

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON  
TARIFFS AND TRADE

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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/1569, dated 20 June 1979, contracting parties were accordingly invited to communicate to the secretariat changes in their licensing systems.

This document<sup>1</sup> contains a tabulation of the replies to the questionnaire on licensing systems. It replaces Annexes I-III to L/4740 and includes information made available to the secretariat up to 15 November 1979.

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.	Question	EEC and member States										United States			
		ZEC	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany, F. R.	Ireland	Italy*	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway		Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland
1	What licensing systems exist?	RL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	RL AL	(a) RL (b) AL (c) Takeover system. (d) Three-phase system	RL
	(a) System of Import Authorization for Community quota.							(a) Customs import system (general authorization).							
	(b) System of "Import documents" for liberalized products under Community supervision.							(b) Ministerial authorization (RL)							
	(c) System of import certificate for a number of agricultural products.							(c) AL Controlled systems regimes.							
8	(i) Are applications refused for reasons other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No (but see No. 15)
	(ii) Reasons for refusal given to the applicant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, but no legal obligation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(iii) Right of appeal in case of refusal?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To what bodies and what procedures?	Minister	Supreme Court of Administration	Pro-cessing organ and court	ditto	ditto	ditto	Admin. Tribunal	Appeal to Minister and courts	Appeal to Minister and courts	Appeals heard and court	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.
10	Information required in application	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.	Usual inf.
	(a) Liberalized products under supervision:														
	(b) Products under quota: Left to discretion of member States.														
	(c) Import certifi: Usual inf.														

Usual information includes:  
- name and address of applicant  
- description of good, including trade name, tariff number  
- country of origin and purchase  
- n.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 for administrative import restrictions  
\* Answers by Italy under revision.



Question No.	Question	EEC and member States										Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
		EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	German	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom								
14	Period of validity of licence?	(a) Products under quota last 20 days of month of importation of member States; (b) licensed products under supervision; (c) Import cert. period varies according to product	4 mths. (over-seas countries 6 mths.)	1 year except for seasonal products	Limited to 6 mths. as a rule	6 mths. as a rule	6 mths.	No set rules	4 mths. for import quota for agricultural products; unlimited for ID	Depends on the case	For customs clearance: 90 days. For pay-ment: 120 days. For both: 180 days. Products for automatic licensing: 4 mths. up to 1 year.	6-9 mths. in general; shorter period for some agricultural products.	From 2 weeks to twelve mths, sometimes unlimited	Varies with product			
	Possibility of extension?	Yes, up to 12 months	Yes by 6 mths.	Yes by 6 mths.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No, unused licences must be returned to Min.	No	No	No	Yes	No but near licence may be issued		
15	Penalty for non-utilization of a licence?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	For some cases licence obligatorily can be revoked in case of non-utilization of allocation	
16	Are licences transferable between importers?	Yes, with approval of relevant Department	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No, except in the case of crude oil.

Question No.	EEC and member States										United States	Switzerland	Sweden	Portugal	Norway	Japan		
	Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy							United Kingdom	
13	Other administrative procedures required prior to importation?	No	No	No	(a) and (b) Comm. procedure not yet finalized. Import cert. at discretion of member State	No	Yes in regard to specific regulations	No	No	No - in certain cases visas and certificates	No	In some cases approval by Min. of Int. Trade and Ind. necessary prior to application for import approval	No	In general No	No	No	No	
14	Foreign exchange automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported?	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	Left to discretion of member States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reg. cert. must be presented to commercial banks in reports for which the period exceeds one year. Approval of the Bank of Portugal if necessary.	Yes	Yes for "current payments"	Yes	Not applicable
	Is a licence required to obtain foreign exchange?	No				No	Yes	No	Yes, in certain circumstances where a letter of credit is to be opened	Yes	Yes, given together with the licence for imports	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Declaration form for import payments exceeding SKr 5,000 (10,000 in respect of the Nordic countries)
	Foreign exchange always available?	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
	Formalities Appl. to a bank in Australia involved?	Yes				In ECU Priority cert. must be attached to bill. comes gives right to foreign exchange	A "notice of foreign payment" must be given to the bank	No	Simple formalities vary with value of products	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

ANNEX I  
Questions referring to all licensing systems  
TABLE 2

Question No.	Question	Brazil	Burundi	Cuba	Chad	Cyprus	Milan	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
1	What licensing systems exist?	AL	Licensing system to administer foreign exchange No. QH.	Licensing system to administer foreign exchange	(a) RL (b) Licences of compensation for local import behavior, realize exports of products of Chad	RL AL	RL covering global licence; individual licence; 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 application 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; goods originate from countries with whom Brazil has no trade relations	No	No	No	If imports need be regulated to encourage local products	Reasons for refusal: - importer has exhausted his share; application is for greater amount than market share; - importers entities to import, regulated as regards to import; - imports of commodities; - 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not necessarily	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes
			Supreme Court				No		Yes	Yes	Ministry of Commerce	Min. and High Court of Justice		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 foreigners residing 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 or unmanufactured commodity or any live animal imported or exported	Open general licence RL AL	RL	RL (no quotas operated)	(a) Two RL systems ("Licensable List" "Cash cum Bonus List"); (b) AL "Bonus List")	(a) Industrial sector: AL; (b) Trade sector: AL for most products RL under res-triction for imports to Loreto and San Martin; (c) Agricultural sector: RL; (d) e) Fishery and mining sector: systems not yet in operation	Licensing system to administer foreign exchange (no product under res-triction)	RL AAL	(a) Open general licence not involving licence doc. RL (b) AL (c) AL	Two RL systems	Global régime (RL) - free imports (AL); - Bilateral trade; - State trade	RL covering - indi-vidual import licences - actual user licences - direct licences
8	(i) Are applications refused for reasons other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria?  (ii) Reasons for refusal given to applicants?  (iii) Right of appeal in case of refusal?  To what bodies and what procedure?	No  Yes	Applications may be referred by the authority without any reason or prior notice being given  Not necessary  Yes in writing to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism	(i) No  (ii) No  (iii) No	Yes if policy related to goods in question does not permit issue of licences	No (excluding conditions concerning retail price under-taking or grading or type requirement) Yes	Yes Yes	If applicant has been gully in-ur-resolved trade complaint	No  Yes  (a-c) Yes	No  Reasons of welfare or security of the State  Yes	Reasons of welfare or security of the State  Yes	No  Reasons may be given Yes	No  Yes Yes	No  Yes Yes	No  Yes Yes	Ministry of Foreign and Internal Trade

Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zaire	Zambia
i	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 (AL) (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 applicants?  (iii) Rights of appeal in case of refusal?  To what bodies and what procedure?	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 from the territories covered by the particular category of goods  Yes, in practice but not legally required

In addition to these licensing systems Tunisia has:

- prior import authorisation:  
This authorisation merely lengthens the validity of an import licence (normally six months) so as to allow the import of certain goods whose manufacture requires a long period.
- import card:  
This card is issued to manufacturer, and allows them to import machinery spares to a value of 500 in a single year, through the postal reimbursement procedure.
- import certificate:  
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 liberalised for import from all sources, without any quantitative restriction.
- annual import authorisation:  
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	Kuwait	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	Usual information	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	Usual information
11	Documents to be supplied or contracting paper and other documents	Offer sheet or contracting paper and other documents		Pro-forma invoices	Supplier's invoices	None as a rule					Pro-forma invoices for goods and transport cost		None		None, except in the case of licence applicants within the Riba region, 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	Pro-forma invoices and indentments
12	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 licence, copy of 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, invoice, 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
	Licensing fee?	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Amount?					6d in form of stamp			Depending on value of imports		RP 250		S\$10		0.2% of value	

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 sales conditions		Usual Information	Usual Information	Usual Information	Usual information plus: economic purpose; means 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 sales 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	Usual Information and method of payment, place from which products will be consigned, intended date of consignment
11	Documents required upon actual importation	Import decl. invoice, bill of lading, import licence	Final invoice of supplier and insurer transport documents	Customs document	Customs document	Usual document	Reg. forms, invoices, consignment receipt 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 Dec. No-2,500 (b) Commercial Bank Dr. 10-2,000 2/3 depending on value	No	Yes	No	No	No
	Amount	0.1% of f.o.b. value	FBu 25 (US\$0.2857 per lic.)	From 29 to 973 accord. to value			From Fmk. 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 3 pro-forma invoices for verification of price	Usual information  Invoices	- Reasons why import is requested - Description of the market situation - Proof of indispensability of importing the specific product  No prescribed forms	Usual information and nature and amount of foreign exchange, conditions of payment  None except for analyses report in case of textiles; pro-forma invoice in case of import licences	Usual information and import route by which imported will bring in goods
11	Documents required upon importation	Customs document, invoice, bill of lading, import document, ATN for imports of ERC ents.	Import licence, invoice, bill of lading, insurance policy, customs declaration, price conformity certificate	Invoices, certificate of origin, bill of lading, a form AVI for BEC 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  Din. 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. Excl. US Aid Credit		No	No		Yes in certain cases prior deposit 21-140% ad val on the product	No	No	No	No	No
14	Period of validity of licence?	180 days	(a) 8 months as a rule (b) 6 months from African countries	6 months for Europe/America/In. Asia	6 months	4 months for non-seasonal goods. For machinery, plant and equipment longer period	1-6 months		As a rule 6 months for loading plus 3 months for transport	Usually 6 months but 6 weeks for rice, frozen meat and poultry	6 months	8 months	6 months	4 months
	Possibility of extension?	Yes, if need for extension is provided	Yes, in except. cases	Yes, only in except. cases	Yes, automatically per 6 m. more		Yes, if licence presented before expiry date		Yes	Yes, normally for 6 months, 6 weeks for rice, frozen meat and frozen poultry	Yes	Yes	Yes, for 6 months in except. cases	Only in except. cases
15	Penalty for non-utilization of a licence?	No	No	No	Yes	No	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 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 import 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 shipments; 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 data specified Yes	12 months Yes in exc. circumstances	Until the end of year of issue Yes, by endorsement on licence - by 3 months	6 months as a rule (exc. spare parts of machinery 12 months) Yes	(a) 1 year (b) varies dep. on product (c) 120 days (b) Yes, for some prods. (c) Yes	7 months Yes	12 months Yes, if goods arrive after licence expired	6 months Yes, by substituting new appl. with fee of \$510	Until 31.3 of year following date of issue Normally not	6 months Yes	6 months Yes in case of loan financed imports. In other liccs. in excep. circcs.	
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	But issue of licence may be curtailed or restricted in such case
16	Are licences transferable between importers?	No		No	Strictly no	No	No	No	No, except those under bonus scheme	No	No	No	No, except for quota licc. 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	(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 applies, 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.	Question	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Chad	Cyprus	Finland	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya	
18	Other administrative procedures required prior to importation?	No	No	Only if, pro. restr. comply with certain standards	No	No	No		No	No	No	No		No	
19	Foreign exchange automatically provided by the banking authors for goods to be imported?	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	
	Is a licence required to obtain foreign exchange?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	
	Foreign exchange always available?		See above	See above		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes, see above	
	Formalities involved					Central Bank issues notices to banks	Foreign exchange granted by Bank of Finland upon application			None					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 authorities for goods to be imported?  Is a licence required to obtain foreign exchange?  Foreign exchange always available?  Formalities involved?	Yes  Yes  Yes			Provided when foreign exchange conditions are satisfied in every respect  Yes  Yes	Yes, for goods which have been imported on presentation of doc. proof of importation  No, because exchange available after importation  Yes	Yes, for exempt goods  Yes  Yes	Yes  Yes	Yes  Yes	(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.  Yes, various documents to be supplied  Yes, approval of licence and of the final invoice and the customs document providing that goods have been imported	Yes  Yes  Yes	Yes  No  Yes	Yes  No  Yes	Yes  Yes  Yes	Yes  Yes  Yes	Yes  Yes  Yes



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	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	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 com. banks on proof that goods have entered Zambia. Nec.: Zambian certified invoice, customers bill of entry.

ANNEX II  
Licensing Systems to Administer Import Restrictions  
Table 1

Question No.	EEC and member States															
	Canada	Austria	Australia	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany F.R.G.	Ireland	Italy <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
2, 3	<p>Systems?</p> <p>Product coverage?</p> <p>Goods from which countries?</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>Range of agr. prods. and small number of other goods</p> <p>All countries</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>Non-quota licensing applies to some second-hand vehicles, machinery and parts. Quota currently applies in respect of some footwear and parts of footwear. CBU motor vehicles, double-edged safety razor blades and sheets of iron or steel.</p> <p>All countries</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>(a) Certain products from State trading countries and Japan (b) Few products from all origins</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>Certain products specified in commodity and country lists</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>(a) Range of products from State trading countries and Japan (b) Some products from all countries</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>(a) Certain textiles and (b) Certain textile products</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>(a) Range of products from State trading countries and Japan (b) Some products from all countries</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>(a) Range of products from State trading countries and Japan (b) Some products from all countries</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>Range of textile products other than some</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>Published in official trade and industry bulletins</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>(a) Small range of industrial products from State trading countries, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan (b) Range of agricultural prods. from all countries</p>	<p>RI (Registration)</p> <p>Small range of products</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>Subject to licences are: (a) Some products from most countries (b) Certain trading countries (c) Rubber boots from all countries other than EEC and EWFA (d) Range of textile products from some countries (e) Certain kinds of fish and sea products</p>	<p>(a) RL (b) Take-over phases (c) Free-system</p> <p>Few industrial products and some agric. products</p>	<p>RL</p> <p>Certain dairy products, petroleum, narcotics, stimulants, psychotropic drugs and wild bird feathers</p>
5	<p>Is the licensing statutorily required?</p> <p>Is designation of products left to administrative discretion?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Min. of Commerce may discharge the regulation of imports. Reintroduction of import restrictions subject to approval by committee appointed by Parliament</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Only on the basis of regulations decreed by the Govt. and forwarded to Parliament following publication</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes, but legal basis varies from prod. to prod.</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes, after authorization by the Govt. (Board of Commerce or National Agricultural Market Board, depending on prods. involved.)</p>	<p>All countries</p> <p>All countries except for potato seedlings and some plants</p> <p>No, except for wild bird feathers and certain drugs</p> <p>No, except for dairy products, petroleum</p>	

<sup>1</sup>For details of CCM - positions subject to restriction in each of the countries, see Revision on Annexes to Report of Joint Working Group (L/4900).  
<sup>2</sup>In the Controlled Customs Régime products are imported without licence but only within limits of a quota strictly administered by the Customs.

Question No.	Question	EEC and member States										Switzerland	United States				
		Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany F.R.	Ireland	Italy <sup>1</sup>			United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal
5 (cont'd)	- May the Govt. abolish the system without legislative approval?	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	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 ministerial press statement, followed by Bureau of Customs notice.	General principles published in Austrian foreign trade law. Detailed information available to interested traders	Canada Gazette and Notice to Importers	Global amount of quotas and allocation among member States in Off. Journal, States publish products for which and procedures by which imports are authorized	Inform. available to all concerned	Yes. Motives from the Licensing Office are circulated to press and importers	Yes, info. publ. in Off. Journal.	Yes, conditions, rules in "Bundesanzeiger"	Yes, in official gazette and newspapers and circulated	In circulars and a weekly bulletin	Yes, in press and notices to importers	Yes, in official gazette and trade bulletins	Inf. about bilateral and global quotas submitted to importers and trade organs	Published in official and daily press	Periodical inf. to importers concerned	Deposit of mail-ties published. Amount and allocation of quotas are communicated toimps.
	Overall amount published?	Yes. Value or quantity of Global quotas is published	For market-ing-law products, Global quotas announced according to importation plans	Yes	N.A.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Amount per country?	Quotas are not normally allocated on a country basis	Quotas are not allocated always on a country basis	Not	Yes, under trade agreements.	Yes	Yes	Yes, for State-trading countries only	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	No	Yes
	Amount per importer?	Details of allocation of quotas to individual importers are published within quantity ranges	No	No	No	No	No, except specially in special cases	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
(b)	(i) Quota period	Usually one year	Yearly	Quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly	Yearly	Yearly	Yearly	Yearly	Yearly	Varies 3-12 months	Usually yearly	Usually yearly	6 months as a rule	Ind. prod.: yearly. agric. prod.: varies	Yearly	Yearly	Usually yearly. For certain prods. half-yearly, quarterly or shorter period

<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										United States									
		Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany, F.R.	Ireland	Italy		United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland			
6 (c) (cont'd)	(iv) Are names of licensees made known upon request to govts. of exporting countries?  (v) If not, for what reasons?	Names and addresses are published for the information of any interested party	In general no, only for legally defined exceptions	No	Left to discretion of Member State	No	Trade secrets	No	Customs authority keeps list of licensees or disposal of any one concerned	No	Confidential nature	They are published	No	Confidential nature	No	Business secrecy	Yes, in principle	No	Business secrecy	Yes	
(d)	Time for submission of applications since opening of quotas?	Normally twenty-one days	App. for licence can be submitted at any time	Varies with products. Generally, applications can be submitted at any time within the prescribed period	1 mth. in case of simultaneous exam. for apps.	Any time within quota period	Not less than 3 wks. for app. for quotas. Other apps. no limit	Exam. on first-come basis. Submission is poss. time-limit 2-3 weeks	Varies in case of small quotas. time-limit 2-3 weeks	Varies	Within 30 days	Within 30 days	2 weeks	1-2 mths	Secrecy required by law	Legislation conc. Official Secrecy	Any time within the application quota period	No time-limit	Business secrecy	At least 30 days	
(e)	Minimum and maximum length of time for processing applications	Min: 24 hrs. Max: three wks except in cases where there are large numbers of importers	Less than 1 wk. as a rule. Max: 3 wks.	When examined on first-come basis max: 3 wks. Simultaneous exam. Max: 2 mths	Usually 1-5 working days	3-2 wks.	No rule	Min: 1 day. Max: 3 wks.	Varies	About 1 month	No time-limit other than those set down in EEC Commission Decisions and Regulations	Min: 3 days. Max: 3 weeks	Min: 1 day. Max: 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	4-10 days	1-3 days	4-10 days	1-3 days	Within 30 to 60 days		
(f)	Time between granting of licence and opening of the period of importation	License may be used immediately	License may be used immediately	Varies according to date of application for licence	Not specified	License may be used immediately	License may be used immediately	License may be used immediately	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	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?	Usually one, sometimes two	One. (But imp. excess with prod. 4.5m 200,000 but submitted to Foreign Trade Advy. Board)	Varies with product, usually one	Determined by member States	Own organ	License issued by Lic. Office Min. of Commerce.	Customs authority passes app. to Ministry	One	One	One as a rule (exc. for some prod.)	One as a rule	Ind. prod. One agr. prod. Min. of Agr. issues several certificates. participate	One	Two: Ind. prod. Board of Commerce. Agr. prod. National Marketing Board	Usually one	One	One	One	One	
	How many organs does applicant have to approach?	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	One

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

Question No.	EEC and member States.													
	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany, F.R.	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
6 (cont'd)														
(h)	Within share allotted to member States are free to choose first come or simultaneous exam...	Past performance	Past performance	First come or simultaneous exam. Criteria: past performance or econ. destn. of goods	App. cons. similarly. Criteria: past performance; reduced in other portions; Shares on equal basis	Depends on prod. in some cases in prop'n to purchase of like or apprs. Irish goods position of imp. first come equal pro-cesses equal (e.g. res. capital and cert. Shares imports revenue)	Criteria: equal share plus amt. on econ. position of imp. first come	No set rule. Criteria: past performance. Minimum alloc. Not first come basis	Criteria: Generally past performance, location equal or combn. of both	Generally past performance	Past performance	Past performance	Past performance of applicant	Previous share, past performance, or amount requested depending on the product
(i)	(i) Is there a maximum amount per applicant? (ii) Provisions for newcomers? (iii) Examination of apps. simultaneously or on receipt?	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt	On receipt
(j)	Import licences required in cases of bilateral quotas or export restraint arrangements? If so, are they issued automatically?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(k)	If no licences are required, means of supervision of importing country?	Statistical notification	Statistical notification	Customs statistics	Stat. notification	Stat. notification	Stat. notification	Stat. notification	Stat. notification	Stat. notification	Stat. notification	Stat. notification	Stat. notification	Stat. notification

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 other member States																		
		Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany P.R.	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United States		
6 (k) (cont'd)	Are there products for which licences are issued on condition that goods should be re-exported?	No	No licences are issued on the condition that goods should be re-exported. In certain cases licences are issued on the condition that goods should be re-exported.	Only in exceptional circumstances	No provisions	No	No, except in case of suspended customs duty procedures	Only exceptionally	Yes, such licence goods from quota restrains.	Yes, such licence goods from quota restrains.	Yes, then licences are freely issued and goods are not counted against quota levels	Staple food, starch, milk, Bat lic. issued in excess of quota	Yes, some products. Than licence issued in excess of quota	No	Only in exceptional cases			M.A.		
9 (a)	Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence	Any person firm, inst. subject to past import performance	No restr.	Eligibility of importers varies with the product. In some cases, residency in Canada is sufficient while, in other cases, as a Canadian citizen, import document is required	Member State may refuse lic. to persons not established in its territory, in such time as a Community country import document is introduced	Any individual or legal entity may apply	Anyone domiciled in Denmark and who has the right to engage in the activities for which imports are wanted	Anyone eligible in principle	Anyone eligible	All residents eligible	Applicant must be resident of the United Kingdom or other member of the EEC	For some products, eligibility is limited to importers with record of past imp. For materials eligibility may be confined to users	Persons must be Norwegian firms registered in Norway	Any firm, person, instn. However, one has to be registered at the General Directorate for Foreign Trade	All persons, firms, instns. domiciled in Sweden are eligible in case of petroleum; except imp. must hold a basic permit or be prof. engaged in trade or agric. prod.	As a rule any indiv. or legal entity domiciled in Switzerland is eligible	Anyone eligible in case of petroleum; except imp. must hold a basic permit or be prof. engaged in trade or agric. prod.	Anyone eligible in case of petroleum; except imp. must hold a basic permit or be prof. engaged in trade or agric. prod.		
17 (a)	System of registration of persons on films permitted to engage in importation	M.A.	M.A.	No	No	Yes	No	Yes, regular importers enrolled in a schedule with Min. of Ext. Trade. Enrolment is unrestricted	Yes, but exhausted licences must be returned	No	No	No	Yes, register of importers	Yes, for some sectors of activities	No	No	No	No, except for certain drugs		
17 (a)	Registration fee Published list of authorized importers?	M.A.	M.A.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No, except for certain drugs	
17 (a)	Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence?	No (except in special circumstances)	Para. 10(1) in special law on foreign trade) and para. 7(4) re-export-conditions of following imported goods)	No, as a rule	No uniform Community procedure as yet	No, but expired and utilized licences groups who pledged to apply marking and Office	In some cases lic. are allocated to groups who pledged to apply marking and Office	No	No, but exhausted licences must be returned	No	Yes, in a special case	No (except in case of special condition of re-export)	No	No	No	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	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya	
2, 3	Systems product coverage Goods from which countries?	RL All products  All countries outside franc area	RL A few items from all countries and some products of socialist countries which are not freely licensed	RL Systems covering (a) Global licensing (-12 GNM items most of them agric.) - Global lic. apply. 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) Vb-licensing	RL ("Import Lic.") for products subject to quota	RL - Some products on list "A" (lux. goods and some agr. and ind. 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, certain types of spare parts and equipment. Certain kinds of paper (no quotas)	RL Products under quotas	RL Products produced by infant industries in Kenya	All countries



Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Sierra Leone	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Sri Lanka
2, 3	Systems? Product coverage goods from which countries?	RL About 40% of SITC items	RL Ministry of Commerce may limit or restrict the granting of licences for any product	All products	For controlled items, formal applications for licences to either import or export are submitted to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism for consideration and approval  For products and countries see COM.I/D/W/55/Add.58 COM.AC/W/72/Add.58	RL Licence issued according to previous imports	RL	RL (no quotas)	2 RL systems for "licenceable List" "Cash cum Bonus List" Products vary	RL (b) Trace suit for imports from Latin and San Martin (c) Ag. prod.	RL Specific licence for (a) all goods not covered by general licence (b) all goods from socialist countries	RL	2 RL systems	RL (a) Global quotas for goods which fulfill the following conditions: (i) they must come from OECD or assimilated countries (practically all the countries and territories which participate in GATT; (ii) goods under quota must have been included in a decision published by the Ministry of Trade (b) Bilateral trade for all goods which fulfill one or more of the following conditions: (i) they must come from a country not a member of OECD or assimilated thereto; (ii) they must not come under the free import global quota or State-trading systems; (iii) they must be used	RL (a) Individual import licence to the trade covering goods for resale. Licence issued against foreign exchange allocation (b) actual user licence (c) direct user licence
		All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries	All countries

Question N.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zambia
2.3 (cont'd)	Systems? Product coverage goods from which countries?	RL for all goods which are not liberalized	RL Goods on "Import 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 quota (b) commodity and foreign exch. quota.	RL (No quota system at present)  Cotton textiles, agric. products, bicycles, 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	Gabor.	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya
5	Is the licensing statutorily required?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Is designation of products left to administrative discretion?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		Government may designate products subject to licensing
	May the Government abolish the system without legislative approval?	Yes		No	Yes		No	No	Yes		
6 (a)	Is information concerning allocation of quotas published? Where? To whom?	The quotas of foreign exchange available to importers are communicated to the Chamber of Commerce	In press notices. Goods subject to quotas published in Government Gazette	Yes. Official Publication of the Licensing Office	All regulations communicated to Chamber of Commerce and published in official gazette	Yes in Chamber of Commerce bulletins and economic press	Yes in the press	Yes	Yes	Yes	Formalities involved are published. Importers are advised on quotas, foreign trade, and export procedures. Bodies are advised too
	Overall amount published?			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes and amount of quota for each comm.	n.a.		n.a.
	Amount per country?			n.a.	Yes	Yes	n.a.				
	Amount per importer?			Yes	Yes to all authorized importers		No	No			
6 (b)	(1) Quota period	1 year	1 year	Yearly	6 months	Yearly (shorter yearly period for some seasonal goods)	3 months	4 months		6 months	1 year
	(ii) Licence period where different to quota period	6 months		6 months	Possibility of extension.	5 months					4 or 6 months
	(iii) New application necessary?	No		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes
	(4) Are licences issued partly or only to domestic producers?	Yes, in case of flour	No specific allocation	No specific allocation	Control exercised on firm-by-firm basis	No specific allocation	No	Yes, partl. (raw material)			No
(c)	(ii) Measures taken to ensure use of licences?		No	(a) Allocation for 6 months only permits checking or actual use of licence. (b) Requirement that lic. shall be returned to Lic. Off.		No	Yes				

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 No	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? Whores? 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 (c) Yes (c) No (c) No	Yes No No	Yes, in notices to press, Chamber of Commerce, banks, embassias	In Government Gazette	In Official Gazette	Yes, in Government Gazette
6 (b)	Overall amount published? Amount per country? Amount per importer? (1) Quota period (ii) Licence period where different to quota period (iii) New Application necessary?	n.a.	No	Calendar year	Yes, where quota not reserved for est. importers n.a.	No No Yearly (as are licences)	n.a. n.a. n.a.	No No 6 months as a rule	(c) Yes (c) No (c) No	No No No	No n.a. No	No 6 months 6 months	No n.a. No	Yes n.a. Yes	No n.a. n.a.
(c)	(i) Are licences issued partly or only to domestic producers? (ii) Measures taken to ensure use of licences?		Entry clearance decl. must be made (customs)	Shipment within 6 months A fresh appl. is reqd. in cases where goods have not yet been shipped and the credit has already been used	Max. 6 months New appl. is necessary	No No No	Calendar year No No	Calendar year No No	b/c lic. period may be shorter b/c Yes	1 year 1 year 1 year	15 months 6 months as a rule 6 months	6 months 6 months 6 months	6 months 6 months 6 months	6 months 6 months 6 months	6 months 6 months 6 months

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? Overall amount published? Amount per country? (i) Quota period (ii) Licence period where different to quota period (iii) New application necessary?	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 APURQUEUR" 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) n.a. 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
6 (b)	(i) Are licences issued partly or only to domestic producers?					
6 (c)	(i) Measures taken to ensure use of licences?					

<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 licences 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 allocated licences are published	No, balance used again during same period  Internal matter	Unused quotas sometimes reallocated  Yes	Not as a rule  Yes	No			In 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			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 7 hours	1-2 months		Min: 2 days Max: 1 week	Min: 3 days Max: 10 days
(f)	Time between granting of licence 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	Confidential nature No set period	N/A	(a) Licensable List; within 3 months (b) Cash-cum-Bonus List; within 52 months (c) No period specified		1 month	When an item is first subject to quota: 14 days for submission of doc. Within quota period no restriction for allocation	20 days	N/A	

Question No.	Question	Korea	Kuwait	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	May Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Sierre 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, and maximum no maximum	1- 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 non-nated banks	None	Min: 1 month but as a rule lic. issued 31 December	Application can be processed within 1 day	Applications dealt with on receipt	No fixed time-length. As a rule 1 month	Direct user lic: from 1 day to 1 month  Min: about 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	Report may take place later in etc. cases report may not take place before certain date	Licence may be issued tentatively	Licence valid for issued. Importation	Licences valid 6 months from date of issue	Licences valid for issued. Importation	Between 14 days and 1 month	Normally lic. application submitted within quota period	Licences valid for issued. Importation	Licences valid for issued. Importation	Min: about 1 month
(g)	Number of admin. organs considering applications?  How many organs does applicant have to approach?	In some cases recommendation of co-operation with 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 products (c) One for two for others	One	One generally	One as a rule. Two in case of some agricultural products.	One (in some cases report from other admin. requested)	Appl. for (a) Trade and Direct users Licences: one (b) Actual user lic. 2 organs



Question No.	Question	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia	Zambia
6-(cont'd)	(iii) Are unused allocations added to succeeding period?	No	No	No	(a) Comod. and foreign exchange quota: No (b) Global foreign exchange quota: 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?		Trade secret	Yes	H.A.	
(d)	(v) If not, for what reason?	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.	N.A. (No quotas exist)
(e)	Time for submission of applications since opening of quotas?	Varies	No time-limit	Max: 24 hours	24 hours and 1 month	Min: 1 day Max: 1 month
(f)	Minimum and maximum length of time for processing applications?	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)	Time between granting of licence and opening of the period of importation?	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)
	Number of admin. organs considering application?	One	One	One as a rule		One
	How many organs does applicant 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 depend licenses cannot be satisfied, on what basis is allocation made?  (ii) Is there a maximum amount per applicant?  (iii) Provisions for newcomers?	Applies, are reduced proportionally to quota shares of foreign currency. These are dependent on various criteria	No	Quota based on past performance	Latest annual turnover fig. of imports; distr. ret-work; investment; salaries paid	Past performance	Advance on next allocation may be allowed.	Past performance		In annual import programme alloc. of shares is made to importers. Based on criteria; past perf; turnover fig; investments; sales centres outside capital, etc.	Past performance on the basis of price-wise restrictions
(j)	(iv) Examination of apps. simultaneously or on receipt?	5% of quota of each product reserved for newcomers	Small percentage reserved for newcomers	About 10% of quotas reserved for newcomers	5% of the whole programme reserved for newcomers	Yes	No	Yes		Exam. of annual import share simultaneously. Exam. of app. for lic. on receipt	Yes Newcomers quota are allotted
(i)	Import licence required in cases of bilateral quotas or export restraints? If so, are they issued automatically?	On receipt	On receipt as a rule, sometimes simultaneously	On receipt except if appl. filed before lic. period	Yes	Yes	n.a.	Yes			n.a.
(j)	If no licences are required, means of supervision of importing country?	Compensation licence is only case of export lim.	Yes	n.a.	No	Yes	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	Ricet Yes in addition to licences for domestic consumption	No			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 perf. then no prov. for newcomers. In a few cases global amount equally distr. among applicants. Then new reporters are considered	Some provisions for issue of lic. in excess of basic alloc.	Past perf. or more incl. over degree of previous utilization, business reputation	According to shares of categories/entitlements held by the reporter		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 reporter 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 reporters 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 apps. 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 licence required in cases of bilateral quotas or export restraints arrangements? If so, are they issued automatically?			Licences are required for all imports, re-exports or 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.	No	n.a.			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Yes	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)	<p>(i) If demand for licences cannot be satisfied, on what basis is allocation made?</p> <p>(ii) Is there a maximum amount per applicant?</p> <p>(iii) Provisions for newcomers?</p> <p>(iv) Examination of apps. simultaneously or on receipt?</p>	<p>First come basis. Criteria: size of undertaking, priority to import signif. for national economy; category of activities (priority to farmers and manufacturers)</p> <p>On receipt</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>All applicants are served on equity basis</p> <p>Yes, 25% of total volume</p> <p>Treated like other Importers</p> <p>Simultaneously or receipt in certain cases</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Not necessarily</p> <p>N.A.</p>	<p>n.a. All applications are granted if foreign exchange available</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>On receipt</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>No</p>	<p>(a) Licences: application considered individually on receipt. (c) Exchange quotas are established if organ. concerned</p> <p>Normal licence required</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>Yes, some products resulting from the processing of imported raw material</p>	<p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>No</p>
(i)	<p>Import licence required in cases of bilateral quotas or export restraints arrangements? If so, are they issued automatically?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Only if goods needed urgently</p> <p>N.A.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Not necessarily</p> <p>N.A.</p>	<p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>No</p>	<p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>No</p>	<p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>No</p>
(j)	<p>If no licences are required, means of supervision of importing country?</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>N.A.</p>
(k)	<p>Are there products for which licences are issued on condition that goods should be re-exported?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes (raw materials, auxiliary materials, equipment, pack. material)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes, some products resulting from the processing of imported raw material</p>	<p>No</p>

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

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>holder of importer's certificate</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>any person, firm, institution. In case of imports of commercial nature, importers certificate required</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 must obtain an import licence only subject to prior fulfillment 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>



Licensing Systems Not Used to Administer Import Restrictions

Table 1

Question No.	Question	EC and member States														
		Canada	EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	
2. 3	Systems 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 two products of which one imported from one contracting party to GATT only (b) Systems of import certificate for a number of agricultural products All third countries	AL 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 lieu of agricultural products coming under Regulations on the organization of the market	AL 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 declaration (technical visa) may be involved	AL Range of products from State-trading countries	Signal under certain textile piece goods, clothing and footwear	(a) Customs system of 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 not exceeding Ecu 5,000)	Subject to licence area products from most State-trading countries, certain textile products from all countries other than EEC and EFTA countries (e.g. Portugal) and some products of iron or steel from all countries	Few agricultural and industrial products	All countries except in case of certain textiles
4	Purpose of licensing?	Control of quality and sanitary standards	(a) Facilitate supervision (b) Import Certificates: Statistical purposes (no restrictive effect)	Regarding (a)/(b) 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 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	Yes, but legal basis varies from product to product	
5	Is licensing statutorily required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	



Question no.	Question	EEC and member States												
		EEC	Benelux	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland
2 (b)	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 any interested party so long as they are Canadian citizens and citizenship is required 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 trade 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, innhabitants, 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		Yes, regular importers	No	No	No	Yes, register of importers	C.f. Above	
	Registration fee?	No				No					None	No	No	
	Published list of authorized importers?	No			No	No		Enrolment is unrestrict-	No	No	No	Yes, for some sectors of activities	No	
1-5)	Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence?	a) No uniform procedure as yet b) No	No	No (but expired and utilized licences must be returned to Lic. Office)	No	No as a rule	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 XII

Licensing Systems not used to Administer Import Restrictions

Table 2

Question	Questions	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Cyprus	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Korea
2, 3	Systems?  Product coverage? Goods from which countries?	AL  Most products  All countries	Lic. System to administer foreign exchange  All products  All countries	Lic. System without limitation of volume up to the value of credit which is available  All products  All countries	AL - Most lic. sub-ject to import lic. are freely licensed - All imports from Eastern Europe less than under (EU)  All products  All countries	AL (import certificate)  Liberalized prods.  From OICM and EEC countries	Most products on list L  (a) OECD countries (b) in case of bilateral agreements	Lic. System - for a range of products not under QR  Specified goods from all countries All goods from Rhodesia	0.5% of imports in 1970, covering goods from cert. countries e.g. petrol, sugar from Eastern Europe	AL  All countries	AL Import Certificate for liberalized products  when value exceeds CFA 20,000  countries outside franc area	AL  All countries	AL  All items which are not restricted or prohibited under the provisions of 1972 (SITC)  All countries (excl. Rhod. and some social countries)
4	Purpose of Licensing?	To evaluate real value - to make price right use of terms - to avoid commercial practices	To administer foreign exchange and for reasons of price policy	To keep volume of imports within post. or payments	To regulate imports	To check the amount of foreign exchange payments actually made	Control of imports	Reasons of XI, XII only		(a) to examine effect of imports on local prodn. of goods which have been lic. (b) Source of info. regarding local demand			
5	Is licensing statutorily required? May administration change products subject to licensing? May the Govt. abolish the system without legislative approval?	Yes Yes Yes	No	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	Yes No No	Yes No No	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Government may designate products subject to lic.	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
7(a)	How far in advance of importation must application for a licence be made?	Varies	Before importation or entry commitment with foreign supplier	Granting of lic. may take 40-45 days	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

1) Detail in ROP/111

Question No.	Question	Kenya	Madagascar	Malawi	Malta	Pakistan	Peru	Rwanda	Sierra Leone	Singapore	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	Upper Volta	Zaire	Zambia
2.3	Systems of product coverage? Goods from which countries?	Systems of general import lic. valid for on year to Kwana merchants and individuals			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 on surrender of bonus vouchers	AL all products in ind. and trade sectors	Lic. System to administer foreign ex. change in - normal lic. for all goods - global lic. for petrol and certain other products	AL Open lic. for all goods specified in Schedule	(a) Besides open general lic. involving lic. doc. AL in form of special lic.	AL All liberalised 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 in involved	(b) Import decl. system for all goods except gold and precious stones (b) Import of gold and precious stones	All prods. except 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 (b) Varies invoicing and for prod. purposes.	To reduce outflow of capital resulting from in-flated cap. goods invoicing and for statist. purposes	OECD countries and American account countries	All goods from Socialist countries and small list of prod. from Japan	OECD or associated countries		All countries	All lib. prod.	All countries	
											Import decs. for liberalized goods are docs. used for admin. purposes e.g. for collection of stat. data verification of the rate heading and of the inpt. regime for part prods. also used for detarmining that the countries of orig. are among those to which Spain has extended the liberalization system		To attain objectives envisaged in the 5-year Development Plan	Control of foreign exchange	Purpose of supervision of statistical reasons	

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

Question No.	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Cyprus	Gabon	Greece	Hong Kong	Iceland	Israel	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Korea
7 (cont'd)												
(b)	In exceptional cases. Rule: within 8 days	Yes	Yes, for licences which do not require "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 (CAGEX) 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 Min. 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 perm. residents. Any body, corporate or incorporate being member of Chamber of Commerce and Industry and having a registered place of business in Cyprus		Any person, firm, institution	All persons, firms, institutions, but only registered or approved importers for frozen meat and frozen poultry		All registered persons, firms, institutions		All persons, firms and institutions established and registered in Kenya	Anyone registered
	No but importers must be inscribed in Special Cadastre to obtain customs clearance	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 cassettes and acetate cassettes.

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 FRU 300,000 (= \$3,429) with Central Bank Yes		No  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	No	No
(d)	How many administrative organs consider application for licences?	One	See 6(g)	The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism	One	One appl. submitted to lic. through a scheduled bank	(a) Two (b) One for most products	One (National Bank of Rwanda)	One	One	One		One	One (except for special reasons Art. XI, XII)	(a) Import (b) Import licence prior endorsement by National Bank	One as a rule, except for import of certain agr. prod., clothing certain animals
	How many organs must applicant approach?			One	One	One	(a) Two (b) One for most products	One	One	One	One		One	One	One	One
9(b)	Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence	Kuwaiti indiv. and companies where Kuwaitis own not less than 51%			All applicants	No restriction if bonus voucher submitted	(c) Only ind. 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 instts. must submit special app.	Yes	Everybody	All persons, firms, instit.	All moral or physical persons		As a rule holder of firm, instit. importers certificate	Any person, firm, instit. In case of imports of commercial nature, importer's certificate required	All persons	All persons, firms, institutions
	System of registration of persons or firms engaged in importation?	Yes, in Commercial Register and Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry				No	Yes	No	No	No, only code number at customs service	No	Yes	Yes, with national Bank of Zaire	Yes, with national Bank of Zaire	Yes, with national Bank of Zaire	
	Registration fee?															
	Published list of authorized importers?															

Question No.	Question	Brazil	Burundi	Cambodia	Cyprus	Galun	Guatemala	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	Kuwait	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.s.	Rarely	No (only those printed on reverse side of licence)	(b) No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No (except importers' certificate)	No	No, except that goods need to be imported via the route specified in the licence

