months  In some cases	6 months  Yes, up to 6 months	6 months  Yes, by two further periods	Varies (1 year normal)  Yes	6 months in principle  Yes	(a) From Africa 6 m. (b) From outside Africa 6 m.  Yes, by 3 months
15	Penalty for non-utilization of a licence?	No But non-utilization may be taken into account when new applics. are considered	Yes all or part of the deposit goes to the Treasury	No	No	No	No
16	Are licences transferable between importers?  Conditions?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Question No.	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
18	No	No	Only if, pro- restr. comply with certain standards	No	No	No		No	No	No	No		No
19	Yes	Yes, issue of licence implies that import is authorized and exch. is made available	Yes, approval of licence is authority to obtain foreign exch.	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes, if licence accompanied by a Foreign Exchange Allocation Licence
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, see above
		See above	See above		Central Bank issues notices to tanks	Foreign exchange issued by Bank of Finland upon application		Yes	None			Yes	Foreign Exchange Allocation Licence issued by Central Bank through Min. of Commerce and Ind.

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Rwanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka		
18	Other administrative procedures required prior to importation?	No		No	None	No	No	No	No	(a) Importer must have claimed relevant "priority" for purpose of paying customs duties. (b) Prior to importation, foreign exchange must be obtained from Central Reserve Bank.	No	No	No	No	No	Some procedures before licence is issued		
19	Foreign exchange automatically provided by the banking authors for goods to be imported?  Is a licence required to obtain foreign exchange?  Foreign exchange always available?  Formalities involved?	Yes			Provided when Foreign Exchange Regulations are satisfied in every respect	Yes, for goods which have been imported on presentation of doc. proof of importation	Yes, for exempt goods	Yes	Yes		Yes, approval of licence commission authority for obtaining foreign exchange.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Yes			Yes	No, because exchange available after importation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, Various documents to be supplied	Yes	In case of exchange control restriction importers would be advised accordingly.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Foreign exchange supplied by bank which communicates to the Bank the particulars of foreign exchange used and licence	
					Applicants or importers apply to the Banks	No other formalities	Importer hands "bank copy" to trade bank which makes payment overseas against valid import licence.		Foreign exchange allocation made when letters of credit opened by importers after issue of import licence		Prod. of licence and of the final invoice and the customs document providing that goods have been imported		Invoice and copy of import permit must be produced to prove import.	Completion of application form at a commercial bank				



Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zaire	Zambia
18	Other administrative procedures required prior to importation?	No	No	No	No (Exception: food products: approval of vet. licence)	Imports subject to verification, textiles subject to special analysis	No
19	Foreign exchange automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: If licence relates to assignment of commodity and foreign exchange quota or global foreign exchange quota. If not, licence above does not include automatic right to obtain foreign exchange	Yes	Yes
	Is a licence required to obtain foreign exchange?	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
	Foreign exchange always available?	Yes. Before licence issued they are transmitted to Central Bank for endorsement. Then foreign exchange available	Yes	Yes		Yes	
	Formalities involved	Bank formalities	Applicants approach Central Bank through their own bank			Shipping document, definitive invoice, Certificate of Superintendence Co. Declaration for consumption, where payment made on arrival	Opening of a letter of credit. Foreign exch. made available by comm. banks on proof that goods have entered Zambia. Rec.: Zambian certified invoice, customers bill of entry.

ANNEX II  
Licensing Systems to Administer Import Restrictions  
Table 1

Question No.	Question	EEC and Member States											United States					
		Australia	Austria	Canada	SEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany F.R.	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom		Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland
2, 3	Systems? Product coverage*	RL	RL	RL	RL (Import authorization)	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL ("Prior Registration")	RL	(a) RL over phases system	RL	
	Goods from which countries?	Non-quota licenses to fixed resistors and some second-hand machinery and parts. Quota licensing currently applies in respect of some footwear and parts of footwear, CEU passenger motor vehicles, files and rasps, domestic chest freezers, double-edged safety razor blades and sheets and plates of iron or steel. All countries	Range of agricultural products and small number of other goods	Certain agricultural products, some textile and clothing products, narcotics and drugs; some explosives; and radio-active materials All countries	Yes, EEC Council Regulation No. 1023/70	No	The Council of the European Communities may in case of dis-organization of the market. Council may abolish any measures	No	Min. of Customs may discontinue the regulation of imports. Reimportation of imported restrictions subject to approval by committee set up by Parliament	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Is the licensing statutorily required? Is designation of products left to administrative discretion?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Only in the basis of legislative decrees by the Fed. Govt. and forwarded to Parliament following publication	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, but legal basis varies from prod. to prod.	All countries	No, except for wild bird feathers and certain drugs

\*For details of EEC - positions subject to restriction in each of the countries, see Revised Customs-Bound Table of Import Restrictions (Annex I to document COM/IND/M/67, COM/AG/1/74).  
1 In the Controlled Customs Régime products are imported without license but only within limits of a quota directly administered by the Customs.

Question No.	Question	EEC and member States											Switzerland	United States		
		Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany F.R.G.	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom			Japan	Norway
5 (cont'd)	- May the Govt. abolish the system without legislative approval?	Yes	No	No	(Yes in case of motor gasoline)	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, except for wild bird feathers and certain drugs
6(a)	Is information concerning allocation of quotas published? Where? to whom?	Announced by minis-terial press statement, foreign followed by Bureau of Customs notices.	General principles published in Austrian trade law.	Canada Gazette and Notice to Importers	Global amount of quotas and allocation among member States in Cff. Journal, member States publish products for which and pro-cedures by which imports are author-ized	Inform. available to all concerned	Yes. Noti-fies from the Licen-sing Office are circu-lated to press and importers	Yes, info. publ. in Off. Journal.	Yes, con-ditions rule in "Bundes-anzeiger" and cir-culated	In circ-ulars and a weekly bulletin	Yes, in the press and not-ices to importers published weekly in the Journal of the Department of Trade and Industry	Yes, in official gazette and trade bulletins	Inf. about bilateral and global quotas submi-tted to impor-ters and trade organs	Published in official and daily press	Period-ical inf. to importers concerned	Deposit formal-ities pub-lished. Amount and allo-cation of quotas are commu-nicated toimps.
	Overall amount published?	Yes. Value or quantity of Global quotas is pub-lished	For market-ing-law products, Global quotas announced according to importa-tion plans	Yes	N.A.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Amount per country?	Quotas are not normally alloca-ted on a country basis	Not always	No	Yes, under trade agree-ments.	Yes	Yes	Yes, for State-trading countries only	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.A.	N.A.	No	No	Yes
	Amount per importer?	Details of allo-cation of quotas to the individual impor-ters are not pub-lished	No	No	No	Yes (max. amount per importer)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	N.A.	N.A.	No	No	No
(b)	(1) Quota period	Usually one year	Yearly	Quarterly, No semi-annually, annually	Yearly	Global quotas on 6-month basis. Bilateral quotas on yearly basis.	Yearly	Yearly	Varies 3-12 months	Usually yearly	6 months as a rule	Ind. prod.; yearly agric. prod.; varies	Yearly	Yearly	Yearly	Usually yearly. Per-certain half-yearly, quarterly, or shorter period

<sup>1</sup>In the Controlled Customs Regime products are imported without licence but only within limits of a quota directly administered by the Customs.

Question No.	Question	EEC and Member States											Switzerland	United States
		EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany F.R.G.	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal		
6(b) (cont'd)	(ii) Licenses issued for different quota periods?		4 or 5 months	One year	Varies depending on circumstances (licensing) and needs of situation	6 months	N.A.	In public. Licenses issued at year end on 6 month basis	Report quota with import approval 3 mths.	Varies	From 90 days, up to 1 year in certain cases	6-9 mths in general shorter period for some Agric. prod.		Varies with product
(c)	(iii) New application necessary?		Yes	Extension of validity does not affect amount of licence for the following period		Possibility of extension of licence	Yes			Extension possible	Yes	Possibility of extension of licence		No. except for wild-bird feathers
	(i) Are licences issued partly or only to domestic producers?	No rules	Licences can also be granted to domestic producers	No specific allocation	No specific allocation	In some cases partly	In some cases partly	No specific allocation	No	No specific allocation	No specific allocation	No specific allocation	No specific allocation	No specific allocation
	(ii) Measures taken to ensure use of licences?	If quota not used, licence becomes null and void among member states is notified	Unused licences are redistributed	No (but best interest of commerce is taken into account for licence)	Licences, not used in specified period, are cancelled		No, but allocation of unused quotas possible	No	Unused licence returned to Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Agriculture	Strict control returned to the Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Agriculture		Purchases made by contract or the like. In some cases, licences must be returned to the licensing authority	For dairy products licence validity can be revoked if licenses import 2 years	
	(iii) Are unused allocations added to succeeding period?		No	No	No	No	Yes, in the controlled customs regime	No, except where limited carry-over is permitted under an agreement with the supplying country	A portion of quota may in some cases be re-allocated during period	No, allocation possible	In general, no	No, usually no	No, except for wild-bird feathers	

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Question No.	Question	EEC and member States										United States		
		EEC	Belux	Denmark	France	Germany, F.R.	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway		Portugal	Sweden
6 (c)	(iv) Are names of licensees made known upon request to govts. of exporting countries?	No	No	No	Customs authority keeps list of licensees at disposal of anyone concerned	No	No	They are published	No	Not as a rule. Exc. possible	No	No	No	No
	(v) If not, for what reasons?	This information is considered confidential between licensees and government	Trade secrets	Trade organization - amount of work involved	Confidential nature	Confidential nature	Confidential nature	Confidential nature	Business secret	Secrecy required by law	Legislation conc. secrecy	Business secrecy	Business secrecy	Business secrecy
(d)	Time for submission of applications since opening of quotas?	1 mth. in case of first-come basis.	Any time within quota period	Not less than 3 wks. for app. other apps. no limit	Exam. on first-come basis. submission time-lim. Simultaneous exam. at least 2 wks	Varies in case of small quotas. Time-lim. 2-3 weeks	Varies	Within 30 days	No general rule	2 weeks	In General, applications may be filed at any time in the quota period	Any time within applica- tions may be filed period	No time-limit	At least 30 days
(e)	Minimum and maximum length of time for processing applications	When examined on first-come basis max. 3 wks. Simultaneous exam. Max: 2 mths	Usually 1-5 working days	1-2 wks. as a rule. Max: 3 wks. after time-lim. for submission of app.	No rule	Min: 1 day Max: 3 wks.	Varies	About 1 month	No time-limit	Min: 3 days Max: 3 weeks	2-3 weeks	4-10 days	1-3 days	Within 30 to 60 days
(f)	Time between granting of licence and opening of the period of importation	Not specified	License may be used immediately	License may be used immediately	No time-limit	License may be used immediately	Varies	Varies	License may be used immediately	License may be used immediately	License may be used immediately	License may be used immediately	License may be used immediately	Not relevant
(g)	Number of admin. organs considering applications?	Determined by member States	One organ	License issued by Lic. Office. Min. of Commerce. App. in case of grain etc. considered by Min. of Agr.	Customs authority passes app. to Ministry	One	One	One	One as a rule (exc. for some prod.)	Ind. prod. One agr. prod. Min. of Agr. issues several certificates. participate	One	Two: Ind. prod. Board of Commerce ag. National Marketing Board	Usually one	One
	How many organs does applicant have to approach?	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One

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Question No.	EEC and Member States													
	EEC	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany, F.R.	Ireland	Italy <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
(h) (cont'd)	Within share allotted to them member States are free to choose first come or simultaneous exam.	Past performance	Past performance	First come or simultaneous exam. Criteria: past performance of like goods	App. cons. simultaneously Criteria: past performance of apps. reduced in other portions; shares on equal previous shares Some cases Yes is some cases	Depends on equal share plus in prop'n amt. to purchase calc. on econ. position of imp. first come basis	No set rule. Criteria: past performance, equal allocation or combin. of both	No	No	Generally past performance	Past performance	Past performance	Past performance of applicant	Previous share, past performance, or amount requested depending on the product
(i)	(ii) Is there a maximum amount per applicant? (iii) Provisions for newcomers? (iv) Examination of apps. simultaneous or on receipt?	No Not usually	No Reserve kept for newcomers	Normally 5% of reserved for newcomers apps. for licence under quota examined simultaneously	Newcomers are considered	On receipt	Newcomers are considered	Yes, alloc. made evenly to newcomers	Yes	Shares appor-tioned to newcomers	Yes, minor share of total amount	Reserve sometimes held for newcomers	Yes	Simultaneously, except for petroleum licences
(j)	Import licences required in cases of bilateral quotas or export restraint arrangements? If so, are they issued automatically?	N.A.	N.A.	Depending on statutory import arrangements a dual control-system permit on automatic endorsement upon presentation of export permit	Yes, in cases of export restraint arrangements a dual control-system import permit on automatic endorsement upon presentation of export permit	N.A.	Yes	N.A.	Yes	Exp. regist. certificates, accompanied by declaration to customs authorities of country	Yes	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
(j)	If no licences are required, means of supervision of importing country?	N.A.	N.A.	Customs statistics	Stat. notification	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Statistics of export permits issued	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

<sup>1</sup> In the Controlled Customs Régime products are imported without licence but only within limits of a quota directly administered by the Customs.

Question No.	Question	EEC and member States										Switzerland	United States
		EEC	Belux	Denmark	France	Germany F.R.	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway		
6 (k) (cont'd)	Are there products for which licences are issued on condition that goods should be re-exported	No provisions	No	Yes, but these licences are not written off against quotas	No, exc. in case of suspended customs duty procedures	Only in exceptional cases	No	Yes, such licence goods from quota restrms.	Yes, then licences are freely issued and goods are not counted against quota levels	Staple food, starch, milk, But lic. issued in excess of quota	No	Only in exceptional cases	M.A.
9 (a)	Eligibility of persons to apply for a licence	Member States may refuse lic. on grounds not established in its territory, until such time as a Community import document is introduced	Any individual entity may apply	Anyone domiciled in Denmark and who has the right to engage in activities for which imports are wanted	Importer must be registered and LKSEE	Anyone eligible in principle	Anyone eligible	All residents eligible	For some prods. eligible. limited to importers with record of past imports for raw materials eligible may be continued to users	Persons must be Norwegian inhabitants, firms domiciled in Sweden eligible	Yes, register of importers	All persons, firms, instrs. may apply	As a rule any indiv. or legal entity domiciled in Switzerland. Add criteria in feathers some cases; and imp. must hold a basic permit or be other products e.g. past imports, business spec. prod.
17(a)	System of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation; Registration fee; Published list of authorized importers; Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence?	No uniform Community procedure as yet	No (except in cases of licences issued outside quota-manufactured produce must be re-exported)	No, but expired and utilized licences must be returned to Lic. Office	In some cases lic. issued to groups who pledged to apply any price controls in force.	No	Anyone eligible	Yes, regular importers (a schedule with Min. of Ext. Trade. Enrolment is unrestricted)	No	No	Yes, for some sectors of activities	CF. above	No, except for certain drugs
		No	No	No, as a rule	No	No	No	Yes, in a few special cases	No	No	No	No	No, except for certain drugs

In the Controlled Customs Régimes products are imported without licence but only within limits of a quota directly administered by the Customs.

ANNEX II  
Licensing to Administer Import Restrictions  
Table 2

Question No.	Question	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabor	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
2, 3	Systems product coverage Goods from which countries?	RL	RL A few items from all countries and some products of socialist countries which are not freely licensed	RL covering Systems (a) Global licensing (-12 RW items most of them agric.) - Global lic. applic. when country of origin belongs to the multi-lateral group (b) Indiv. licensing (c) Lic. for imports under bilateral trade agreements (soc. countries) (d) Licensing for imports from other socialist countries (e) Licensing for imports from other countries (f) Re-licensing	RL ("Import Lic.") Products subject to quota	RL - Some products in list "A" and "B" goods and tax prod.) - Products on list "B" (certain machines and spare parts)	RL Rice from all countries	RL Range of agr. products, some other goods	RL Range of agr. products, types of spare parts and equipment. Certain kinds of paper (no quotas)	RL Products under quotas	RL Products produced by infant industries in Kenya





Question #	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zambia
2.3 (cont'd)	Schedules? Product coverage goods from which countries?	RL for all goods which are not liberalized	RL Goods on "Report Quota List"	RL  Products under quota	RL Lic. issued on indiv. request for import of mil. equipment, certain food- stuffs, certain cat. of equip- ment NO quotas. Other Prod. imported under (a) global foreign exch. quota (b) commodity and foreign exch. quota.	RL (No quota system at pr. sent)  Cotton textiles, agric. products, t-cycles, clothing iron, steel, timber and some other prod.
			All countries	Outside franco-area or EEC	All countries	All countries

ANNEX II  
Table 2 (cont'd)

Question No.	Question	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
5	Is the licensing system required? Is designation of products left to administrative discretion? May the Government abolish the system without legislative approval?	No Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes No No	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes No	Yes No No	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes Yes	Yes	Yes Government may designate products subject to licensing
6 (c)	Is information given to applicants of quotas published where? To whom? Overall amount published? Amount per country? Amount per importer? (i) Quota period (ii) Licence period where different to quota period (iii) New application necessary? (d) Are licenses issued partly or only to domestic producers? (e) Measures taken to ensure use of licenses?	The quotas of quotas are published in the Chamber of Commerce and are available to importers who communicate to the Chamber of Commerce	In press notices goods subject to licence are published in Government Gazette	Yes. Official publication of the Chamber of Commerce and the Licensing Office	All regulations indicated to Chamber of Commerce and published in official gazette	Yes in Chamber of Commerce bulletins and economic press	Yes in the press	Yes Yes and amount of quota for each comm.	Yes n.a.	Yes 6 months	Formalities involved are published in the Chamber of Commerce bulletins. Quotas, foreign trade and export licences are advised too n.a.
6 (b)	(i) Quota period (ii) Licence period where different to quota period (iii) New application necessary?	1 year 6 months No	1 year	Yearly 6 months Yes	Yes to all authorized importers 6 months Possibility of extension	Yearly (shorter period for some seasonal loads) 5 months Yes	3 months Yes	4 months Yes	n.a.	6 months	1 year 4 or 6 months Yes No
(e)	(d) Are licenses issued partly or only to domestic producers? (e) Measures taken to ensure use of licenses?	Yes, in case of flour	No specific allocation	No specific allocation	Control exercised on firm-by-firm basis	No specific allocation	No	Yes, part (raw material)			

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka
5	Is the licensing statutorily required? Is designation of products left to admin. discretion? May the Govt. abolish the system without legislative approval?	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes		Yes Yes No	Yes Yes No	By regulation Yes Yes Yes	Yes	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Product designed in regulations
6 (a)	Is information concerning allocation of quotas published? Where? To Whom?	Yes, in semi-annual notice by Min. and other publications		The overall import programme is publ. in the Official Gazette and is subdivided on the basis of the headings of the Customs Tariff. They supply those with which Madagascar has broken off diplomatic relations	It has not yet been found necessary to allocate quotas except for exports of tea under global quotas	Yes, for new quotas in Govt. Gazette	Yes, import licensing schedule publ. each yr.	Quotas not operated. Inf. re licences published in Official Gazette and newspapers	Provisions for imp. regulations publ. in semi-annual notice	(c) Yes Official Gazette (c) No	Yes	Yes, in notices to press, Chamber of Commerce banks, embassies	In Government Gazette	In Official Gazette	Yes, in Government Gazette
6 (b)	Overall amount published? Amount per country? Amount per importer? (1) Quota period	n.a.	No	Calendar Year	Yes, where quota not reserved for est. importers n.a.	No No No	Yearly (as are licences)	n.a. n.a. n.a.	No 6 months as a rule	(c) Yes (c) No (c) No (b) Yearly (c) Date of publ. until end of year b/c lic. period may be shorter	No No No 1 year	No 6 months	Yearly	Yearly	6 months
(c)	(ii) Licence period where different to quota period (iii) New Application necessary? (i) Are licences issued partly or only to domestic producers? (ii) Measures taken to ensure use of licences?			Shipment within 5 months A fresh appl. is reqd. in cases where goods have not yet been shipped and the credit has already been used No. Licences are allocated to approved importers, both rets. and non-rets. Entry clearance decl. must be made (customs)	Max. 6 months Yes New appl. is necessary No	No No No	Calendar year	Calendar year		b/c Yes	No No No	No 6 months as a rule Yes	6 months as a rule Yes	No specific allocation No specific allocation No	Yes, control by submission of doc. (invoices, bill of lading etc.)

Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia <sup>1</sup>	Zambia
5 (cont'd)	Is the licensing statutorily required? Is designation of products left to administrative discretion? May the Government abolish the system without legislative approval?	No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes No
6 (a)	Is information concerning allocation of quotas published? Where? To whom? Over-all amount published? Amount per country? (i) Quota period (ii) Licence period where different to quota period (iii) New application necessary? (4) Are licences issued partly or only to domestic producers? (ii) Measures taken to ensure use of licences?	In notices to importers, Official Gazette Yes Yearly for global quotas (calendar year) 6 months Extension possible. New application possible Licences are allocated only to national producers. No special measure. A copy of the licence used is returned to the "SERVICE APURHEH" in the Directorate of Foreign Economic Relations (DREF).	Yes, in Official Gazette Yes No Twice a year 6 months No specific allocation Deposit system	Yes, in notices to importers published in the press Yes 1 year 6 months Possibility of extension by 2 periods of 3 months No specific allocation No	Information concerning commodity and foreign exchange quotas in Official Gazette. Not for products imported under licences Yes (commodity and foreign exchange quotas) Yearly May be shorter in case of seasonal restrictions No specific allocation No special measures	No quotas exist Certain domestic products are favoured to a small extent Certain domestic producers are favoured to a small extent No

<sup>1</sup>Answers concerning quotas relate to the global foreign exchange quota and to commodity and foreign exchange quota.

Question No.	Question	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
6 (cont'd)	(iii) Are unused allocations added to succeeding period?  (iv) Are names of licenses made known upon request to governments of exporting countries?  (v) If not, for what reasons?	They are re-distributed  No  Chamber of Commerce has no complete list of importers at its disposal	No  No	No but may be divided among other importers during period of validity  Details about licensed licenses are published	No. balance used again during same period  Internal matter	Unused quotas sometimes reallocated  Yes	Not as a rule  Yes	No			Is possible
(d)	Time for submission of applications since opening of quotas?	After 1 April	A reasonable period	Sub. possible before or during licence period	Application may be made immediately after programme is made available	Application to be submitted within 1-2 months from date of opening of quotas	At any time until quotas/allocations filled	4-6 weeks		Min: 2 days Max: 1 week	Once importers quotas are established, licence can be issued immediately
(e)	Minimum and maximum length of time for processing applications?	Max: 3 days	Min: 1 day Max: 30 days	1-14 days	Immediately or about 1 week	20-40 days	Normally within 5 hours	1-2 months		Min: 3 days Max: 10 days	
(f)	Time between granting of license and opening of the period of importation?	None	Reasonable time	Global quotas fixed for calendar year. Application can be submitted any time	Import may take place immediately	Max: 6 months	Normally 3 to 4 days	2 weeks			Import may take place immediately
(g)	Number of admin. organs considering application?  How many organs does applicant have to approach?	One  One	One  One	One as a rule in certain cases approval of other organs needed  See above	One	Two  Two	One  One	One  One		One  One	One  One

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka
6 (cont'd)	(iii) Are unused allocations added to succeeding period? (iv) Are names of licensees made known upon request to governments of exporting countries?			Unused portion is reallocated to the issuing authority Yes	N/A Yes, upon request but not as a rule	Not as a rule No	No No	No, but extension possible (3 months) Yes	No Yes		No Not normally but no law prohibiting it	No N/A	No No	No No but they are published in weekly Bulletin "Spanish Trade Information" of Min. of Trade	
(d)	(v) If not, for what reason?  Time for submission of applications since opening of quotas?			Applications can be submitted as soon as the quotas are opened	Applications can be submitted at any time unless specified in the advertisement	2-3 weeks	No set period	N/A	(a) Licenseable List; within 3 months (b) Cash-cum-Bonus List; within 5 months	(c) No period specified	1 month	When an item is first subject to quota: 14 days for submission of dec. Within quota period no restriction for allocation	20 days	No regul.	N/A

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka
(e)	Minimum and maximum length of time for processing applications?			Licences are delivered forty-eight hours after the application has been submitted.	Minimum 24 hours, no maximum	A few days as a rule. In some cases a few weeks	Automatic lic. issued before commencement of licensing period. Discretionary few weeks.	Min: 24 hours Max: 6 months	Licence forms returned within 3 days to nominated banks	None	Min: 1 month but as a rule lic. issued 31 December	Application can be processed within 1 day	Application dealt with on receipt	No fixed time-length. As a rule 1 month	Direct user lic: from 1 day to 1 month
(f)	Time between granting of licence and opening of the period of importation?			The period of importation is opened as soon as the licence has been granted	The minimum and maximum period may be 6 months or more	Import may take place immediately, in etc.		Licence may be used immediately	Licences valid 6 months from date of issue	Licences valid for imp.	Between 14 days and 1 month	Normally lic. application submitted within quota period	Licences valid for importation	Licences valid for importation	Min: about 1 month
(g)	Number of admin. organs considering applications?	In some cases recommendations of competent auth. necessary		A single administrative organ, namely, the Ministry of the Economy and of Trade, which consults the appropriate department on specific products	The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism considers all applications in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and other Governmental bodies in certain cases	One	More than one in some cases	One	One	(b) One for some prods. (c) One for two for others	One	One generally	One as a rule. Two in case of some agr. prods.	One (in some cases report from other admin. requested)	Appl. for (a) Trade and Direct users Licenses: one (b) Actual user Lic. 2 organs
	How many organs does applicant have to approach?	See above			One, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism	One		One	One	See above	One	One	See above	One	



Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zambia
6 (cont'd)	(iii) Are unused allocations added to succeeding period?	No	No	No	(a) Commod. and foreign exchange quotas. No. (b) Global foreign exchange quotas: Possible. Licenses: Are limited in time. No extension. No case reported	
	(iv) Are names of licensees made known upon request to governments of exporting countries?		No	Yes		
	(v) If not, for what reason?		Trade secret		H.A.	
(d)	Time for submission of applications since opening of quotas?	Varies. As a rule from date of issue of notice till exhaustion of quota	Applications generally have to be submitted in February and August. This may vary in exceptional cases	Appl. may be submitted in first days of the year, even before opening of quotas	No time-limit for appl. for lic.	H.A. (No quotas exist)
(e)	Minimum and maximum length of time for processing applications?	Vary	No time-limit	Max: 24 hours	24 hours and 1 month	Min: 1 day Max: 1 month
(f)	Time between granting of licence and opening of the period of importation?	No time-lag in principle	Period of imp. runs from date of issue of licence	Min: 3 months	No time-limit. It is assumed that imports will take place in calendar year, from 1 January to 31 December	Import may take place immediately
(g)	Number of admin. organs considering application?	Only one	One (in some cases more than one)	One as a rule (more in case of certain imports, e.g. ammunition, explosives, etc.)	Always more than one	One (except for agric. products, game animals and trophies)
	How many organs does applicants have to approach?	One	One	One as a rule		One

Question No.	Question	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
6(h) (cont'd)	(i) If demand for licences cannot be satisfied, on what basis is allocation made?  (ii) Is there a maximum amount per applicant?  (iii) Provisions for newcomers?  (iv) Examination of apps. simultaneously or on receipt?	Applies. are reduced proportionally to quota shares of foreign currency. These are dependent on various criteria	Past performance on percentage basis  No  Small percentage reserved for newcomers	Past performance  Quota based on past performance  About 10% of quotas reserved for newcomers  On receipt except if apps. filed before lic. period	Latest annual turnover fig. of imports; distr. ret-work; investment; salaries paid  No  5% of the whole programme reserved for newcomers	Past performance  Yes  Yes  Simultaneously after deadline	Advance on next allocation may be allowed.  Yes  No  On receipt rice quota allocated in advance	Past performance  Yes  Yes		In annual import programme alloc. of shares is made to importers. Based on criteria; past perf.; turnover fig.; investments; sales centres outside capital, etc.  Exam. of annual import share simultaneously. Exam. of app. for lic. on receipt	Past performance or on the basis of price-wise restrictions  Yes Newcomers are allocated
(i)	Import licence required in cases of bilateral quotas or export restraints? arrangements? If so, are they issued automatically?	Compensation licence is only case of export lim.	Yes	n.a.	Yes	Yes	n.a.	Yes		n.a.	n.a.
(j)	If no licences are required, means of supervision of importing country?	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Through diploma channels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
(k)	Are there products for which licences are issued on condition that goods should be re-exported?	No	Yes in case trade of prod. regulated by international agreements	No	No	Yes	Rice? Yes in addition to licences for domestic consumption	No		Very few cases	Very few cases

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka
6(h) (cont'd)	(i) If demand for licences cannot be satisfied, on what basis is allocation made?			Requests for licences are met to the extent that they comply with the published programme and are in accordance with the prescribed import quota	n.a.	(i)-(iii) As a rule, past performance is taken into account for newcomers. In a few cases global account equally distributed among applicants. Then new importers are considered	Some provisions for issue of licences in excess of basic allocation.	Post performance is not included. Annual turnover over degree of utilization, business reputation	According to shares of categories/entitlements held by the importer		No set rule but usually on basis of past performance	Depending on need for the commodities	Based on past performance in relation to turnover growth	Criteria vary e.g. status and seniority of importer needs of national market	Proportional distribution based on past performance
	(ii) Is there a maximum amount per applicant?			Within the limits of the quota	No but it depends on local demand										
	(iii) Provisions for newcomers?			The list of approved importers has not been closed	Yes they are always considered		Yes, when balance of payments permits	Yes, a small percentage is reserved	Appl. from newcomers invited from time to time			Generally none	Newcomers receive "kick-off" allocation	Application from newcomers always taken into consideration	No but a minimum may be fixed
	(iv) Examination of applications simultaneously or on receipt?			Applications are examined on receipt	All on receipt	Simultaneously	On receipt					On receipt	On receipt	Simultaneously	

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka	
(i)	import licences required in cases of bilateral quotas or export restraints arrangements? if so, are they issued automatically?			Licences are required for all imports, regardless of origin or of the purpose for which they are needed	n.a.	n.a.	Yes	n.a.	Yes in case of items on Licensable List	(b) Yes (c) Has not arisen	Yes	n.a.	n.a.	Yes	n.a.	
(j)	if no licences are required, means of supervision of importing country?			The Department of Customs and Excise does the supervisory work	n.a.	n.a.	In case of coffee imports Coffee Certificate issued by export country nec.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	No	n.a.	n.a.
(k)	Are there products for which licences are issued on condition that goods should be re-exported?			Products for re-export are admitted into the country under the temporary admission régime and do not require import licences	No	n.a.	Yes, goods imported on temporary basis	No	Only in cases of advance licences for raw material		No	Yes	No	Yes, in the case of temporary imports or processing traffic	n.a.	n.a.

Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zambia
6(h) (cont'd)	(i) If demand for licences cannot be satisfied, on what basis is allocation made?  (ii) Is there a maximum amount per applicant?  (iii) Provisions for newcomers?  (iv) Examination of apps. simultaneously or on receipt?	First come basis. Criteria: size of undertaking, priority to import signif. for national economy; category of activities (priority to farmers and manufacturers)  On receipt	All applicants are served on equity basis  Yes, 25% of total volume  Treated like other importers  Simultaneously or receipt in certain cases	n.a. All applications are granted if foreign exchange available  Yes  On receipt	(a) licences: application considered individually on receipt. (b) exchange quotas are established with organ. concerned	
(i)	Import licence required in cases of bilateral quotas or export restraints arrangements? If so, are they issued automatically?	Yes	Yes	n.a.	Normal licence required	n.a.
(j)	If no licences are required, means of supervision of importing country?	n.a.	Not necessarily	n.a.		n.a.
(k)	Are there products for which licences are issued on condition that goods should be re-exported?	No	Yes (raw materials, agricultural materials, equipment, stock material)	No	Yes, some products resulting from the processing of imported raw material	No

Question No.	Question	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
9(a)	Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence?  System of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation?  Registration fee?	Anyone  Commercial register  No (except stamp)	All permanent residents and any body corporate and incorporated member of Chamber of Commerce and having a registered place of business in Cyprus  No  No	All persons, firms, institutions, who are engaged in business activities in resp. sector  No  No		Any person, firm, institution  Yes, for prof. exporters  Yes. (a) reg. fee Dr 150-500 (b) Annual subscription Dr 60-5,000	Registered importers  Yes  No  Yes	All registered persons, firms, institutions  Yes	Anyone registered  Yes, importers subject to approval for registration by Ministry of Comm. and Ind.		All persons, firms, and institutions established and registered in Kenya  Yes
17(a)	Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence?	No	Depending on other legislation in force	No		No	No	No	No		No

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka
9(a)	<p>Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence?</p> <p>System of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation?</p> <p>Registration fee?</p> <p>Published list of authorized importers?</p>		<p>- Kuwaiti individuals - Kuwaiti com. if all partners have Kuwait nationality</p> <p>- Shares comp. and comp. of limited liabilities where Kuwaiti own not less than 51% of total capital</p> <p>Yes, Commercial Register Kuwaiti Chamber of Commerce and Ind.</p>	<p>Only approved importers may apply for licences. In order to be approved:</p> <p>(1) their status vis-à-vis the tax authorities of Madagascar, as regards both direct and indirect taxation, must be in order.</p> <p>(2) they must belong to one of the following categories:</p> <p>State enterprises and companies whose activities are in the national interest</p> <p>Industrial, agricultural or mining companies and groups of craftsmen.</p> <p>Groups of national importers.</p> <p>Companies specializing in the importation of certain products, etc.</p> <p>System of registration</p>	<p>Any firm, person or institution may apply for a licence</p> <p>Yes, for importation of particular commodities</p> <p>No</p>	<p>As a rule only importers able to prove past performance. In a few cases, all importers eligible</p>	<p>Any firm, person, or organization domiciled in New Zealand</p> <p>No</p>		<p>Importers must be registered for the items for which they hold category entitlement:</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>(b) Only persons in Loreto and San Martín</p> <p>(c) Peruvian Agr. Services is only auth. importer</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Everybody</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Only importers with past performance</p>	<p>All persons, firms and institutions</p>	<p>All moral or physical persons</p> <p>No</p>	<p>All registered persons, firms, institutions</p> <p>Yes, with Import Control Department</p> <p>No</p>
17(a)	<p>Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence?</p>	No		No	None	e.g. retail price undercutting, grading or type requirements in certain cases	In some cases agric. or health requirements or certain conditions relative to goods themselves	n.a.	<p>No (only those printed on reverse side of lic.)</p>	No	No	No	No	No	<p>Import Control Act permits inclusion of special cond.</p>

Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zambia
9(a)	<p>Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence</p> <p>System of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation?</p> <p>Registration fee:</p> <p>Published list of authorized importers:</p>	<p>Anyone engaged in commercial industrial or agricultural activity</p> <p>Importers must obtain Customs Code number and submit a number of documents</p> <p>No</p>	<p>older of importer's certificate</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>ny person, firm, institution. In case of imports of commercial nature, importers certificate required</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Only a working organization may submit applic.</p> <p>Yes, with courts</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>All persons, firms, institutions</p>
17(a)	<p>Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence</p>	<p>An importer can obtain an import licence only subject to prior fulfilment of his tax obligations</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No, except that goods need to be imported via the route specified in the licence</p>



## ANNEX III

Licensing Systems Not Used to Administer Import Restrictions

Table 1

Question No.	Question	EEC and member States										Switzerland			
		Canada	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan		Norway	Portugal	Sweden
2. 3	Product coverage Goods from which countries?	AL Meats (and small range of products controlled for reasons of health or safety)	(a) Licensing systems for liberalized products subject to Community supervision At present time two products of which one imported from one contracting party to GATT only (b) System of import certificate for agricultural products All third countries	(a) All products from State-trading countries, Japan and Hong Kong not subject to RL (b) A restricted number of goods from all sources (c) In Blue party to GATT agricultural products coming under the EEC Regulations on the organization of the market	AL (a) Range of goods for industrial processing from all countries (b) Some goods coming from countries in List I (c) About 100 headings for goods imported from countries in List II	(a) AL for exceptional cases (special agreements) (b) General system for all liberalized products, simple import declaration (technical visa) may be involved Published in official Journal	AL Range of products from State-trading countries	Sisal of binder, wine, certain textile piece goods, clothing and footwear	(a) Customs import system (general authorization) (b) AL products differ according to geographical zones	Open General Import Licence (all liberalized products) AL for certain products	ID (import declaration) all liberalized products	AL (a) Small range of industrial products from State-trading countries Japan, Korea and Taiwan (b) Range of agricultural products from all countries	AL (prior registration system) All liberalized products (exception: value exceeding Est 5,000)	Subject to licences some products from State-trading countries, certain textile products from all countries other than EEC and EFTA countries (excl. Portugal) and some products of iron or steel from all countries	Few agricultural and industrial products
4	Purpose of licensing?	Control of quality and sanitary standards	(a) Facilitation (b) Import Certificate: Statistical purposes (no restrictive effect)	Regarding (a)/(b) above to obtain rapidly information. Regarding (c) Licence is instrument for applying the EEC levies	Tentative liberalization	Surveillance	To obtain experience over to a non-licence system	To watch surveillance	To watch trend of imports of certain goods	Varies - e.g. to protect public health, to provide statistical details of proposed imports	To obtain detailed statistical information on import trends after liberalization	Watch system until the product is fully liberalized	Statistical purpose and to obtain foreign exchange necessary for payment of imports	Supervise imports of these goods in order to make possible rapid action if that is necessary	Varies with products: e.g. to follow trend in imports of products concerned, ensure certification of prices of certain textiles
5	Is licensing statutorily required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, but legal basis varies from product to product

Question No.	Question	EEC and Member States												
		Canada	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	UK	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden
5 (cont'd)	Is designation of products left to administrative discretion?	No	(a) Yes - Commission of EC may institute supervision and control. (b) Import certificates: Any modification can only be decided by the Council	No	Minister of Commerce may dismantle the regulation of imports. Re-introduction of import restrictions subject to approval by Committee appointed by Parliament	Yes	Only on the basis of regulations decreed by the Federal Government and forwarded to Parliament following publication	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes, after authorization by the Government (Board of Commerce or National Agricultural Market Board, depending on products involved)	
7 (a)	How far in advance of importation must application for a licence be made?	Varies	No limit specified	No time limit specified	No time limit specified	No time limit specified	No time limit specified	Application can be submitted any time	No set rules although some licences have a limited validity	No time limit	No interval proscribed	No time limit; applications are generally processed within two weeks	Time of processing, 4-10 days	No fixed period; in practice, 3-4 days
(b)	Can a licence be granted immediately on request?	Varies	Yes	Yes	Yes, in exceptional cases	As a rule, granted immediately	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, under special circumstances	Yes, as a rule
(c)	Limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made?	No	(a) No provision made (b) No	No	No	No limitation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
(d)	How many administrative organs consider application for licence?	One	Left to discretion of Member States	One	One	One	One	Application considered by Ministry of External Trade and signed by Ministry of Finance	One (However, import declarations should be submitted to one of the authorized foreign exchange banks)	Ind. Prod. One Agr. prod. Ministry and special import committee	Ind. Prod. One Agr. prod. Ministry and special import committee	Two Ind. prod.: Board of Commerce Agr. prod.: National Agricultural Marketing Board	Usually One	
	How many organs must applicant approach?	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	None	One	One	One	One

Question No.	Canada	EEC and member States										Switzerland		
		EEC	Belux	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway		Portugal	Sweden
10	Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence	(a) Member State may refuse lic. to persons not established in its territory (b) Certs. issued to and held by persons requesting, wherever established in the Community	Any individual or legal entity may apply	Anyone domiciled in Denmark and who has the right to engage in activities for which importers are wanted	Importer must be registered in Register and INSEE	Anyone eligible in principle	Any importer may apply	All residents eligible	Applicant must be resident in the United Kingdom or other member State of the EEC	Any person eligible	Norwegian firms registered in Norway	Any firm, person, institution may apply	All persons, firms, institutions domiciled in Sweden eligible	Any individual and legal entity domiciled in Switzerland
	System of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation?	No			No	No	Yes, regular importers No enrol in a schedule with Min. of Ext. Trade	No	No	No	No	Yes, register of importers	C.f. above	
	Registration fee?	No					No	Enrolment is unres- tricted	No	No	No	No	No	
	Published list of authorized importers?	No			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes, for some sectors of activities	No	
11	Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence?	a) No Community procedure as yet b) No	No	No (but expired and licenses must be returned to EEC office)	No	No	No	No	Yes, in a few cases	No	No	No	A general condition: payments for goods must be made through a foreign exchange bank	Yes, in a few cases

ANNEX III  
Licensing Systems not used to Administer Import Restrictions  
Table 2

Question No.	Questions	Brazil	Barundi	Cambodia	Cyprus	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Korea
2, 3	Systems?  Product coverage? Goods from which countries?	AL  Most products	Lic. Syst m to administer foreign exchange	Lic. System without limitation of volume up to the value of credit which is available	AL - Most goods subject to import lic. are freely licensed - All imports from Eastern Europe (exc. those under RL)	AL (import certificate)	Most products on list A	Lic. System - for a range of products not under QR	AL  8.5% of imports in 1970, covering goods from cert. countries e.g. petrol, sugar from Eastern Europe	AL  All countries	AL  Import Certificate for liberalised products	AL  All countries	AL  All items which are not restricted on products listed (20 out of 1312 SITC)
4	Purpose of Licensing?	To evaluate real value - to make poss. right use of taxes - to avoid commercial restr. practices	To administer foreign exchange and for reasons of price policy	To keep volume of imports within poss. of payments	To regulate imports	Liberalised prods. (a) OECD countries (b) in case of bilateral agreements  From OCA and EEC countries	Control of imports	Reasons of XX XXI GATT		(a) to examine effect of imports on local prods. of goods which have been lib. (b) Source of infm. regarding level of home demand	when value exceeds CFAF 50,000	All countries outside franc area	All countries (exc. Rhod. and some social countries)
5	Is licensing statutorily required?  May administration change products subject to licensing?  May the Govt. abolish the system without legislative approval?	Yes  Yes  Yes	Yes	Yes  Yes	Yes  Yes	Yes  Yes	Yes  Yes	Yes  No  No	Yes  Yes  No	Yes  Yes  Yes	Yes  Government make product subject to lic.	Yes  Government make product subject to lic.	Yes  Yes  No
7(a)	How far in advance of importation must application for a licence be made?	Varies	Before importer enters commitment with foreign supplier	Granting of lic. may take one week	As a rule before commitment	Before customs clearance		At least 4 working days before arrival of carrier		Lic. obtained within 2 weeks		At least 15 days	No

Detail: in BOP/III

Question No.	Question	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	Pakistan	Peru	Rwanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Zaire	Zambia
2 5	Systems of Product coverage? Goods from which countries?	System of general import lic. valid for one year to merchants and indiv. equals			Besides an open general licence AL for goods listed as freely licensed or seasonally licensed and all goods from Socialist countries	AL licences for items on "Bonus List" issued and trade on surrender of bonus vouchers Products vary	AL all products in ind. sectors with which Peru has trade res.	lic. System to administer foreign ex. change in normal lic. for all goods all countries Global lic. for petrol and certain other products	AL Open general lic. for all goods specified in Schedule	(a) Besides open general lic. not involving lic. doc. (b) AL in form of specific lic.	AL All liberalized products 84% of customs tariff heading		AL "authorization certificates" Products on liberalization List I	(a) Import cert. where transfer of foreign currency involved (b) prior permit to import where no settlement abroad involved for gold and precious stones	(b) Import system for gold and precious stones All countries	All prod. exempt a few items under restrictions All countries
4	Purpose of licensing?		Statistical and import control in order to protect domestic industry	See answer to 1			(a) To oblige manufs. to use domestic cap. goods dep. on prods. (b) Varies invoicing and for statist. purposes	To reduce outflow of capital resulting from in-licensed goods	OSRD countries and American account countries	All goods from Socialist countries and small list of prod. from Japan	OSRD or assimilated countries		All countries	All lib. prod.	All countries	Purpose of supervision statistical reasons
										Statistical and study purposes	Import decs. for liberalized goods are docs. used for admin. purposes e.g. for collection of stat. data verification of the rate of the regime for part prods. also used for determining that the countries of orig. are among those to which Spain has extended the liberalization system		To obtain objectives envisaged in the 5-year Development Plan	Control of foreign exchange		

Question No.	Question	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	Pakistan	Feru	Ruzanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Zaire	Zambia
5	<p>Is licensing statutorily required?</p> <p>Is designation of products left to administrative discretion?</p> <p>May the Government abolish the system without legislative approval?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes for all imported products</p> <p>Yes, Government may legislate by way of decrees</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
7(a)	<p>How far in advance of importation must application for lic. be made?</p>	<p>Licence valid for 22 year</p>	<p>Application for licences must be made prior to every importation</p>	<p>Before firm orders for goods are confirmation of shipment are made with suppliers</p>	<p>Preferably before placing orders abroad</p>			<p>1 month</p>	<p>Before placing orders as a rule</p>	<p>(a) and (b)</p>			<p>Importation procedures begin with the issuing of licence</p>	<p>No time limit, lic. obtained within short time</p>	<p>Lic. can be granted within 48 hours</p>	<p>In principle before goods are shipped by supplier</p>

Question No.	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Cyprus	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Ireland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Korea
7 (cont'd)												
(b)	In exceptional cases. Rule: within 3 days	Yes	Yes, for licences which do not require granting of "official" foreign exchange	Only in exceptional and bona fide cases	Yes	Yes	Only under very exceptional circumstances		No		Yes	Yes
(c)	No	No	No applic. may be submitted at any time when necessary credits are available	Yes for seasonal or regulated imports	No	No	No	One	No		No	
(d)	One as a rule (CACEX) some cases other authority necessary	One (Central Bank)	Various	One	One	One (Commercial Bank)	One or more, dep. on product	One	Competent auths. and counter-signed by MIA. of Finance	One	One	
	One	One approved bank		One	One	One	One or more, dep. on product		One		One	
9 (b)	Any person, firm, institution	Approved importers only	All individuals and corporations if registered	All permanent residents, any body, corporate or private or being a member of Chamber of Commerce and Industry and having a registered place of business in Cyprus		Any person, firm, institution	All persons, firms, institutions, duly registered and approved importers for frozen meat and poultry, agricultural pesticides, arms and ammunition, telecommunications equipment, explosives, automatic machines, radio-active substances and irradiating apparatus, celluloid film scrap and acetic acid		All registered persons, firms institutions		All persons, firms and institutions established and registered in Kenya	Anyone registered
	System of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation?	Yes	Yes in Commercial Register of Cambodia			Yes in Register of Chamber of Commerce	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes importers subject to approval for registration by Ministry of Commerce and Industry

For imports of frozen meat, frozen poultry and agricultural pesticides, importers must obtain a Dealer's Licence, Dangerous Goods Licence or similar licence before they can import arms and ammunition, telecommunications equipment, explosives, automatic machines, radio-active substances and irradiating apparatus, celluloid film scrap and acetic acid.

Question No.	Question	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Cyprus	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Korea
9 (cont'd) (b)	Registration fee published list of authorized importers?	No	deposit of 250 000 000 (= 2,429) with Central Bank Yes		No		Yes and annual subscription	No fees are charged for import licences but a fee is charged for dealers licence etc., which are usually valid for one year. No					



Question No.	Question	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	Pakistan	Peru	Rwanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Zaire	Zambia
7 (cont'd) (b)	Can a licence be granted immediately on request?			Possible but varies depending upon the type of goods and the source of supply	Yes	Yes	(a) No (b) Yes	Yes	Seldom	Yes	Does. in resp. of libd. goods normally accepted within 48 hours		Yes	This is the rule while foreign exchange is available	Yes	Yes, in exceptional cases
(c)	Limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made?		Application for licences must be made during the quota period.	None	Seasonal limitation for some vegetables and fruits	Yes	No, except for hides and skins	No	No	No	No	No	No	One (except for special reasons - Art. XX, XXI)	No	
(d)	How many organs administrative consider application for licence?	One	See 6(g)	The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism	One	One appl. submitted to lic. counters through a scheduled bank	(a) Two for most products (b) One for most products	One (National Bank of Rwanda)	One	One	One	One	One	One	(a) Import decd: one (b) Import licence: prior endorsement by National Bank	One as a rule, except for import of certain agr. prod., clothing and certain animals
	How many organs must applicant approach?			One	One	One	(a) Two for most products (b) One for most products	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One
9(b)	Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence	Kuwaiti indiv. and companies where Kuwaiti can not be less than 51%			All applicants	No restriction if bonus voucher submitted	(c) Only indiv. engaged in producing activities and included in U.N. Standard Ind. Classification, operating under auth. of Min. of Ind. and Trade. Other public or private insts. must submit special app.	Yes	Every body	All persons, firms, instit.	All moral or physical persons		As a rule Any person, holder of firm, institution. In certificate imports of commercial nature importer's certificate required	Yes	All persons	All persons, firms, institutions
	System of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation?	Yes, in Commerce and Industry			No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No, only code number at customs service	Yes, with national Bank of Zaire	
	Registration fees?															
	Published list of authorized importers?															

Question No.	Question	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Cyprus	Eston	Creece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Korea
17(b)	Are there any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence?	No	No	Yes (in case of some prod. agreement of techn. serv. nec. health agric.; army police)	Depending on other legislation in force		No	Yes, they differ in respect of different commodities	No	No		No	No

Question No.	Question	Yurait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	Pakistan	Peru	Rwanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Zaire	Zambia
17(b)	Are there any conditions attached to the issue of a licence?			n.a.	Rarely	No (only those printed on reverse side of licence)	(b) No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No (except importer's certificate)	No	No, except that goods need to be imported via the route specified in the licence

