

RESTRICTED

DPC/P/25

DPC/F/25

DPC/C/25

6 March 1984

Special Distribution

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

---

## International Dairy Arrangement

Committee of the Protocol Regarding Certain Milk Powders

Committee of the Protocol Regarding Milk Fat

Committee of the Protocol Regarding Certain Cheeses

## JOINT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES ON A SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO EXPAND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

### Report

1. The Committee of the Protocol Regarding Certain Milk Powders, the Committee of the Protocol Regarding Milk Fat and the Committee of the Protocol Regarding Certain Cheeses held a joint meeting on 16 December 1983. The meeting was devoted to further study of government measures to expand domestic consumption of dairy products, on the basis of information furnished by delegations interested in this work.
2. The Committees adopted the report on their joint meeting held on 28 September 1983. The document will be circulated as DPC/P/23, DPC/F/23, DPC/C/23.
3. The Committees had before them a note containing a compilation of information furnished, which the secretariat had been requested to prepare (document DPC/P/W/11/Suppl.2, DPC/F/W/10/Suppl.2, DPC/C/W/10/Suppl.2). Delegations were invited to communicate any amendments to this document, which will accordingly be revised as necessary.
4. The representative of New Zealand said that although the note contained a lot of useful information, it did not highlight or emphasize in the script some important salient features. He said that his delegation would transmit to the secretariat a communication containing suggestions on this subject.
5. It was agreed that another joint meeting could be held on the occasion of the March 1984 regular sessions of the Committees, after consultation with delegations.

RESTRICTED

GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

No. 19

September-November 1983

Geneva, January 1984

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

			<u>Page</u>
Introduction			5
Summary of commercial policy developments			6
Principal sources of information			7
<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>COUNTRIES</u>	
Algeria	10	Korea, Republic of	38
Argentina	10	Kuwait	39
Australia	11	Lebanon	39
Austria	16	Liberia	39
Bangladesh	16	Malaysia	40
Brazil	17	Mauritania	41
Canada	18	Morocco	41
Chile	19	New Caledonia	46
China, People's Republic of	20	New Zealand	46
Dominican Republic	20	Niger	48
Egypt	21	Nigeria	48
El Salvador	22	Norway	48
Ethiopia	22	Oman	50
European Economic Community	23	Pakistan	50
Finland	25	Paraguay	50
Gambia	25	Peru	51
Ghana	27	Philippines	51
India	27	Portugal	53
Indonesia	29	Qatar	54
Iran	32	Romania	54
Iraq	32	Samoa	55
Israel	33	Saudi Arabia	55
Ivory Coast	33	Senegal	57
Jamaica	34	Seychelles	57
Japan	34	Sierra Leone	58
Jordan	37	South Africa	60
Kenya	38	Soviet Union	62

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>Page</u>
Spain	62	United Arab Emirates	72
Sri Lanka	65	United States	73
Sudan	66	Upper Volta	82
Sweden	67	Uruguay	82
Syria	67	Venezuela	84
Tanzania	67	Zaire	85
Thailand	68	Zambia	86
Trinidad and Tobago	69	Zimbabwe	87
Tunisia	70		

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Algeria - Tanzania	88
Algeria - Tunisia	88
Australia - Romania	89
Austria - German Democratic Republic	89
Benin - Ghana	89
Bolivia - Romania	90
Brazil - Nigeria	90
Brazil - Soviet Union	91
Canada - German Democratic Republic	91
Canada - Zimbabwe	92
Central African Republic - Equatorial Guinea	92
China, People's Republic of - Italy	92
China, People's Republic of - Sudan	93
China, People's Republic of - Tanzania	93
China, People's Republic of - United States	93
Congo - Czechoslovakia	94
Egypt - Ethiopia	94
Egypt - India	94
Egypt - India - Yugoslavia	94
Egypt - Romania	95
Egypt - Somalia	95

	<u>Page</u>
German Democratic Republic - Ghana	95
German Democratic Republic - Nigeria	95
German Democratic Republic - Tanzania	96
Finland - Soviet Union	96
Iran, Islamic Republic of - Pakistan	96
Iraq - Jordan	97
Iraq - Netherlands and Norway	97
Iraq - Romania	97
Ireland - Saudi Arabia	97
Kenya - Soviet Union	98
Kuwait - Netherlands	98
Libya - Soviet Union	98
Kampuchea - Poland	99
Morocco - Romania	99
Netherlands - United Arab Emirates	99
Pakistan - Zimbabwe	99
Portugal - Zimbabwe	100
Romania - Sudan	100
Romania - Zimbabwe	100
Soviet Union - United States	100
Sudan - Tanzania	101
Sweden - Yugoslavia	101
Tanzania - Zimbabwe	101
Thailand - United States	101

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE MULTIFIBRE ARRANGEMENT

Austria - Brazil	102
Canada - China, People's Republic of	102
Canada - Hong Kong	102
Canada - Korea, Republic of	102
European Economic Community - China, People's Republic of	103
European Economic Community - Colombia	103
European Economic Community - Egypt	103

	<u>Page</u>
European Economic Community - Indonesia	103
European Economic Community - Mexico	104
European Economic Community - Thailand	104
European Economic Community - Turkey	104
Finland - China, People's Republic of	104
Switzerland - Hong Kong	105
United States - China, People's Republic of	105
United States - Hong Kong	105
United States - Korea, Republic of	105
United States - Philippines	105
United States - Romania	106

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

Algeria - Morocco - Tunisia	106
Andean Pact - European Economic Community	106
ASEAN	107
COMECON	107
Economic Community of the States of Central Africa (ECSCA)	108
Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)	108

## INTRODUCTION

The Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy is a review, prepared by the GATT secretariat under its own responsibility, of actions or decisions taken in the area of commercial policy during the reference period, in various countries. It includes information on contracting parties to GATT, on non-contracting parties and on bilateral and regional agreements.

The Survey is published four times a year.

The Survey is based on information available to the secretariat in the form of GATT documents and various published sources. It covers the introduction of new trade measures including, in some instances, those of a provisional or interim character, or their abolition, as well as substantial changes in existing measures. It also covers certain types of investigations. The secretariat has endeavoured to include all measures of significant trade interest; but the coverage may not necessarily be exhaustive or uniform. The coverage of measures taken by some countries is more extensive than that of others because of the availability of information. The Survey relates, inter alia, to:

- import duties;
- tariff quotas;
- anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures;
- import taxes and surcharges;
- prior import deposits;
- quantitative import restrictions;
- export restraints;
- emergency actions.

The secretariat would welcome its attention being drawn to any errors or significant omissions. Where the information derives from unofficial sources, such as newspapers, the secretariat has made efforts to check the facts with official sources. The secretariat would appreciate any help that delegations can give in the preparation of future Surveys to make sure that they are as timely and accurate as possible.

Two copies of the Survey are being sent to each contracting party. Additional copies are available upon request.

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

SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

This issue of the Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy lists seventy countries and the EEC which, according to the sources used, have introduced trade policy measures during the September-November 1983 period.

Import tariff increases were reported to have been introduced by thirty-eight of these countries and import tariff decreases were reported to have been decided upon by seventeen of the countries listed.

Thirty-one of the countries listed introduced new or intensified existing quantitative restrictions, while six countries relaxed trade restrictions.

Among the other trade policy measures, whose nature and coverage is of a large variety, it is apparent that appreciable use has been made of voluntary export restraint agreements during the period under consideration. There has also been a marked increase in the number of bilateral trade agreements during that period.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Africa Research Bulletin  
Africa Research Ltd., Exeter, England
- Asia Research Bulletin  
Asia Research Pte. Ltd., Singapore
- Bank for International Settlements, Press Review,  
Basel
- Bank of London and South America Review  
Lloyds Bank Int. Ltd., London
- British Business  
Departments of Industry and Trade, London
- Business America  
US Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
- Cacaos, cafés, sucres  
Agence France-presse, Paris
- Deutsches Handelsarchiv, Nachrichten für Aussenhandel  
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne
- East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business  
Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA  
Countries and Yugoslavia  
East-West SPRL, Brussels
- Europe, Agence internationale d'Information pour la Presse,  
Brussels
- European Communities, Information Letter,  
Geneva Office of the European Communities,  
Geneva, Switzerland
- Europe Information, External Relations, Commission of the European  
Communities Spokesman's Group and Director-General for Information,  
Brussels
- Far Eastern Economic Review  
Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., Hong Kong
- FAS Report  
United States Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

Middle East Economic Digest, London, England

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

Korea News Review  
International Cultural Society of Korea, Seoul

Moniteur du Commerce international  
Centre français du commerce extérieur, Paris

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

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel  
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

News from MITI  
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo, Japan

Official Journal of the European Communities  
Office for Official Publications of the European Communities,  
Luxembourg

The Public Ledger  
UK Publications Ltd., Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire

Standard Chartered Review  
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., London

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

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

United States Department of Agriculture - NEWS, Washington

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

US Mission Daily Bulletin, Geneva

UT Sidste Nyt  
Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for udenrigsokonomi, Copenhagen

West Africa  
West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd., London

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

World Trade Bulletin  
New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New York, N.Y.

In addition, various newspapers have been used. GATT documents are referred to by their symbols and dates.

## COUNTRIES

### ALGERIA

#### Supplementary Finance Act for 1983

Act No. 83.10 of 25 June 1983, supplementing Finance Act for 1983, was published in the Official Gazette of 28 June 1983.

With regard to indirect taxes and external trade and exchange control, the main changes arising therefrom are the following:

1. Increase in the fixed duty and non-recurring charges applicable to imports of high-octane petrol and spirit other than aviation spirit.

2. Imports without payment of new capital equipment not intended for resale within the country:

(a) Operations with an f.o.b. value of less than DA 100,000 may be carried out without formalities in respect of the regulations governing external trade and exchange. Customs duties and taxes in force on the date of importation must be paid in dinars.

The Algerian authorities will draw up in due course the list of capital goods which can benefit from this procedure and the conditions of resale, where necessary, of the goods concerned.

(b) Imports with a f.o.b. value higher than DA 100,000 are subject to the legislation in force and must be authorized in advance.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 574, 26 September 1983

### ARGENTINA

#### Import tariff amendments

Ministry of Economy Resolutions 763/83 and 788/83, published in the Boletín Oficial 18 and 20 July 1983 respectively, amended the Argentine customs tariff as follows:

The import duty on methyl polymethacrylate, under tariff heading 39.02.23.02.02 was amended to 38 per cent.

The import duties on methoclopramide and its chlorohydrates, under tariff heading 29.25.00.02.55, was changed to 0 per cent.

The import duty on lead waste and residue, under tariff heading 78.01.01.00.00, was changed to 37 per cent.

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

The duty on motorized aerial trolley systems, under tariff heading 84.22.06.01.12 was altered to 32 per cent.

Source: British Business, 2 September 1983

AUSTRALIA

Tariff changes on canned fruits

New tariff arrangements have been implemented by the Australian Government to provide all sectors of the canning fruit industry with the same import protection as that for other comparable industries. A general rate of duty of 10 per cent ad valorem now applies to imports of canned peaches, pears, and apricots. A 15 per cent duty will apply for canned pineapple up to 1 July 1985, at which time it will drop to 12.5 per cent. A year later it will be lowered to 10 per cent.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, December 1983

Tariff quota for room air conditioners introduced

The Government has decided to introduce tariff quotas on room air conditioners. During the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984, imports of unitary air conditioning machines falling within sub-item 84.12.1 in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982, being machines of the portable type, of the fixed window mounted type, or the fixed wall mounted type, but excluding parts therefor will be subject to tariff quota. However, goods of Forum Island countries origin, of Papua New Guinea origin and of New Zealand origin are exempt from tariff quota control and remain free of quantitative restraint. The tariff quota ceiling will be 55 per cent of imports during 1982/83 (on a volume basis). Existing rates of duty will continue for goods imported within quota; imports in excess of quota will attract an additional duty of 150 per cent. Quota category number 309 has been allocated to the new commodity.

Source: Australian Customs Notice No. 83/236, 20 October 1983

Imports of uncanned salmon subject to import permit

On 25 July 1983, the Australian Department of Health issued new instructions regarding the importation of uncanned salmon.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

From 1 September 1983 exporters of uncanned salmon to Australia must obtain an import permit. Also "cold smoked" salmon may not be imported unless a voucher is produced showing that it has been processed in such a way as to inactivate causative organisms of salmonids.

Source: British Business, 16 September 1983

Import quota arrangements for textiles, clothing and footwear

For 1983 and the remainder of the seven-year programme, there will be no automatic extension of base quota beyond the end of each quota year for textiles, clothing and footwear. Consideration will be given on a case by case basis, to properly documented requests for extension which meet the following specific criteria:

- (a) For quota allocations to be eligible for extension, the goods concerned must have been loaded on to a ship or aircraft which, at the time of its departure from the port of export, was scheduled to arrive in the Australian port of destination on or prior to the date of expiry of the quota instrument.
- (b) Delays after the goods are loaded, which are beyond the control of both importer and exporter are the only circumstances in which extensions of quota will be considered. Manufacturing delays, unavailability of raw materials, etc., are not grounds for extension.

Source: Australian Customs Notice No. 83/231, 20 October 1983

Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries

The Australian Government has formally initiated inquiries to determine whether the export prices of the following goods are less than normal values:

- painted hardboard from Sweden<sup>1</sup>
- paper cold drink cups from the United States and Canada<sup>2</sup>
- ceiling Sweep fans from Hong Kong<sup>3</sup>
- polyvinyl chloride general purpose homopolymer from France, Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom<sup>4</sup>

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- empty gelatin capsules from Japan<sup>5</sup>
- yacht winches and handles from New Zealand<sup>6</sup>

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

- <sup>1</sup>No. 83/219, 22 September 1983
- <sup>2</sup>No. 83/225, 7 October 1983
- <sup>3</sup>No. 83/243, 1 November 1983
- <sup>4</sup>No. 83/244, 30 October 1983
- <sup>5</sup>No. 83/250, 7 November 1983
- <sup>6</sup>No. 83/261, 16 November 1983

Imposition of dumping cash securities

Pending the completion of anti-dumping inquiries, dumping cash securities have been imposed on import of:

- empty gelatin capsules from Japan<sup>1</sup>
- yacht winches and handles from New Zealand<sup>2</sup>

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

- <sup>1</sup>No. 83/250, 7 November 1983
- <sup>2</sup>No. 83/261, 16 November 1983

Imposition of anti-dumping duties

Anti-dumping duties have been imposed on imports of the following goods where export prices are lower than normal values:

- passenger car radial ply tyres from the Republic of Korea after 20 April 1983<sup>1</sup>
- triple superphosphate from the United States after 25 August 1983<sup>2</sup>
- polyvinyl chloride homopolymer from Belgium, Israel and the Republic of Korea after 3 May 1983<sup>3</sup>

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- nylon flat yarn from Israel<sup>4</sup>

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

<sup>1</sup>No. 83/210, 5 September 1983

<sup>2</sup>No. 83/211, 6 September 1983

<sup>3</sup>No. 83/215, 13 September 1983

<sup>4</sup>No. 83/227, 4 October 1983

Suspension or termination of anti-dumping inquiries

- Anti-dumping inquiries in respect of stainless steel fasteners from Japan have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.<sup>1</sup>
- Inquiries regarding low density polyethylene resin from Qatar have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.<sup>2</sup>
- Inquiries in respect of alkyl phenol othoxylates from the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, Brazil and the United States have been terminated following a finding of no injury.<sup>3</sup>
- Inquiries in relation to suspended ceiling systems from New Zealand have been suspended indefinitely following an undertaking by the exporter.<sup>4</sup>
- Inquiries regarding sodium stearoyl 2 - lactylate from the United States have been terminated following a finding of negligible dumping margins.<sup>5</sup>
- Inquiries regarding dishwashing powder from Belgium have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.<sup>6</sup>
- Inquiries in relation to Kraft liner board from the United States have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.<sup>7</sup>
- Inquiries regarding low density polyethylene from Belgium have been terminated following a finding of no dumping.<sup>8</sup>
- Prior anti-dumping action regarding Edam cheese from the Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, and Denmark, Gouda cheese from the Netherlands and blue vein cheese from the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark have been suspended for the duration of an undertaking by the Commission of the EEC.<sup>9</sup>

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- Inquiries in relation to vinyl acetate monomer (VAM) from the United Kingdom have been suspended indefinitely following an undertaking by the exporter.<sup>10</sup>

Source: Australian Customs Notices:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <sup>1</sup> No. 83/214, 12 September 1983 | <sup>6</sup> No. 83/257, 14 November 1983  |
| <sup>2</sup> No. 83/220, 22 September 1983 | <sup>7</sup> No. 83/264, 21 November 1983  |
| <sup>3</sup> No. 83/237, 25 October 1983   | <sup>8</sup> No. 83/266, 23 November 1983  |
| <sup>4</sup> No. 83/253, 8 November 1983   | <sup>9</sup> No. 83/267, 25 November 1983  |
| <sup>5</sup> No. 83/256, 9 November 1983   | <sup>10</sup> No. 83/269, 30 November 1983 |

Termination of countervailing duty inquiries

Inquiries into possible subsidization of mechanically refrigerated freight containers from New Zealand have been terminated.

Source: Australian Customs Notice: No. 83/235, 24 October 1983

Anti-dumping legislation amendments

The Australian Federal Government is to introduce amending legislation during the current session of parliament to speed up dumping and countervailing investigations and strengthen anti-dumping procedures. Under the proposed changes the Australian customs services will be required to arrive at a preliminary finding as to whether there is a case of dumping or subsidization within 45 days of accepting a complaint. If the finding is positive, the investigation will be completed within 120 days. The new legislation will include provision for sales made at a loss in an exporting country over an extended period of time to be disregarded in assessing "normal" value. "Normal" value will be the domestic price in the exporting country, against which the export price will be compared in dumping investigations.

Source: British Business, 9 December 1983

Export restraint agreement with the United States

The Australian authorities signed an agreement with the United States

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

in August 1983 restricting exports of meat and veal to the United States at 600 million lbs.

Source: US Import Weekly, 7 December 1983

AUSTRIA

Increase in VAT rates

Under Federal Law No. 587 of 29 November 1983, published in Official Gazette No. 225 of 13 December 1983 the Austrian authorities have raised the VAT rates by 2 points.

The new rates applicable since 1 January 1984 to imported goods are: 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 32 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 January 1984

Increase in monopoly tax on sparkling wines

Under Federal Law No. 587 of 29 November 1983, published in Official Gazette No. 225 of 13 December 1983, the Austrian authorities have increased the rate of monopoly tax applicable to imported sparkling wines (tariff heading 22.05).

Since 1 January 1984 the rate of this tax is S 24 per litre of sparkling wines (former rate S 12).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 January 1984

BANGLADESH

Import duty reductions

With effect from 9 November 1983, Bangladesh abolished the 20 per cent import duty on crude soybean oil and cut the duty on refined oil from 50 per cent to 20 per cent.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 December 1983  
(FAS Report, 16 November 1983)

BANGLADESH (cont'd)

Import plan for 1983-4

The Bangladesh authorities have published the import plan for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984. Among the principal changes incorporated in the new plan are the introduction of open general licences which entitle certain importers to open letters of credit without obtaining import licences, and authorization to import goods up to a value of US\$500 per annum without opening letters of credit. In addition, under the "Wage Earners Scheme" Bangladeshis who have earned foreign exchange abroad are permitted to use this foreign exchange to import a wider range of goods into Bangladesh than was previously possible.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 September 1983

BRAZIL

Import tariff amendments

A series of Resolutions of the Customs Policy Council, published in the Diario Oficial 19 July 1983, amended the Brazilian customs tariff as follows:

Resolution 01-0494 increased the import duty on paper of any format, having marks or printing, whether or not perforated, for use solely in electrocardiography, under tariff heading 48.2113.00 'ex', from 9 per cent to 35 per cent.

Resolution 02-0495 reduced the import duty for a period of up to one year from 20 August 1983 from 205 per cent to 5 per cent on "tubes and minitubes for the conditioning of animal semen in doses and for direct use in the artificial insemination of animals" under tariff heading 39.07.99.00 'ex'.

Resolution 05-0496 granted exemption from import duty for a period of up to one year on goods of the following headings: 74.01.02.00; 74.01.03.01; 74.01.03.02; 74.01.03.03; 74.01.03.04.

Resolution 05-0497 granted exemption from import duty on "iron sponge", under tariff heading 73.05.02.00 for a period of up to one year.

Resolution 05-0500 reduced the import duty on a quota of 431,978.66 kg. of "n-phosphonomethylglycine" under tariff heading 29.34.99.00 where this is solely for the manufacture of agricultural chemicals and is imported under an import licence issued before 19 July 1983.

BRAZIL (cont'd)

Resolution 05-0502 granted exemption from import duty on a quota of 1,000,000 tonnes of grain wheat, under tariff heading 10.01.00.00 for a period of six months.

Source: British Business, 16 September 1983

CANADA

Findings by the Anti-dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

Wide flange steel shapes, beams, columns, or sections with a total out-to-out depth of less than 25 inches, (i.e. the depth between the outside surface of the flanges), to include H-beams, H-piles, H-bearing piles, bearing piles; miscellaneous light wide flange columns, beams and H-beam shapes; parallel flange beams and columns; universal beams, columns and bearing piles; broad flange beams and shapes and wide flange stanchions originating in or exported from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea and Spain, on 14 October 1983:

- (a) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods originating in or exported from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Korea, with the exception of the sections listed in Annex I to this finding<sup>1</sup>, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, but that
- (b) the dumping into Canada of the subject goods originating in or exported from Spain has not caused, is not causing nor is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.

Radioactive diagnostic reagents T4RIA, T3RIA and T3 uptake produced by or on behalf of Abbott Laboratories International Co., North Chicago, Illinois, United States, on 4 November 1983:

The Anti-dumping Tribunal, having conducted a review, rescinded its finding of 30 March 1979 that the dumping of the above-mentioned goods produced by or on behalf of Abbott Laboratories International Co., North Chicago, Illinois, USA, had caused, was causing and was likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, effective 4 November 1983.

---

<sup>1</sup>Annex I is not reproduced

CANADA (cont'd)

Polypropylene homopolymer and copolymer resins originating in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, on 16 November 1983:

The Anti-dumping Tribunal, having conducted a review of its finding of material injury dated 17 April 1979 with respect to polypropylene homopolymer and copolymer resins originating in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States:

- (1) finds no reason to rescind, change, alter or vary its finding of material injury regarding the above-mentioned goods originating in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; but
- (2) rescinds its finding of material injury respecting the above-mentioned goods produced by or on behalf of Shell Chemical Company, a division of Shell Oil Company, Houston, Texas, United States, effective 16 November 1983.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 14 October, 4 November and 16 November 1983

CHILE

Surcharges on import duties

Finance Decree 615, 28 September 1983, has introduced an import surcharge of 15 per cent for a period of 180 days on imports of tyre cases under tariff 40.11.01 in sizes ranging from 10 inches to 22 inches for vehicles classified under tariff numbers 87.01 to 87.04 and 87.14.

Source: British Business, 21 October 1983

Increase in specific import duties

Chilean Ministry of Finance Decree 657, 28 September 1983 has increased the specific duty charged on dairy products within tariff numbers 04.02, 04.03 and 04.04 and has introduced a specific duty of 0.195 gold pesos on wheat or meslin flour under tariff 11.01.01.00.

In addition, the Chilean customs has listed the minimum c.i.f. cost regarded as realistic for the import of these products.

Source: British Business, 21 October 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Import ban for US cotton, soybeans and chemical fibres lifted

The People's Republic of China has lifted the ban on imports of US cotton, soybeans and chemical fibres. The ban was imposed by China in retaliation against the US imposition of quotas on Chinese textiles in January 1983. China had already sharply reduced imports of these items, due largely to good harvests of cotton and soybeans. Imports of US chemical fibres fell before the ban, from US\$269.6 million in 1981 to US\$124.5 million in the first eleven months of 1982.

Under the US-China four-year grains agreement, China is required to buy 6 million metric tons of grains annually from the United States. The agreement contains an escape clause which allows for a reduction of this amount if China's imports from other suppliers are also reduced and the United States is treated as favourably as other suppliers.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 21 September 1983

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Import restrictions

Presidential Decree 1390 of 8 September 1983, covers additional items<sup>1</sup> subject to import prohibition. The restrictions include the following: concentrated fruit juices; varnish; paint; essential oils; dextrine; glues (pastes); tubes; rods; bars; cross-sections (perforated, milled or with any other surface work); artificial resin products; artificial raw materials; tissue paper (bathroom); wallpaper; metal strip (banding); paper bags; stub books; notebooks; agendas; labels; diagram paper for registering machines; rugs; velvet fabrics; felt; fabrics (caterpillar design or ripply), chenille felt, ribbons, fishnet fabrics, lace; fine lace (picot); blond lace; flowers (artificial); artificial fruits; chinaware; glasses; cups; jars; stem glasses; decanters; fruit bowls; sauce bowls; sugar bowls; knife/spoon holders; waffler/grill; bowls; plates; refrigerators and freezers (for home use); all electrical appliances with motors (for home use); water heaters; electric immersion heaters, all heating artefacts.

The following foodstuffs have been excluded: mushrooms, desiccated, dehydrated, evaporated, cut, diced or pulverized; raisins; uncooked prunes; desiccated prunes; tea extract and tea essence; cereal-based

---

<sup>1</sup>Survey No. 16, pp. 26 and 27

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (cont'd)

products; natural peach, pear, apple preserves in syrup; peanut oil; fatty oil.

Source: British Business, 7 and 21 October 1983

EGYPT

Customs duty exemption for powdered baby milk

It has been announced that powdered baby milk is exempt from customs duties.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 14 October 1983

Imports of Lebanese apples

In October 1983 Egypt gave permission for the import of up to \$15 million worth of Lebanese apples. Further economic agreements were expected to follow.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

Tariff increases on certain motor vehicles

Under a decree dated 16 June 1983 the Egyptian authorities have changed as follows the customs duties applicable to imports of motor vehicles falling within tariff heading 87.02:

	<u>New Rate</u>	<u>Old Rate</u>
A. For the transport of persons:		
(4) Saloon cars:		
(a) with internal combustion engine:		
(1) of 4 cylinders or less:		
(c) of more than 1500 cc to 2000 cc inclusive	165	115
(d) of more than 2000 cc	180	130
(2) of 5 cylinders	195	145
(3) of 6 cylinders	210	160
(4) of 8 cylinders or more	250	200
(5) with rotary motor	180	130

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 578, 24 October 1983

EGYPT (cont'd)

Ban on imports of oranges, bananas and butter from Egypt

The Damascus-based Arab Boycott of Israel Office has banned the import of oranges, bananas and butter from Egypt because these commodities are also being sold to Israel.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

EL SALVADOR

Import restrictions lifted

From 1 September 1983 Decree 343 of 1980<sup>1</sup> prohibiting importation of luxury goods has been lifted, allowing the import of, among other things, cosmetics, electrical domestic equipment, clothing, alcoholic beverages, shoes, cutlery, clocks and watches.

However, the resolution implementing this change (acuerdo 1058 of 1 September 1983) states that a prohibition of items listed below will remain in force:

Passenger vehicles exceeding 1600 cc engine capacity and/or export value of US\$8,000, four-wheel drive vehicles except those used for cargo (e.g. trucks, pick-ups and jeep-type vehicles), buses for collective transport of passengers, motorcycles and sidecars exceeding 300 cc engine capacity, transport airplanes.

Source: British Business, 21 October 1983  
Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 November 1983

ETHIOPIA

Tobacco and beverages prices up

Under a decree published in the Official Gazette of 5 September 1983, prices for beer, spirits and tobacco have been increased by up to 20 per cent. The two brands of locally-produced cigarettes have gone up by 15 per cent. However, prices for imported tobacco, cigarettes and cigars went up by 20 per cent.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 August-14 September 1983

---

<sup>1</sup>See Survey No. 15, p. 34

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Re-establishing the levying of customs duties  
Picks, hoes and rakes, chairs and other seats

The Commission of the EC has decided that, as from 22 November 1983, the levying of customs duties, previously suspended, shall be re-established on picks, hoes and rakes originating in China.

Source: Official Journal No. L322/16, 19 November 1983

The Commission of the EC decided that, for the period 25 November to 31 December 1983, the levying of duties applicable to third countries should be re-established on imports of chairs and other seats originating in Yugoslavia.

Source: Official Journal No. L325/15, 22 November 1983

Initiation of anti-dumping proceedings

Electronic scales, pentaerythritol, propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol)

The Commission of the EC has initiated anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of the following products:

- certain electronic scales originating in Japan, as of 3 September 1983;
- pentaerythritol originating in Spain, as of 13 September 1983;
- propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol) originating in the United States, as of 14 October 1983.

Source: Official Journal Nos. C236/5, 3 September 1983  
C244/2, 13 September 1983  
C275/3, 14 October 1983

Termination of anti-dumping proceedings

Copper sulphate, sanitary fixtures of porcelain or china

On 10 October 1983, the Commission of the EC terminated the anti-dumping proceedings, opened on 9 June 1983, concerning imports of copper sulphate, having accepted the offer of an undertaking in this connection by the Czechoslovakian exporter.

On 15 November 1983, the Commission of the EC terminated anti-dumping proceedings opened on 29 March 1983, in respect of sanitary fixtures of

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (cont'd)

porcelain or china originating in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, following the acceptance of undertakings in this connection.

Source: Official Journal Nos. L281/22, 13 October 1983  
L325/18, 22 November 1983

Imposition of provisional countervailing duty

Tube and pipe fittings of malleable cast iron

On 18 November 1983, a provisional countervailing duty was imposed on imports of tube and pipe fittings of malleable cast iron (Common Customs Tariff heading No. ex 73.20, corresponding to NIMEXE code 73.20-30), originating in Spain.

Source: Official Journal No. L322/15, 19 November 1983

Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

Copper sulphate, outboard motors

On 30 October 1983, definitive anti-dumping duties were imposed on imports of copper sulphate originating in Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

On 3 October 1983, definitive anti-dumping duties were imposed on certain imports of outboard motors originating in Japan while anti-dumping proceedings with regard to other imports of outboard motors, also originating in Japan (initiated on 10 June 1983), were terminated following the acceptance of undertakings in this connection.

Source: Official Journal Nos. L247/18, 7 September 1983  
L275/1, 8 October 1983  
L274/1, 7 October 1983

Establishment of ceilings and Community supervision of imports of certain goods originating in Yugoslavia

On 4 November 1983, the Council of the EC decided on the establishment of ceilings and Community supervision for imports of certain goods originating in Yugoslavia, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1984.

Source: Official Journal Nos. L324/1, 21 November 1983  
L324/23, 21 November 1983

FINLAND

Regulation regarding infant food

Under Orders No. 722 and No. 450 of the Directorate-General for Public Health, the Finnish authorities have established regulations regarding the composition and method of use of infant food and mother's milk substitutes marketed in Finland. The provisions of these texts entered into force on 1 July 1983.

Source: British Business, 28 October 1983  
 Moniteur du Commerce international, 9 January 1984

GAMBIA

1983/84 Budget

Under the budget for the fiscal year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984, the Gambian authorities have adopted new tax provisions.

1. Increase in the rate of customs duty applicable to imports of the following products:

Tariff heading	Customs duty	
	Old rate	New rate
17.01 Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid	116 dalasis per metric ton	150 dalasis per metric ton
22.04/06 Wines	4 dalasis per 5 litres	8 dalasis per 5 litres
22.09 Whisky, gin, rum	44.50 dalasis per 5 litres	55 dalasis per 5 litres
- Other	34.50 dalasis per 5 litres	45 dalasis per 5 litres
24.02 Manufactured tobacco (cigars, cheroots and cigarettes)	2 dalasis per 100	3 dalasis per 100

<sup>1</sup>The dalasi is the Gambian monetary unit. It is divided into 100 bututs. (1 dalasi = approximately Fr F 3)

GAMBIA (cont'd)

Tariff heading	Customs duty	
	Old rate	New rate
61.01/02 Men's and boys', women's, girls' and infants' outer garments )		
61.05 Handkerchiefs, headties, shawls, )		
and 06 scarves, mufflers, mantillas, )		
veils and the like )	25%	35%
61.07 Ties, bow-ties and cravats )		
61.11 Other accessories and trimmings )		
for garments )		
84.12 Air-conditioning units	30%	40%
84.15 Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, domestic	30%	40%
85.04 Car batteries	45%	55%
85.15 Radio-telegraphic and radio-telephonic reception apparatus	15%	25%
- Television sets	50%	60%
87.02 Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials:		
- not exceeding 1500 cc	40%	45%
- exceeding 1500 cc and not exceeding 2000 cc	45%	50%
- exceeding 2000 cc	60%	65%
92.11 Sound recorders and reproducers	35%	45%

2. Establishment of an excise duty on imports of the following products:

- non-alcoholic beverages (10 bututs per litre)
- confectionery products (30 bututs per kg.)

In addition, the excise duty applicable to imports into Gambia of dark or light beer has been raised from D 87 to D 100 per hectolitre.

GAMBIA (cont'd)

3. Increase in the rate of the "import tax" from 2.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent by value, c.i.f.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 576, 10 October 1983

GHANA

Cedi devaluation - import surcharge and export bonus system abolished  
(see Survey No. 18, page 49)

A Bank of Ghana press release announced "with immediate effect" that foreign exchange transactions in Ghana would now be conducted at the rate of £ 30 (instead of £ 2.75) to US\$1, and advised dealers to consider inoperative the 28 April 1983 notice on the administration of the import surcharge and export bonus system.

Source: West Africa, 17 October 1983  
Standard Chartered Review, November 1983

Validity of import licences extended (see Survey No. 17, page 34)

All import licences expiring on 31 December 1982, and whose validity had been extended until 30 June 1983, remain valid until 31 December 1983, on condition that the goods concerned have not already been imported into Ghana.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 575, 3 October 1983

INDIA

Import duty reductions

The Government has allowed the importation of high technology textile machinery at a concessional rate of customs duty of 20 per cent as against the normal rate of 62 per cent. Similarly, certain stainless steel tubes have been exempted from that portion of customs duty in excess of 60 per cent ad valorem.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 September 1983

Import duty relief

The Government has granted customs duty concession on a number of items, mainly going into the manufacture of specific products. These

INDIA (cont'd)

include rimming quality slabs for the production of tins, cane for the manufacture of cricket bats, dredging vessels, jumbo rolls or roll films of medical X-ray films, plain plastic films and metalized plastic films for production of electronic capacitors, grade metalized dielectric plastic film, etc.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 July 1983

New items under Open General Licence

According to a public notice issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports fourteen items have been included in List 8 of Appendix 10 of Import Policy, bringing them under the Open General Licence (OGL) régime.

The items are: Five metals - chrome, manganese, magnesium, vanadium and tungsten; five resins - polyacetyl, poly-tetrafluorethane, poly-carbonate, styrene acrylic nitric and polyurethane; and two fibres - ceramic and carbon, and polyacetylene tips.

Ozone generating apparatus and sodium aurothiomalate injection have been added to Appendix 10, while hydraulic splitting machine for leather has been added to Appendix 2 - list of capital goods allowed under OGL.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 August 1983

New import procedures for diesel generators

New procedures for importing diesel generating sets require importers to obtain quotations from at least three reputed suppliers from different countries, of which at least one should be from the rupee-payment countries. Out of the other two, one could be from either Europe or North America and the other from South-East Asian countries. Importers have also been advised to indicate details of "spares" proposed to be imported along with the sets, showing separate value for major items.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 July 1983

Compensation for exports

The Government has granted cash compensatory support (CCS) to a number of additional items considered to have export potential. These include prefabricated houses of steel, wood panel products, hand-knotted silk,

INDIA (cont'd)

carpets and rugs, dehydrated caster, moulded paper pulp products, laminated safety glass and certain polyester film.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 August 1983

Export quota for peanuts

The Indian authorities have established an export quota of 110,000 tons of hand-picked selected peanuts for 1983/84, representing an increase of 10,000 tons over the previous quota.

Source: FAS Report, 21 September 1983

Sugar export quota opened

The Ministry of Commerce has allowed the export of palmyrah sugar candy within a quota of 50 tonnes for 1983-84.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 August 1983

Export quota opened for chemicals

The Government has allowed an export quota of chemicals under Open General Licence subject to a minimum export price. The chemicals affected include brucine sulphate, brucine alkaloids, strychnine alkaloid, strychnine HCL, strychnine sulphate and strychnine nitrate.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 August 1983

INDONESIA

Import duty reductions

Import duties on the following agricultural products were reduced for a period of one year beginning 28 April 1983:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Sub-Heading</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Import Duty</u>	
		<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
07.10.330	Fresh garlic	60%	10%
07.04.300	Dried garlic	60%	10%

INDONESIA (cont'd)

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Sub-Heading</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Import Duty</u>	
		<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
07.05.120	Dried green beans	60%	10%
09.09.300	Coriander	70%	30%
12.01.210	Ground nut, in shell	30%	10%
12.01.220	Ground nut, shelled	30%	10%
12.01.410	Yellow soya bean	30%	10%
12.01.420	Black soya bean	30%	10%
12.01.430	Green soya bean	30%	10%
12.01.440	Braun soya bean	30%	10%
12.01.490	Mixed soya bean	30%	10%

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1983

Import duty and import sales tax reductions/exemptions

Soybeans: Under a Decree of the Minister of Finance of 12 September 1983, imports of soybeans by the Board of Logistics are exempted from import duty and import sales tax.

Polystyrene resin: A Decree of the Minister of Finance of 14 October 1983 provides that on written application, cassette tape manufacturers will be granted reductions in import duty and import sales tax as follows:

		<u>Import duty</u>	<u>Import sales tax</u>
		%	%
39.02.411	Liquid or paste other than emulsions, dispersions and solutions	0	2.5
39.02.412	Emulsions, dispersions and solutions	10	5
39.02.419	Others	0	2.5

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC): A Decree of the Minister of Finance of 20 October 1983 sets out import levies and import quotas as follows:

INDONESIA (cont'd)

		<u>Import duty</u>	<u>Import sales tax</u>
		%	%
39.02.511	All kinds of polyvinyl	15	5
39.02.512	Chloride (PVC)	15	5
39.02.519			

Exception: For the import of 3,000 tons of PVC compound and 4,000 tons of suspension K - value 70 and up, with allocations per company to be further regulated by the Directorate-General of Multifarious Manufacturing Industries, the rates of 5 per cent in import duty and 2.5 per cent in import sales tax shall be applied. These import levies and import quotas will only be valid for L/Cs opened before 1 January 1984 or if without L/Cs for B/Ls before 1 January 1984, with the provision that the products concerned shall have arrived not later than 31 March 1984.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 November 1983  
(Business News, 14 October, 4 and 16 November 1983)

Changes in import regulations

Under a Decree of the Minister of Trade of 7 September 1983, imports of industrial products whose trading is regulated by the appointment of trading corporations/state enterprises will also be permitted by registered producer importers provided that the products have been included in the list of basic complimentary materials needed for the importer's own processing. Products exempted from the above provisions are:

- Iron or steel products whose import trade is regulated by the appointment of PT Krakatau Steel as the Centre for Steel Procurement;
- Products whose import trade is regulated through the Board of Logistics (BULOG);
- Products whose import trade is regulated on the basis of the quota system;
- Products whose import trade is regulated separately, namely: milk basic materials; lubricants; fertilizer; cloves; explosives; coconut oil; garlic; canned foods and drinks and fresh fruits.

INDONESIA (cont'd)

The following categories of producer importers are eligible to apply for registration: producer importers within the framework of foreign capital or domestic capital investments; producer importers under the Trade Ordinance of 1934.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 November 1983  
(Business News, 18 November 1983)

IRAN

Pre-shipment inspection

The Central Bank has issued a new circular concerning the inspection of Iranian imports. It stipulates that all imports into Iran over Rls 500,000 in value bought under a documentary credit must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued at the time of loading before monies will be released. In addition the inspection certificate must be authorized by the local chamber of commerce and that authorization must in turn be notarized by the local Iranian embassy. Only the four following named inspection companies are authorized to issue such certificates: Griffiths, SGS, Lloyds and Cotecna.

Source: British Business, 2 September 1983

IRAQ

Restrictions on imports by air

Restrictions on imports by air have been introduced by Iraq. Such imports require special approvals, but these are rarely given, even for the most urgent parts and supplies and, as a result, many items which would normally travel by air relatively cheaply and safely must now be transported overland. The main customs clearance facilities, through which all Baghdad-bound cargo carried by road must pass, is located 50 km from the city and is not geared to handle small packets.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 November 1983  
(Export News, 8/83, Wellington)

ISRAEL

Standards requirements for furniture

The Israeli Minister of Industry and Trade announced that standards and compulsory labelling regulations have been introduced for imported furniture.

Source: British Business, 19 August 1983  
Trade Information Sheet, 30 September 1983

IVORY COAST

Imports of second-hand cars

Imports into the Ivory Coast of second-hand motor vehicles for the transport of persons or goods or materials (tariff heading 87.02) are subject to the procedure of a declaration of intention-to-import with prior permit which must be obtained by the importer from the Directorate for Foreign Trade at Abidjan (Decree No. 76-1982 of 21 January 1982).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 579, 31 October 1983

Payment certification

Under Circular No. 443 of the Directorate-General of Customs at Abidjan, dated 21 July 1983, importers in the Ivory Coast are required to attach to the customs declaration a document entitled "payment certification". This document is required only in the following cases:

- operations carried out at the customs office of Abidjan-Port;
- detailed declarations accompanied by a supplier invoice where the f.o.b. value converted into the national currency is not less than CFAF 5 million.

This measure became effective on 1 August 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 583, 28 November 1983

New regulations for products intended for animal feed

On 1 September 1983, in pursuance of Act. No. 63.301 of 26 June 1983 on the repression of fraud, the authorities of the Ivory Coast published

IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Decree No. 83.744 dated 28 July 1983 concerning the regulations applicable to products intended for animal feed (definitions, rules on composition and labelling, etc.).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 580, 7 November 1983

JAMAICA

Suspension of delivery of import licences

By note No. 3062 of 26 October 1983 the Jamaican authorities have suspended the issuing of import licences as of that date.

The following imports are excepted from this measure: imports to maintain exports; imports paid for by international credits; imports to restore local agriculture; imports by hotels and suppliers of the hotel business; imports for the bauxite and oil industry and imports with permanent import licences.

Import licences granted before the entry into force of this measure have to be presented to the foreign trade authorities for validation.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 November 1983

JAPAN

Import duty reduction

Japan has announced the reduction in import duty on "other" chicken meat (other than bone-in legs) from 20 per cent to 18 per cent with effect from 1 April 1984.

Source: FAS Report, 2 November 1983

Market opening measures

The Japanese Government announced on 21 October 1983 a series of measures aimed at stimulating the domestic economy and liberalizing imports. The trade measures included the reduction or elimination of tariffs on forty-four items with effect from April 1984, the possible acceleration of Tokyo Round tariff reductions on industrial products and the expansion of ceiling quotas by about 50 per cent on industrial products

JAPAN (cont'd)

under the Generalized System of Preferences. Other measures contemplated include the relaxation of import restrictions, the continued implementation of improvements in standards of import restrictions, the continued implementation of improvements in standards and certification systems, a range of measures aimed at promoting imports, and improvements in the domestic distribution system for imported goods.

Source: L/5570, 1 November 1983  
Asia Research Bulletin, 30 November 1983

Labelling and marking requirements

The Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare has given notice that it intends to require all domestic food manufacturers and importers to include the chemical names of all food additives on product labels. There will be a two-year grace period before such regulations are introduced. At present, the regulations require only that the purpose of the additive be stated (e.g. artificial sweetener, synthetic colouring or preservative) and then only for a list of sixty-eight chemically synthesized food additives out of a total of 347 approved synthetic and 700 natural additives.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 September 1983  
(Export News, Wellington, June 1983)

New body established to deal with service trade frictions

The Foreign Ministry has established the Research Committee on International Development of Service Industries to deal with international trade problems arising in respect of financing and other service industries.

Source: Japan Economic Journal, 22 November 1983

Export levels monitored

Japan has agreed to prevent sharp increases in exports of copiers, electronic typewriters and hydraulic excavators to the EEC.

Source: Japan Economic Journal, 29 November 1983

JAPAN (cont'd)

Export restraint agreements with the EEC

Japan and the EEC have agreed on the maximum permissible quantity of exports of video cassette recorders (VCRs) by Japan to the EEC in 1984 in the context of the three-year restraint agreement negotiated in 1983. Completed VCR exports will not exceed 3.95 million units, and European manufacturers are to be guaranteed a market of 1.3 million units within the EEC.

Japan has also agreed to restrain exports of colour TV tubes, colour TV sets, certain machine tools, small commercial vehicles, forklifts, motorcycles, quartz watches, acoustic equipment and passenger cars. In particular, Japan has agreed to limit exports of colour TV tubes to a level of less than 900,000 units in 1984.

Source: The Japan Economic Journal, 22 November 1983  
European Report, 18 November 1983  
US Export Weekly, 29 November 1983  
Financial Times, 19 November 1983

Export restraint agreement on specialty steel with the United States

Japan, along with six other countries, has agreed to limit exports of certain specialty steels to the United States within the context of a four-year US programme of import restraint. Japan's quotas for the first year cover steel bar (11,340 tonnes), steel rod (5,080 tonnes) and alloy tool steel (3,701 tonnes).

Source: US Mission Daily Bulletin, 20 October 1983

Export restraint agreement on automobiles with the United States

Japan has agreed to limit automobile exports to the United States in 1984, for the fourth consecutive year. The agreed limit for 1984 (beginning April) is 1.85 units, compared to the previous restraint level of 1.68 units.

Source: US Mission Daily Bulletin, 2 November 1983  
Wall Street Journal, 2 November 1983  
Japan Economic Journal, 8 November 1983

JORDAN

Tariff changes

By amendment to the Jordanian customs tariff, published in the Official Gazette of 20 August 1983, the Jordanian authorities have changed the rates of customs duty on imports of the products listed below:

<u>Tariff heading</u>	<u>Rate of Customs Duty</u>
20.07 Fruit juices or vegetable juices	30%
29.38 Provitamines and vitamins: - for use by the baby-food industry - other	Exempt 5%
50.09 Woven fabrics of silk	33%
51.04 Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres	33%
53.11 Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool	33%
61.01 to 61.10 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories for men, women and children	40%

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 576, 10 October 1983

Certain fire extinguishers prohibited

The Directorate for Civil Defence has prohibited imports of fire extinguishers containing less than 2 kg. of powder (tariff heading 84.21).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 579, 31 October 1983

Imports enjoying export subsidies subject to discretionary tariffs

Under a new law, which came into effect on 1 October 1983, imported goods which enjoy export subsidies or are otherwise thought to be competing unfairly, are to be subject to discretionary tariffs. The permitted transit time of raw materials and semi-finished products has also been increased.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 19 August 1983

KENYA

Structural adjustment policies and infant industry protection

On 23 June 1983, in connection with the presentation of the 1983-84 budget, the Finance Minister of Kenya outlined a number of structural adjustment policies aimed to facilitate future development. These included: making credit available for exporters; giving protection to infant industries - while emphasizing efficiency; reintroducing import licensing early in the financial year on a slightly more restricted basis, and maintaining high interest rates to encourage savings. The effectiveness of such policies, however, would be significantly affected by global economic activity.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, August 1983

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Import procedure simplifications

The Office of Customs Administration standardized the names of 13,909 imported products between 1981 and September 1983 in order to simplify import procedures.

Source: News Review, 5 November 1983

Restrictions on agricultural products

Imports of natural honey, bananas, pineapples, sesame, garlic, red peppers and onions are being strictly regulated, even if they are intended for re-export after processing.

Source: News Review, 1 October 1983

Export restraints

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced that stoneware, silk yarn, leather garments and containers have been added to the list of self-restraint export items, bringing the total number of items on the list to twenty-one.

Source: News Review, 3 September 1983

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

Export quota for television sets

The Electronic Industries Association of Korea has negotiated an export quota of 165,000 black and white television sets with representatives of British electronics industries for the British market in 1984. This quota exceeds the 1983 level by 25,000 units.

Source: News Review, 12 November 1983

KUWAIT

Customs duty on imported polyethylene bags extended

The Commerce and Industry Ministry of Kuwait has extended for a further year the 30 per cent customs duty on imported polyethylene bags.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 2 September 1983

Licensing section to oversee pharmaceutical imports

The Public Health Ministry has set up a licensing section to oversee imports of pharmaceutical products. It will study a proposal to limit the types of pharmaceutical drugs allowed into Kuwait.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 21 October 1983

LEBANON

Agricultural chemical products

Order 65/1, published by the Lebanese authorities in the Official Gazette of 7 July 1983, prohibits the importation of a certain number of agricultural chemical products and lays down rules governing the labelling of those agricultural chemical products which are authorized for import.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 571, 5 September 1983

LIBERIA

New Investment Code and tariff protection

The new Investment Code which is expected to be approved by the end of 1983 contains the following incentives amongst others:

LIBERIA (cont'd)

Export processing companies and manufacturers of essential goods for the local market will be exempt from import duty on machinery, equipment, raw materials, spares and other essential supplies for an "indefinite" period.

Products manufactured for the local market will have tariff protection for up to 75 per cent of local demand. Stricter guidelines on government buying will ensure more local purchases.

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

Petroleum monopoly abolished

According to an executive ordinance dated 17 August which became effective on 20 August 1983, the Government has abolished the monopoly which the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC) has enjoyed over the years on petroleum products. People wishing to import petroleum products in the country now have a free market. The LPRC will, however, serve as a clearance house for potential importers.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 August-14 September 1983

MALAYSIA

Import duty on tobacco increased

Malaysia has increased its import duty on cigarettes and cut filler tobacco. The cigarette duty was increased by a third to approximately US\$35 and duty on cut filler tobacco was raised by 30 per cent to US\$28 per kg.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, December 1983

Counter-trade policies

The Malaysian Ministry of Trade and Industry has set up a special planning and information unit to deal with the Government's interest in counter trade. Malaysia has already made a start in this field, exchanging palm oil for fruit and rice with Pakistan, and negotiations for similar deals are under way with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

MALAYSIA (cont'd)

Preliminary discussions have also been held with Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Hungary, the USSR, Brazil, Argentina and Thailand.

Source: Trade Information Sheet , 15 November 1983  
(Export News, Wellington, July 1983)

MAURITANIA

Certain radio and television equipment and spare parts exempt from duties and charges

Under Ordinance No. 83.126 of 5 June 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 29 June 1983, the Mauritanian authorities have exempted from all duties and charges imports of certain equipment and spare parts used exclusively for the installation and running of radio and television stations in Mauritania.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 579, 31 October 1983

MOROCCO

Exemption from import duties and charges

In accordance with the provisions set out in a Corrigendum to the Finance Law for 1983, the Moroccan authorities have adopted Decree No. 2.83.065 establishing the list of equipment and material for irrigation and for setting up greenhouses which, on certain conditions, may be imported exempt from duties and charges.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 572, 12 September 1983

Suspension of customs duties

Two decrees published in the Official Gazette of 3 and 17 August 1983 modify the duties and taxes payable on imports of certain goods into Morocco as follows:

1. Decree No. 965-83 of 2 August 1983

The duties and taxes applicable to the products and materials described below are suspended where the goods in question are intended for agriculture:

MOROCCO (cont'd)

- Ex 39.02: Artificial resins, in granules, for retaining water in the soil;
- Ex 84.21: Mobile and pivot sprays for liquids and powders;
- Ex 84.22: Lifting and loading machinery for sugar cane;
- Ex 84.59: Anti-freeze blowers;
- Ex 33.04: Cloud cannon devices.

This suspension applies also to manufactured products and materials admitted under the heading of temporary importation and used accordingly.

2. Decree No. 465-83 of 15 August 1983

Certain petroleum products (Tariff headings 27.01, 27.02, 27.03, 27.05 and 27.14) are exempt from customs duties.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 577, 17 October 1983

Tariff changes

Under two circulars issued by the Directorate-General of Customs on 12 October 1983, the following changes have been made to the Moroccan customs tariff:

Circular No. 3811

With effect from 8 June 1983, import duties and charges on revenue stamps (tariff heading ex 49.07 A) have been suspended.

Circular No. 3810

Since 10 October 1983 new sub-headings have been included in tariff headings 48.07, 68.13 and 73.18 with the following effects:

1. A reduction in the customs duty rate set at 5 per cent for certain asbestos paper, paper board and felt intended for the manufacture of gaskets for thermal engines and imported directly by manufacturers (tariff headings ex 48.07 and ex 68.13).
2. An increase in the customs duty rate to 20 per cent for certain tubes and pipes of iron or steel, of a wall-thickness exceeding 2 mm, cone-shaped with a circular or polygonal cross-section (tariff-heading ex 73.18).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 583, 28 November 1983

MOROCCO (cont'd)

Customs duty increased on certain prepared milks

Under Order No. 567-83 of 16 May 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 18 May 1983, the rate of customs duty applicable to prepared milk and milk substitutes, in powder form, for use as infants' food and put up other than in immediate containers of a net content not exceeding 2 kg. (heading No. 21.07 D II a 2) had been reduced from 80 per cent to 60 per cent.

A corrigendum published on 21 September 1983 has again increased to 80 per cent the rate of duty applicable to these products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 583, 28 November 1983

Import restrictions relaxed

Import restrictions imposed in March 1983 have been relaxed considerably to allow greater movement of equipment and spare parts. Restrictions have been eased by moving products from the List B schedule of imports - for which lengthy licensing procedures are required - to List A, where formalities are much simpler.

Products which have been restored to List A include most vehicle spares, a wide range of other parts for mechanical and electrical equipment, and other manufactured products, including electrical and electronic components, some office equipment items, and specialized oils and waxes. Several raw materials have been taken off List B. They include rubber, cocoa, asbestos, white and other specialized cements, magnesium, beryllium, tungsten, molybdenum and tantalum.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 2 September 1983

Import régime relaxed

Since 8 August 1983 the Moroccan authorities have reintroduced into List A (products not subject to administrative permit) of the general import programme a certain number of products previously under quota.

Under Circular No. 1432 of 6 September 1983 the Moroccan Exchange Office published a new list of products transferred from List B (products subject to administrative permit) to List A (products not subject to administrative permit) of the 1983 general import programme.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 574, 26 September 1983, and No. 576, 10 October 1983

MOROCCO (cont'd)

Prior deposit régime for imports (see Survey No. 18, page 73)

Under Exchange Bureau Circular No. 1423 of 2 May 1983, the Moroccan authorities adopted new provisions regarding the prior deposit on imports. Under that Circular, transactions involving imports of capital goods carried out by undertakings which export, or undertake to export, at least 25 per cent of their turnover are exempted from the deposit requirement.

Circular No. 1431 of 5 August 1983 specifies the conditions under which this exemption may be granted:

1. General exemption

Exporting enterprises may, when importing equipment listed in the annex to the Circular, obtain an automatic exemption from the deposit requirement if, at the time of bank domiciliation, they present an attestation from the Exchange Bureau certifying their status as exporter. The attestation, which is valid for six months from its date of issue, must be renewed periodically.

2. Specific exemption

To obtain a waiver of the deposit requirement for the import of capital goods not listed in the annex, exporting enterprises must submit an application for authorization of exemption to the Exchange Bureau. Such specifically granted authorization must be obtained for each import transaction.

A n n e x

Tariff heading No.

40.10: Transmission, conveyor or elevator belt or belting, of vulcanized rubber

69.01 to 03: Heat, insulating bricks, blocks..., refractory constructional goods..., other refractory goods

73.21 to 24, 73.40.84/88, 74.19.40, 76.09, 76.10.50 to 95, 76.11, 76.16.61: Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel; reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of iron or steel, of copper, of aluminium

Chapter 84 (except 84.06.30, 84.15.32/33/35, 84.17.62, 84.18.46, 84.19.21/41, 84.20.10, 84.37/30, 84.40.21/29/30/50, 84.40.89, 84.51/52, 84.54, 84.58, 84.61):

Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, except:  
- outboard motors;

MOROCCO (cont'd)

- refrigerators weighing less than 500 kg.;
- domestic instantaneous or storage water-heaters, non-electric;
- clothes-driers, of a capacity not exceeding 6 kg.;
- dish-washing machines and appliances, for domestic use;
- spring balances, household and shop scales, letter and parcel scales, baby scales, etc.;
- hand-operated flat knitting-machines;
- clothes-washing machines of a capacity not exceeding 6 kg.;
- drying machinery for other than industrial purposes;
- typewriters, cheque-writing machines, calculating machines, postage-franking machines, etc.;
- other office machines, etc.;
- automatic vending machines;
- taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances.

85.01: Electrical generators, motors and rotary converters, etc.

85.02: Electro-magnets; permanent magnets, etc.

85.05: Tools for working in the hand, with self-contained electric motor

85.11: Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces, etc.

85.19.91 to 98: Switchboards and control panels

85.22: Electrical appliances and apparatus having individual functions not falling within the other headings of Chapter 85.

85.23: Insulated electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like.

Chapter 89 (except 89.01.55/61/62/86/91): Ships, boats and floating structures, except pleasure and sport craft.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 572, 12 September 1983

Prior import deposit reduced

Under Circular No. 1433 of 30 September 1983 the Moroccan authorities have reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent the amount of the prior deposit requirement on imports. These provisions are applicable to any transaction domiciled as from 1 October 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 578, 24 October 1983

## NEW CALEDONIA

### Import suspensions and prohibitions

The New Caledonian authorities have suspended or prohibited the importation of the following commodities: plain and flavoured yoghurt; ice-cream; bacon and other pork meat; wine; canned meat and fruit; white rice; sweets; single ice-cream cones; noodles, spaghetti, etc.; 5 kg. cans of cassoulet, beans, sausages, plain and casserole lentils and plain white beans; washing liquid and preparations; toilet paper, hand paper rolls and paper handkerchiefs and serviettes; boats of 4 to 5.5 metres.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 November 1983,  
(Export News, 8/83, Wellington)

## NEW ZEALAND

### Import licensing changes

(a) Pineapples and prepared and processed fruit. Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 34) 1982 provides for the exemption of pineapples of tariff item 20.06.081 and for an exemption for prepared and processed fruit of tariff item 20.06.089 under the fruit canning industry plan.

(b) Electric fencing yarn. Customs Department has decided that electric fencing yarn, comprising textile threads with a metal thread incorporated, are properly classified as metallized yarn of tariff heading 52.01 rather than as an article falling within Chapter 59. This decision had the effect of transferring electric fencing yarn from a controlled to an exempt import licensing item code. Because this is a product developed and produced in New Zealand it has been decided to amend the exemption for metallized yarn to exclude electric fencing yarn and to restore import licensing protection to the New Zealand industry.

Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 35) 1982 provides for this by:

- (i) Withdrawing the present exemption for metallized yarn of tariff item 52.01.000.
- (ii) Creating exemption for metallized yarn of tariff items 52.01.000.01K; 52.01.000.11G; 52.01.000.29K.
- (iii) Creating exemption for electric fencing yarn of tariff item 52.01.000.21D when imported from and being the produce or manufacture of Australia.

NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

(c) Reptile, bird and fish leather. Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 2) 1983-1984 provides for the exemption of reptile, bird and fish leather of tariff item ex 41.05.000.19C and the extension of the existing exemption for children's footwear up to and including size 9 1/2.

(d) Glassware. The Customs Tariff (Miscellaneous) Amendment Order (No. 2) 1983 provides for amendments to the Customs Tariff including amendments to Tariff Chapter 70 to give effect to the recommendations of the Glassware Industry Study. As a consequence of these amendments it is necessary to amend existing exemptions from import control for glassware of tariff heading 70.13, to maintain alignment with the tariff. Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 3) 1983-1984 provides for amendment to the exemptions for infants' feeding bottles of tariff item 70.13.011, crystal glassware, of tariff items 70.13.021, 70.13.031, 70.13.061 and 70.13.071, and capacity measures of glass of tariff item ex 70.13.039.59F.

The exemption notice also creates a new exemption, covering heat-resistant ovenproof glass casseroles, frying pans, ramekins and saucepans of tariff items 70.13.081.01C to 70.13.081.29C, to give effect to a further recommendation of the Glassware Industry Study. Articles such as drinking glasses, bowls, cups, saucers, plates and dishes, are specifically excluded and remain subject to import licensing control.

(e) Ceramic dinner sets. Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 4) 1983-1984 provides for an increase in the break points for ceramic dinner sets from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per kg. and for cooking utensils and other articles of ceramic tableware from \$8.50 to \$9.00 per kg., to compensate for increases in landed prices, (as a result of recent exchange-rate movements).

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 15 December 1983,  
(Import Licensing Bulletin, July to October 1983, Wellington)

Export restraint agreement with the United States

The New Zealand authorities signed an agreement with the United States in September 1983 restricting exports of meat and veal to the United States at 364.5 million lbs.

Source: US Import Weekly, 7 December 1983

NIGER

Labelling of wines and spirits

Imports of wines and spirits into Niger must bear the mention "Sale to Niger" on the packaging, bottles or other containers. This marking must have been stamped on the goods prior to their entry into Niger (Law No. 72.24 of 30 September 1972).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 580, 7 November 1983

NIGERIA

Certain imports facilitated

To facilitate increasing the levels of imports, some major Nigerian importers were granted licences worth approximately N24 million, to import on deferred payment arrangements, under which no immediate recourse would be made to scarce foreign exchange. Under the arrangement, importers will be able to bring into Nigeria commodities, with a period of 180 days elapsing before payments are made to the suppliers. Some of the commodities involved will be destined for the flour milling industry, the soap and detergent industry and vehicle, tyre and tube manufacturers.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, August 1983

NORWAY

Import duties: egg products, products containing flour

As from 3 October, the Norwegian customs authorities have stated that the following rates will apply to products containing egg/egg products:

19.08.300: The rate of duty will be NOK 2.40 per kg. of the net weight

Products containing flour:

19.07.100	55 øre per kg.
19.07.201/209	66 øre per kg.
19.07.911/919	65 øre per kg.
19.08.100	70 øre per kg.
19.08.200	80 øre per kg.
19.08.300	25 øre per kg.
19.08.900	50 øre per kg.

NORWAY (cont'd)

The Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture has decreed that the rate of duty will be increased under the following headings and whose products contain added fat:

19.08.100	65 øre per kg.
19.08.300	85 øre per kg.

Source: British Business, 11 November 1983

New import tax rates: motor vehicles

New car import tax rates were passed by the Norwegian Parliament on 9 November. Details of the new rates for private cars are: 66 per cent of the first NOK 12,000 of duty paid value, plus 103 per cent of the following NOK 12,000 of duty paid value, plus 134 per cent of duty paid value exceeding NOK 24,000.

In addition to the above the following vehicle weight tax applies:

NOK 4.60 per kg. of the first 700 kg. of vehicles own weight  
NOK 10.40 per kg. of the following 500 kg. of vehicles own weight  
NOK 18.50 per kg. of the following 200 kg. of vehicles own weight  
NOK 23.10 per kg. weight exceeding above.

There is also an environment tax of NOK 550 per vehicle.

This tax is included in the basic sum for evaluating VAT (at 20 per cent).

Source: British Business, 16 December 1983

General System of Preferences: moulded boots

As of 1 October 1983, the following product has been removed from the general list of exceptions under the Norwegian Scheme of Generalized Preferences, and thus will be eligible for GSP treatment:

ex 64.01: Moulded boots entirely of plastic material for alpine sports

Source: L/4242/Add.23, 28 October 1983

OMAN

Duty on large-diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes

To protect local industry, a 20 per cent duty has been imposed for one year on imports of large-diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 21 October 1983

PAKISTAN

Cotton export ban

A total ban on cotton exports has been introduced until such time as the requirements of the domestic textile industry can be met.

Source: The Public Ledger and Daily Freight Register, 22 November 1983

Export rebates revised

Pakistan has revised its cotton yarn export rebate policy. The 4.5 per cent yarn rebate has been abolished, while cloth rebates were reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 14 October 1983  
(FAS Report, 14 September 1983)

PARAGUAY

Prior approval for imports

The Paraguayan authorities decided that all imports covered by letters of credit must have the prior approval of the Central Bank under amendments to the exchange control regulations.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 September 1983

Pre-shipment inspection

The Central Bank circular 52/83, 30 August 1983 which introduced a pre-shipment inspection requirement for exports to Paraguay states that: applications for imports checked by the Foreign Exchange Commission (of the Central Bank) will be subject to quality control and price assessment of

PARAGUAY (cont'd)

the goods before shipment by the Société Générale de Surveillance SA (SGS) of Geneva, Switzerland, which has been engaged by the Central Bank to this effect.

Source: British Business, 7 October 1983

PERU

Additional import tax

The Peruvian Government has introduced a 15 per cent additional import tax on most goods.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 September 1983

Import licensing

Peru has introduced some additional items to the list of products requiring an import licence and these fall within the following tariff numbers: 04.02; 07.01; 10.01; 10.05; 10.06; 10.07; 11.01; 12.01; 15.07; 22.08; 24.02; 26.01; 27.09; 28.50; 28.51; 28.52; 73.06; 73.07; 73.09; 73.11; 73.12; 73.13; 73.18; 84.59; 85.22.

(See Survey No. 16, p. 60 and Survey No. 18, p. 82)

Source: British Business, 12 August 1983  
Trade Information Sheet, 30 September 1983

PHILIPPINES

Surtax on imports

An additional 3 per cent ad valorem was levied on all imports with effect from 1 January 1983.

Source: L/5575, 9 November 1983

PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

Increase in import surtax

The surtax on all merchandise imports was increased from 3 per cent to 5 per cent with effect from 1 September 1983.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 December 1983

Prior authorization for certain imports

By decisions of August and September 1983, the Philippine authorities decreed that imports of the following products required prior authorization: milk products, eggs, poultry, meat preserves, fruit and vegetables, textile articles, articles of glass, articles of plastic including kitchen utensils, furniture and so on, sporting goods, construction materials and tobacco products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 October 1983  
Financial Times, 7 September 1983

Certification requirements for electronics products

The Central Bank announced in October 1983 that eleven categories of electronics products would be subject to prior certification requirements with immediate effect. The products covered include radio-broadcast receivers for use in motor vehicles and certain other portable radio-broadcast receivers.

Source: Financial Times, 26 October 1983

Export duty increases

The following revised export duty rates on coconut products are to apply until 31 December 1984:

	<u>Old rate</u>	<u>New rate</u>
Copra	7%	10%
Coconut oil	4%	9%
Copra meal/cake	4%	8%
Desiccated coconut	4%	8%

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 November 1983  
(UCAP Weekly Bulletin, 10 November 1983)

PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

Foreign exchange regulations

In September 1983 the Philippine authorities instructed importers to defer payments to foreign suppliers up to 180 days. Under the previous arrangements importers used deferred letters of credit which enabled them to pay for imports within 90 days.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 November 1983  
(Singapore Economic Bulletin, October 1983)

PORTUGAL

Import quotas: some consumer goods

Government Order No. 673-A/83, of 9 June 1983, published in the Official Gazette of the same date, extended for another year, from 1 April 1983 to 31 March 1984, the system of import quotas for some less essential consumer goods (CCCN tariff headings: 08.01; 73.36; 84.15.02; 84.17.01; 84.41.01; ex 85.06; 85.12.01/02; 85.12.06; 85.15.01; 85.15.02; 87.09.01/87.10; 87.09.03/04/05; 92.12.01; 93.04/05; 94.01/03; 97.01/02/03). Quotas for domestic clothes, washing machines and those for certain kinds of primary cells and batteries were dropped.

Source: L/5543, 6 October 1983

Sales tax on motor vehicles

By Decree No. 368-B of 4 October 1983, published in the Official Gazette of that date, the Portuguese authorities increased as follows the rates of the sales tax applicable to motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 A1b and A11 of the customs tariff (motor vehicles for the transport of persons, including vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods):

(1) vehicles of not more than 1400 cc:

- the multiplier applied to the cylinder capacity was raised from 0.035 to 0.04

(2) vehicles of more than 1400 cc:

PORTUGAL (cont'd)

	<u>New sales tax</u> <u>rate</u>	<u>Old sales tax</u> <u>rate</u>
- from 1401 to 1700 cc	70%	60%
- from 1701 to 2000 cc	110%	90%
- more than 2000 cc	160%	120%

(See Survey No. 16.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 October 1983

QATAR

Customs duty increased from 2.5 per cent to 4 per cent

In line with tariffs agreed by the member States of the Gulf Co-operation Council, customs duty in Qatar will be increased from 2.5 to 4 per cent before November 1983.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 14 October 1983

ROMANIA

Tax concessions and Special Fund for the promotion and support of exports

The Romanian State Council has issued Decrees to encourage enterprises and workers to increase export-oriented production and to improve the efficiency of foreign trade negotiations. The Decrees came into force on 1 September 1983 and were published in the Official Journal of the Romanian Socialist Republic No. 71 of 22 September 1983.

For enterprises engaged in manufacturing export products, Decree No. 348 states that profits from exported goods must be greater than profits from goods destined to be sold on the domestic market. For this reason, export enterprises will benefit from tax concessions. In order to promote the sale of Romanian goods abroad and to cover Romanian enterprises entering new foreign markets, the Foreign Trade Ministry has furthermore established a Special Fund for the promotion and support of exports. The Fund will be financed from the State budget and will be managed by the Governmental Commission for External Prices and Foreign Trade.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 17 November 1983

SAMOA

Import prohibitions

As from 28 June 1983, Samoa has banned the importation of the following locally available commodities: jams; chilli sauce; jelly crystals; wooden frame furniture; matches and cigarette lighters; various fruits, including oranges, ripe bananas, lychees, water melons, mangoes, vi, mandarins, avocados, passionfruit, grapefruit, pawpaw, breadfruit, pineapple, guavas, lime, lemon, mangosteens; various vegetables, including head cabbage, chinese cabbage, green beans, radish, green peas, pumpkin, cucumbers, tomatoes, green peppers, lettuce, ginger, chilli, okra, zucchini, spring onion, choko, egg plant, corn, kumara, yams, green bananas, taro, manioc.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 September 1983  
(Export News, Wellington, June 1983)

SAUDI ARABIA

Duty increase

In accordance with a Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) decision to introduce a unified customs levy among its member countries, Saudi Arabia has raised duty from 3 to 4 per cent on selected commodities amounting to half its total imports. These include vehicles and spare parts, clothes, power tools and canned food. Duty-free commodities such as basic foods, raw materials and industrial, agricultural and health equipment will not be affected by the tariff increase. However, the GCC ruling is not clear about tariffs in the 10 to 20 per cent range; these were originally introduced to protect domestic industries.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 October 1983

Duty on sulphuric acid imports raised

The customs duty on sulphuric acid imports has been raised to 20 per cent, or a minimum SR1 0.20 (\$0.06) per kg., under a new ruling - Council of Ministers Resolution 292. Local sulphuric acid production meets 94 per cent of demand.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

Restriction on imports of seeds and nursery seedlings

In an attempt to control the entry of grain seeds and date seedlings, banks have been instructed not to issue import credentials to importers of seeds and nursery seedlings without first obtaining the consent of the Agricultural Research Department or a related authority.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 14 October 1983

Imports of snuff banned

Snuff has been banned by Royal Decree because it contains harmful elements.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

Cattle feed in bags

As of 21 August 1983, the Saudi Arabian authorities have authorized bulk unloading at the port of Jeddah of cattle feed in bags. Previously, the products in question had to be palletized, pre-packed or in uniform packaging (Circular No. 166/DD/7/8/1397).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 574, 26 September 1983.

Petrochemical exports

Saudi Arabia is asking industrialized countries to lower their tariffs on petrochemical imports, and is also sounding out other Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) States with a view to starting collective negotiations with the United States and the European Economic Community.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 28 October 1983

SENEGAL

Imports of second-hand cars subject to prior authorization

Imports into Senegal of second-hand vehicles for the transport of goods or materials (tariff heading No. 87.02.61 to 69) are subject to prior authorization which importers must obtain from the Directorate for External Trade.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 579, 31 October 1983

Imports of live animals - VAT rate reduced

The Senegalese authorities have reduced from 20 per cent to 7 per cent the VAT rate applicable to imports of live animals. VAT is calculated on the c.i.f. value increased by the amount of customs duty, revenue duty and levy charge.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 581, 14 November 1983

SEYCHELLES

Import régime and tariff changes

Under decisions published in the Official Gazette of 11 July 1983 the authorities of the Seychelles have adopted the following measures:

- imports of motor vehicles into the Seychelles are prohibited except when covered by a licence delivered by the Ministry of Finance and Industry (Order No. 25 of 1 July 1983);
- amendments to the customs tariff of the Seychelles which affect a great number of imported products (Order No. 26 of 11 July 1983).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 575, 3 October 1983

SIERRA LEONE

Agricultural imports exempted from duties and taxes

In order to encourage agricultural production, all agricultural imports, including machinery, fertilizers and animal feed, are to be exempted from import duties and taxes and, for the future, agro-based industries are likely to be granted preferential excise rates.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, August 1983

New foreign exchange system regarding importation of goods

Following the abolition of the two-tier exchange rate system introduced in December 1982 and the fixing of the official and commercial rates of exchange at Le 2.50 to the US dollar from 1 July 1983, new foreign exchange arrangements in respect of the importation of goods have been announced.

A release from the Bank of Sierra Leone announced that a Foreign Exchange Allocation Committee (comprising government representatives, the Bank of Sierra Leone, the commercial banks, the Chamber of Commerce, the manufacturing industry and the Sierra Leone Labour Congress) has been established to supervise the operation of the new allocation system. The Committee will be guided primarily by certain broad categories of priority items such as essential foods including onions, sugar, milk, baby food, tomato paste, treated leaf tobacco, drugs and hospital equipment, education materials including textbooks and school uniform materials, and spare parts for vehicles and agricultural machinery.

The new system which replaces the tender system which was abolished in July requires that orders in respect of imports can only be placed (a) after obtaining the necessary import licence and exchange control approval and (b) only against the establishment of letters of credit of local commercial banks or after receipt of foreign exchange on terms and conditions determined by the Foreign Exchange Allocation Committee.

Goods brought into the country in contravention of the regulations will be deemed to have been imported illegally, and will be confiscated and/or a fine imposed on the importer. Goods imported under lines of credit and now at the quayside will be cleared through customs without the payment of the 50 per cent deposit on the invoice value stipulated. Moreover, the leone value of deposits made in respect of such goods already cleared through customs will be released to the importer provided that there is a written undertaking not to request, at any time, foreign exchange for the settlement of invoices relating to such goods.

SIERRA LEONE (cont'd)

The system of importing goods against the utilization of credit lines held abroad as well as any other form of special unnumbered licences have been banned.

With regard to export, all exports except diamonds shall now be made only against exports letters of credit opened with the Bank of Sierra Leone.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, August 1983  
Africa Research Bulletin, 15 September-14 October 1983  
West Africa, 10 October 1983

New investment code, exemptions from customs duties for capital goods

Following the enactment of the Development of Industries Bill, 1983 by Parliament, Sierra Leone's new Investment Code has come into operation. Certain incentives have been listed in the Code, such as:

- (i) preferential treatment with respect to the granting and processing of import licences;
- (ii) partial or total exemption from customs duty payable on capital equipment, raw materials and other intermediate goods for those approved projects which will otherwise not be viable financially;
- (iii) relief from surtax for such period or not exceeding five years as the Project Approval Committee may determine that such relief shall not apply to the extent that their total amount during the tax holiday period exceeds 150 per cent per annum of the original capital invested; and,
- (iv) relief from income tax in such manner and for such period not exceeding five years as the Project Approval Committee may determine.

In addition, an industrial establishment which exports an approved percentage of its products shall be eligible to apply for the Export Guarantee Scheme established by the Bank of Sierra Leone. Any industrial establishment registered under union status will have the added advantage of exemption from the payment of export tariffs.

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

SIERRA LEONE (cont'd)

Rice monopoly withdrawn

The Government has withdrawn the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board's (SLPMB) monopoly on rice imports. The Minister for Trade and Industry announced that a United States firm and individual Sierra Leoneans will also be allowed to import and distribute rice. The SLPMB recently informed the Government that it did not have enough foreign exchange to meet the country's rice import requirements. It will, however, be required to import and maintain a buffer stock of 25,000 tonnes.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 August-14 September 1983

SOUTH AFRICA

Tariff changes

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 26 August 1983: R.1821; CCCN 83.09: the effect of this notice is that specific provision is made for parts of buckles and buckle-clasps and the rate of duty thereon is amended to 25 per cent or 1.5c each.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 9 September 1983: R.1953; CCCN 12.01: the rates of duty on groundnuts, in the shell and groundnuts, shelled, are reduced from 80c per 100 kg. and 95c per 100 kg., respectively, to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 16 September 1983: R.1984; CCCN 82.03: the rates of duty on certain hand tools are increased from 23 per cent to 25 per cent. R.1985; CCCNs 37.01, 84.34: the rates of duty on lithographic plates and offset duplicating masters, of aluminium, are amended.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 23 September 1983: R.2064; CCCN 66.01: specific provision is made for umbrellas and sunshades which are held in the hand and the rate of duty thereon is amended from 30 per cent or 40c each to 30 per cent or 150c each.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 30 September 1983: R.2093; CCCNs 39.02, 85.18: (1) specific provision, at the rate of duty of 25 per cent, is made for certain biaxially orientated propylene polymer and copolymer plates, sheets, film, foil and strip. (2) Specific provision is made for windings of electrical capacitors and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 5 per cent to 25 per cent or 4c each. R.2094; CCCN 39.07: specific provision is made for typewriter correction tape or artificial plastic material and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent. R.2095; CCCN 84.51: tariff heading 84.51 is amended to make specific provision for word processors at the existing rate of duty.

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 14 October 1983: R.2244; CCCNs 40.13; 42.03; 60.02; 60.06; 61.10: the rates of duty on certain gloves, mittens and mitts, specially reinforced or designed for the protection of industrial workers, are increased. R.2245; CCCN 68.07: the rates of duty on board, including tiles, of a thickness not exceeding 26 mm of mineral wools and mixtures thereof, are amended to 20 per cent or 450c per m<sup>2</sup> less 80 per cent. R.2246; CCCN 73.15: (1) specific provision is made for hoop and strip of a thickness of more than 0.386 mm universal plates, sheets and plates, not plated, coated or clad, of alloy steel containing by mass 10.5 per cent or more, but less than 12 per cent chromium, and the rates of duty thereon are amended to 15 per cent. (2) Provision is made for hoop and strip of a thickness exceeding 0.386 mm universal plates, sheets and plates of different types of stainless steel and the rates of duty thereon are amended. R.2247; CCCNs 84.18; 84.40: the rates of duty on certain laundry washing machines and certain laundry drying machines are reduced to free.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 21 October 1983: R.2292; CCCN 39.01: (1) the rate of duty on certain polyetherpolyols, liquid or pasty, is increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. (2) Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be entered under rebate of duty under that item and for this purpose the Board of Trade and Industries has certified that the increase in the rate of duty is as a result of an application for tariff protection not previously published in the Government Gazette for general information.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 28 October 1983: R.2346; CCCN 83.15: specific provision is made for welding electrodes with a stainless steel core and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 600c per kg. less 75 per cent.

Source: British Business, 16 and 30 September, 7, 14 and 21 October, 4 and 18 November 1983

Import controls lifted on fertilizer

South Africa is to start phasing out import controls on fertilizer and to lift price controls from 1984. The committee of inquiry into the fertilizer industry had found that the most effective way of keeping fertilizer prices at a reasonable level was through the development of free enterprise in the industry.

Source: Financial Times, 27 October 1983

SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

Import surcharge abolished

The 5 per cent import surcharge which has been in force in South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, was abolished on 29 November 1983.

Source: Financial Times, 29 November 1983  
British Business, 9 December 1983

SOVIET UNION

Compensation trade

The total compensation trade of the Soviet Union in 1982 was estimated to have amounted to 13 per cent of Soviet foreign trade or to about \$6.6 billion.

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

SPAIN

General temporary and cyclical reduction in customs duties

Under Decree No. 2716 of 5 October 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 26 October 1983, the Spanish authorities have extended until 26 January 1984 the general and cyclical reduction in customs duties applicable on imports, with the exception of cheese and curd (tariff heading 04.04) (see Survey Nos. 5 to 18).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 November 1983

Suspension of import duties: methanol

Under Decree No. 2297 of 28 July 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 27 August, the Spanish authorities suspended, for the period 27 August to 27 November 1983, the import duties applicable to methanol (tariff heading 29.04 AI). Under Decree No. 2927 of 23 November 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 26 November 1983, the suspension was extended until 26 February 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 September and 19 December 1983

SPAIN (cont'd)

Changes in import duties

Under Decree No. 2132 of 1 January 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 10 August, the Spanish authorities made the following adjustments to the import duties applicable to the products listed below:

Heading number	Description of products	Rate of duty	
		New	Former
		%	%
ex 47.02	Wastepaper and paper-board: - clearly fit only for use in paper-making - other: -- made fit only for use in paper-making - not specified	1	3
	Scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in paper-making	6	6
ex 91.04 A	Electric or electronic alarm clocks	1	3
ex 91.04 B	Other alarm clocks	12	37
ex 91.08 B	Clock movements for the goods specified in sub-headings 91.04 A III, B III and 91.05 B	12	37
		9	37

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 August 1983

Under various decrees published in the Official Gazette of 27 September 1983 the Spanish authorities have made the following adjustments in the general rate of import duty applicable to the goods mentioned below:

SPAIN ( cont'd)

Heading number	Description of products	Rate of duty	
		New	Former
ex 08.01 A	Dates, selected and prepared for consumption	% 10.5	% Free
ex 73.15 B III	Coils for rerolling (ECSC) of stainless steel <sup>1</sup>	12	Free

<sup>1</sup> Under a decree published in the same Official Gazette, the Spanish authorities announced that the products concerned, presented in the unworked state, will continue to be admitted duty-free until 30 June 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 October 1983

Under Decree No. 2641 of 5 October 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 11 October, the Spanish authorities raised from 1 per cent to 24 per cent the general rate of import duty applicable to television image and sound recording or reproducing equipment (tariff heading 92.11 B).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 October 1983

Regulations applicable to edible vegetable oils

By an order dated 29 July 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 16 September and supplementing Decree No. 308 of 29 January 1983 regulating the manufacture and marketing of edible vegetable oils (see Survey No. 17), the Spanish authorities have published the list of additives authorized for use in the manufacture of these oils.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 October 1983

Regulations applicable to sterilized milk

By an ordinance dated 3 October 1983 published in the Official Gazette of 6 October, the Spanish authorities have established quality standards

SPAIN (cont'd)

applicable to sterilized milk intended for the domestic market. Inter alia, the ordinance determines the manufacturing processes authorized for use and the essential composition and quality characteristics required of this product, as well as the packaging and labelling rules applicable to it.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 November 1983

Regulations applicable to pasteurized milk

By an ordinance dated 3 October 1983 published in the Official Gazette of 5 October, the Spanish authorities have established quality standards applicable to pasteurized milk intended for the domestic market. Inter alia, the ordinance determines the manufacturing processes authorized for use and the essential composition and quality characteristics required of this product, as well as the packaging and labelling rules applicable to it.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 24 October 1983

SRI LANKA

Reductions in import tax and import duties

The import tax on newsprint has been reduced from 25 per cent to 5 per cent. Also, the import duty on books and periodicals, previously at 5 per cent, has been abolished.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 November 1983

Import duty changes

Certain import duty changes were made with effect from 12 August 1983, and the new rates applied to the affected products are as follows:

- 27.11 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons -
  - A. Liquefied propane and butane - 7.5 per cent
- 29.35 Heterocyclic compounds, nucleic acids -
  - A. Caprolactum - 5 per cent
- 84.30 A. (i) Tea machinery - (a) CTC and LTP machinery - 7.5 per cent
  - (b) other - 45 per cent
- 84.59 H. (i) Tea machinery - (a) CTC and LTP machinery - 7.5 per cent
  - (b) other - 45 per cent

Source: British Business, 7 October 1983

SUDAN

Issue of import licences suspended and establishment of fiscal charges

The Ministry of Trade of Sudan has suspended the issue of import licences for the following products: motor vehicles and light trucks; car batteries; tyres and inner tubes; television sets and video tape-recorders; gramophones and tape-recorders; water heaters for domestic use; washing machines; dishwashers; refrigerators and deep-freeze equipment; air conditioning apparatus; photographic apparatus and equipment; household appliances of enamelled iron, stainless steel and aluminium; textiles; ready-made clothing; blankets; leather goods; articles of plastic material; electric batteries (models manufactured locally); soap; washing powders; playing cards and games and toys; furniture; watches and clocks; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations; carpets and moquettes; office supplies; tiles and flagstones; windows and doors; zinc sheet; paints; millstones and grindstones; cotton wool and babies' napkins; matches; preserved fruits and vegetables; confectionery; macaroni products; non-alcoholic beverages; fresh fruit; powdered milk.

In addition, and independently of customs duties, the Sudanese authorities have established the following charges for imports:

1. "Protection tax" at the rate of 10 per cent charged on the c.i.f. value of the goods.

The following products are exempt from this charge: insecticides for agricultural use, agricultural machinery, seeds, industrial raw materials, medicines, powdered milk, fertilizers, dates, bicycles, printed matter, jute and goods intended for diplomatic missions.

A reduced rate of 5 per cent is payable on: tobacco, petrol, lentils, rice, tea and coffee.

2. "Additional tax" at the rate of 10 per cent on the c.i.f. value of the goods, with the exception of the following: sugar, flour, petrol, tobacco and cigarettes.

3. In addition, the rate of the wharfage charge payable on goods sent by sea is increased from 1.20 per cent to 1.5 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

In the case of goods imported by air, a duty of 0.5 per cent of the c.i.f. value is charged.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 574, 26 September 1983 and No. 585, 12 December 1983

SWEDEN

Import prohibition for products containing cadmium

Under a Swedish decree, since 1 July 1982 the use of cadmium or chemical compounds containing cadmium as a dye, stabilizer or agent for surface treatment has been prohibited in Sweden. Products in which cadmium is used for those uses are consequently prohibited for import. Nevertheless, the decree established a list of exceptions and tolerances, limited in time, for a number of products.

As a general rule, an exception is allowed until the end of 1985 for dyes and stabilizers and until the end of 1987 for surface treatment.

The Swedish environmental protection authorities are currently studying the possibility of extending the existing tolerances and, in the first place, those due to expire on 31 December 1985.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 November 1983

SYRIA

Certain adhesive insulating strips liberalized

Under Decree No. 194 of 11 May 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 8 June 1983, the Syrian authorities have liberalized imports of strips of plastic sponge coated with sticky bands for insulating doors and windows (tariff heading 39.02).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 579, 31 October 1983

TANZANIA

Exchange control eased

The para-statal companies listed below have been authorized to open a foreign account into which they may deposit 10 per cent of their receipts in foreign exchange in order to pay for spare parts and raw materials. Tanzania Sisal Authority, Wazo Hill Cement Factory, Tanga Cement Factory, Tanzania Coffee Authority, National Textile Corporation, Williamson Diamonds Limited, Tanzania Cotton Authority, Tanzania Cigarette Company, Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania, Tanzania Leather Associated Industries, Tanzania Livestock Development Authority, Tanzania Tourist Corporation, Tanzania Harbours Authority, Tanzania Fisheries Corporation, Tanganyika Wattle Company at Brooke Bond (Tanzania) Limited.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 575, 3 October 1983

THAILAND

Import duty changes

Import duties applied to the following products were modified with effect from 4 August 1983.

	<u>Old rate</u>	<u>New rate</u>
Amplifiers	40%	38%
Colour television receivers	38%	100%
Black and white television receivers	60%	80%

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 November 1983

Restrictions on imports of soybean oil removed

Restrictions on imports of soybean oil were removed with effect from 19 September 1983.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1983

Controls on onion imports

With effect from 17 September 1983 imports of onions are permitted only when there is a shortage of domestic supplies or when domestic onion prices increase unreasonably. This measure replaces a previous arrangement whereby import quotas were allocated to importers on the basis of imports in previous years.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1983

Import permits required for TV sets

Thailand's Ministry of Commerce has announced that imports of television cabinets (CCCN 85.15) require import permits. Permits are to be granted if the importer has a licence to manufacture or assemble television receiving sets in Thailand and can prove that the television cabinets to be imported cannot be manufactured locally in sufficient quantity or appropriate quality. Imports must be made within 120 days of 7 September 1983, after which imports will be prohibited.

Source: Business America, 3 October 1983  
Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1983

THAILAND (cont'd)

Export restrictions removed

With effect from 30 August 1983, export restrictions on nine groups of products have been removed. Included in these groups are detergents, coconut meal, bran meal, animal feeds, jute, cement, orchids, all types of beans, hessian bags and jute products such as ropes and sheets.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1983

Export duty reduction

The export duty on wood products has been reduced from 5 per cent to 1 per cent with effect from 2 August 1983.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 30 September 1983

Export premiums on rice revised

The Council of Economic Ministers has approved a 50 per cent reduction in the export premium for all grades of rice with effect from 3 October 1983. The new premiums will be B 200 per ton for 100 per cent and 5 per cent rice; B 175 for 10 per cent and 15 per cent; B 125 for 20 per cent, 25 per cent, 35 per cent and 45 per cent; B 125 for all types of cargo rice, parboiled rice and broken rice A1 special; B 250 for all grades of glutinous rice; B 100 for broken glutinous rice; B 100 for dried rice; B 50 for all grades of broken rice, except for glutinous; B 25 for glutinous and non-glutinous rice flour; and B 500 for all grades of paddy.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 14 October 1983  
(The Nation, Bangkok, 4 October 1983)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Approval for all imports

The authorities of Trinidad and Tobago imposed new foreign exchange control regulations. As of 7 October 1983 approval for all imports must be obtained from the central bank before orders can be placed. Imports of non-essential and luxury items will be limited.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 November 1983  
Trade Information Sheet, 30 November 1983

TUNISIA

Certain customs duties reduced

Under Decree No. 83.867 of 14 September 1983, published in the Official Gazette of 27 September 1983, the rates of customs duty on certain products have been reduced and are now the following:

Ex 48.07:	Paperboard for the manufacture of milk cartons	22%
Ex 76.04:	Sheets and strip of aluminium, printed or backed with paper or other reinforcing material	15%
Ex 85.i5:	Home television receivers, imported unassembled, excluding cabinets and cases of wood	24%
Ex 85.21:	Cathode-ray tubes for television sets	24%
93.07:	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war:	
	A. Sporting or target shooting ammunition:	
	- Cartridges loaded with powder other than military ammunition	38%
	- Other	15%
	B. Other	15%

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 579, 31 October 1983

"Liquids for hydraulic transmissions" no longer exempt from import duties

By a notice published in the Official Gazette on 9 and 12 August 1983, the Tunisian authorities have removed "liquids for hydraulic transmissions" (Customs Tariff 38.19.24) from the list of products exempt from import duties.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 574, 26 September 1983

TUNISIA (cont'd)

Labelling of imported textile articles and medicines

On 26 July 1983 the Tunisian authorities adopted a decree establishing the rules for the labelling of textile articles.

From 22 November 1983 all imported medicines are to carry identification in both French and Arabic.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 574, 26 September 1983  
Middle East Economic Digest, 14 October 1983

Measures to improve exports

As part of a broader effort to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit, the Tunisian Government has adopted a bill at the beginning of October 1983 which aims to create export societies whose essential role will be to find outlets for small and medium-sized firms.

A further bill aims to establish an export credit insurance company which will cover the risks of the exporters on the commercial as well as the political plane. Other measures to promote exports include the sale of tax-free goods to non-residents subject to payment in foreign currency. The new sales system will apply to products such as textiles, electrical household equipment, cosmetics and arts and crafts and to every purchase of at least D 50 (D 1 = \$1.45). The non-resident will pay the normal price in the shop and will be reimbursed on leaving Tunisia (at ports, airports, etc.) for the amount of tax paid. The authorities calculate that this measure, designed to stimulate tourist spending, will bring an increase in sales revenue of D 80-110 million a year. Yet another measure aims to stimulate exports by Tunisian industrialists by allowing them to benefit from a quota of supplementary imports for every quantity of exported goods.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 September-14 October 1983  
Financial Times, 4 October 1983  
Middle East Economic Digest, 7 October 1983

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) tariff rule adopted

Customs authorities in all seven emirates have adopted the minimum 4 per cent tariff recommended by the GCC. The ruling came into effect at midnight on 6 November 1983.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 November 1983

Goods into Dubai declared duty-free

Goods entering Dubai port intended for re-export will be exempt from the customs duties to be introduced on 1 September 1983 by the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) States. This measure, announced on 17 August by the Ports Authority will only affect goods that remain within Dubai's free zones. The GCC common tariff is 4 per cent and will apply to all foreign imports.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 19 August 1983

Regulations regarding imports of oils and fats and organic fertilizers

The Secretariat of the Municipalities has decided that oils and fats for human consumption will have to be analysed before these products are authorized for imports into the Federation of the United Arab Emirates.

Furthermore, imports of organic fertilizers are henceforth subject to prior authorization.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 579, 31 October 1983

New food safety rules

New safety rules for food will enable courts to ban any product violating the law, return it to the country of origin, impose a fine of \$273, and temporarily shut down the premises of offending distributors.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 30 September 1983

## UNITED STATES

### Import duties on semi-conductors in US-Japan trade lifted

The United States and Japan have mutually agreed to lift the 4.2 per cent import duty on semi-conductors. The agreement is to be confirmed by an exchange of notes. In addition to eliminating the duty, it was recommended that the two countries promote mutual investments in related industries, and that Japan import more semi-conductors from the United States.

Japanese semi-conductor imports from the US increased 20.3 per cent during the first nine months of 1983. Its exports to the US - mainly integrated circuits - were up 58 per cent.

Subject to legislative approval, the measure is expected to take effect from 1 April 1984.

Source: US Mission Daily Bulletin, 17 November 1983  
Tariffs & Trade, 18 November 1983

### Import ban for nickel from the Soviet Union

The United States Government announced a ban on imports of nickel from the Soviet Union as a means of reinforcing a trade embargo against Cuba. Cuba sells half the nickel it produces to the Soviet Union. The import ban would go into effect unless the Soviet Union could guarantee that Soviet shipments of nickel to the United States did not contain nickel from Cuba.

Source: International Herald Tribune, Le Monde, 23 November 1983

### New Export Administration Act

The United States House of Representatives has approved a new Export Administration Act which reduces the President's authority to control exports for national security or foreign policy reasons. The legislation eliminates national security export licensing requirements for shipments to allies that maintain controls co-operatively with the United States. It prohibits all new US investment in South Africa until apartheid policies are ended. The bill will make it more difficult for the Administration to restrict trade for national security reasons when the same technology is available from other countries. It will require the US Commerce Department to conduct annual reviews to determine which exports unilaterally controlled by the US had been denied licences during the year. If no applications were denied, the product would be decontrolled. The

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

legislation will also prohibit the curbing of exports of foreign-based subsidiaries of US companies or foreign owned licensees and it will remove agricultural goods from export controls for foreign policy reasons.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 2 November 1983

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

- Investigations
- Imports of industrial valves from Japan

The USITC is investigating imports of Japanese industrial valves. Eleven US companies have charged that the Japanese valves were being dumped in the United States. The types of valves involved were steel gate, globe and check, both cast and forged.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 5 October 1983

- Imports of chloropicrin from the People's Republic of China

The USITC is investigating imports of chloropicrin from the People's Republic of China to determine whether the imports are injuring US manufacturers. Preliminary ITC and Commerce Department investigations yielded affirmative findings.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 5 October 1983

- Imports of flat-rolled carbon steel from Brazil

The USITC is conducting a final investigation of certain flat-rolled carbon steel products from Brazil. Preliminary probes determined probable dumping of the imports on US markets and probably injury to a US manufacturer.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 5 October 1983

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of roller bearings from Japan and Italy

The USITC is conducting a final investigation of roller bearings and parts imported from Japan and Italy. A preliminary ITC probe resulted in a finding of injury to a US manufacturer and a preliminary Commerce Department investigation found that the imports were being dumped in the US.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 5 October 1983

- Imports of undercarriage components from Italy

The USITC has begun a final investigation of certain forged undercarriage components imported from Italy. A preliminary ITC investigation found that the imports are a probable cause of injury to US producers, and a preliminary Commerce Department determination was made that the Italian products were being subsidized.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 5 October 1983

- Imports of textiles from the People's Republic of China

The Commerce Department has begun a countervailing duty investigation of textiles and apparel imports from the People's Republic of China. It was charged that the Chinese Government gave textiles and apparel exporters a rate of currency exchange higher than the official rate and that this constituted an unfair subsidy. This was the first case of countervailing duties being sought on imports from a communist country.

China's exchange rate practice applied to both exports and imports; the Commerce Department must decide whether the practice was countervailable under US law.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 19 October 1983

- Imports of float glass from Mexico

The Commerce Department's International Trade Administration has announced the initiation of a countervailing duty investigation of imports of unprocessed float glass from Mexico.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Subsidies were alleged to be conferred under a preferential federal tax credits and exemptions programme, preferential financing, import duty reductions, coverage under an exchange risk programme, tax rebates for exports and preferential pricing for natural gas. In addition, the ITA announced that it would examine other Mexican Government programmes for which prior investigations had shown that countervailable benefits were conferred.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 26 October 1983

- Imports of pads and woodwind instruments from Italy

The USITC has announced that preliminary countervailing duty and anti-dumping investigations have been instituted to determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured by reason of allegedly subsidized imports from Italy of pads for woodwind instrument keys, which also are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair market value.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 23 November 1983

- Imports of fresh cut flowers from Mexico

Certain fresh cut flowers from Mexico will be the subject of a countervailing duty investigation announced by the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration.

Among the subsidies alleged to be conferred are loan guarantees to commercial banks, providing technical services to flower growers through the Fideicomisos Instituidos en Relacion con la Agricultura, financing for investment credit through the Special Trust for Agricultural Finance, and a grant to the University of Floriculture which provides assistance to the flower industry.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 2 November 1983

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of hot-rolled steel plate from Belgium

The Commerce Department was investigating imports of hot-rolled steel plate from Belgium.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 2 November 1983

- Imports of chloride and carbonate from the People's Republic of China

An anti-dumping investigation to determine whether barium chloride and/or barium carbonate (precipitated) from the People's Republic of China allegedly being sold in the United States at less than fair market value was injuring the domestic industry has been instituted by the USITC.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 9 November 1983

- Imports of choline chloride from Canada and the United Kingdom

Anti-dumping investigations to determine whether choline chloride from Canada and the United Kingdom allegedly being sold in the United States at less than fair market value was injuring the domestic industry have been instituted by the USITC.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 30 November 1983

- Imports of iron bars from Brazil

The USITC announced the initiation of a preliminary countervailing duty investigation of iron bars from Brazil.

The injury investigation will cover imports from Brazil of blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars and bars of iron, including ductile iron classifiable in the Tariff Schedules of the United States as steel, provided for in items 606.67, 606.69, 606.83, 606.97, 657.09, 657.10, and 657.25 of the TSUS.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 30 November 1983

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of fresh cut roses from Colombia

The USITC decided to continue an anti-dumping investigation of imports of fresh cut roses from Colombia.

By virtue of the USITC's finding, the Commerce Department will continue its investigation to determine whether the Colombian roses were being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 23 November 1983

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

- Imports of greige polyester/cotton print from the People's Republic of China

The USITC has determined that imports of greige polyester/cotton printcloth from the People's Republic of China were injuring US manufacturers, and anti-dumping duties will be levied against the imports. Printcloth imports from China totalled \$11.96 million in 1982, representing 13.6 per cent of the US market.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 21 September 1983

- Imports of acrylic sheet from Taiwan

The USITC has determined preliminarily that imports of acrylic sheet from Taiwan were injuring US producers. The investigation into alleged unfair trade practices will be continued by the Department of Commerce.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 5 October 1983

- Imports of cotton shop towels from Pakistan

The USITC has determined that imports of cotton shop towels from Pakistan were injuring a US industry. The Commerce Department will continue its investigation to determine the existence and extent of alleged subsidies provided by the Government of Pakistan to producers of the shop towels.

Source: Tariffs & Trade, 5 October 1983

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of steel valves and parts from Japan

A unanimous determination by the USITC that steel valves and parts imported from Japan are injuring US manufacturers had the effect of continuing the Commerce Department's probe into alleged dumping of the imports.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 18 November 1983

- Imports of potatoes from Canada

Following a preliminary determination of injury from the International Trade Commission in March 1983, the Commerce Department announced a final determination of sales at less than fair value of imports of fall-harvested round white potatoes from Canada.

The Commerce Department determined that the imports shipped to the United States between 1 September 1982 and 28 February 1983 were sold below the fair market value by about 36.1 per cent. A survey of nine Canadian growers/distributors earlier in 1983 showed dumping margins on 74 per cent of the imports of between 0.6 to 206 per cent. Only one of the nine firms contacted sold its potatoes at or above the fair market value in the United States.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 23 November 1983

- Imports of crystalline sorbitol from France

Acting on a court remand, the USITC has made a final determination that the US industry was materially injured by reason of imports of crystalline sorbitol from France, but that there was no injury or threat of injury by reason of LTFV sales of liquid sorbitol.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 2 November 1983

- Imports of shop towels from Pakistan

The Commerce Department's International Trade Administration preliminarily determined on 27 October 1983 that imports of shop towels from Pakistan to the United States were being subsidized in the amount of 11.87 per cent.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

In September 1983 the USITC had determined that the imports appeared to be a threat of injury to the US industry.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 9 November 1983

- Imports of canned tuna from the Philippines

A net bounty of 0.72 per cent was being provided to producers or exporters of canned tuna from the Philippines, according to a final countervailing duty determination issued by the International Trade Administration.

Bounties were found to be provided through preferential export loans administered by the Philippines Central Bank and through tax incentives available under the Omnibus Investments Code.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 9 November 1983

- Imports of cotton shop towels from the People's Republic of China

The USITC has found unanimously that cotton shop towels imported from the People's Republic of China were injuring US manufacturers. This cleared the way for anti-dumping duties - ranging from 24 per cent to 40.7 per cent ad valorem - to be levied on the imports. Imports of the towels amounted to \$2.5 million in the first six months of 1983 and constituted one third of the US market.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 21 September 1983

- Imports of carbon steel wire rod from Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago

The Commerce Department has found that carbon steel wire rod from Brazil and from Trinidad and Tobago was being dumped on the US market. The dumping margin on Brazilian rod was found to be about 63 per cent. On rod from Trinidad and Tobago it was 10 per cent.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 5 October 1983

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

- Imports of cement from Japan and Australia

The USITC has found that cement imported from Japan and Australia was not injuring the domestic cement industry. The Commerce Department earlier found that the cement imports were being sold at dumping prices in the United States. As a consequence of the USITC finding no anti-dumping duties would be levied.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 19 October 1983

- Imports of TV sets from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan

The Commerce Department has ruled that the Republic of Korea and Taiwan were dumping colour television sets on the US market. In the nine month period ending 31 March 1983 shipments of colour television sets from Korea totalled \$124 million and were sold at prices as much as 9.53 per cent below the prices charged in the home country. Colour television set shipments from Taiwan totalling \$111 million in the same nine-month period were sold at prices up to 31.12 per cent below home market prices, the Commerce Department found.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly and Tariffs and Trade, 19 October 1983

- Imports of staples and staple machines from Sweden

The USITC ruled that an industry in the United States was materially injured by imports of carton-closing staples and non-automatic carton-closing staple machines from Sweden sold at less than fair value.

In a final ruling, the International Trade Administration has found that certain carton-closing staples and staple machines from Sweden are being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 2 November and 30 November 1983

- Imports of polyester filament fabrics from the Republic of Korea

The Commerce Department found that four textile producers from the Republic of Korea are selling lightweight polyester filament fabrics in the United States at less than fair value.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

In a final determination, the Department said the fabrics are being sold for as much as 41 per cent below fair market value

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 2 November 1983

- Imports of steel pipes and tubes from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan

The Commerce Department decided that welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan were apparently being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

In a series of preliminary determinations the Department found evidence of dumping in its investigations of certain rectangular welded pipes and tubes from Korea, circular welded pipes and tubes from Korea, and welded pipes and tubes from Taiwan.

Source: U.S. Imports Weekly, 9 November 1983

UPPER VOLTA

Import monopoly for arms and ammunition

The import monopoly for arms and ammunition into the Upper Volta has been taken over by the Société industrielle voltaïque d'armes et de munitions (SIVAM). Previously imports of these products into Upper Volta had been prohibited except under cover of a special authorization from the Ministry of the Interior and Security (Article 16 of Ordinance No. 11 of 29 March 1968).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 575, 3 October 1983

URUGUAY

Compensatory export requirements for imports of motor vehicles

The Ministries of Industry and Energy and Economy and Finance passed a Decree 233/983 on the motor vehicle industry on 2 July 1983.

The main provisions of the Decree are as follows:

Compensatory exports on imports of kits for local assembling:

URUGUAY (cont'd)

Category

- A. (trucks) 30 per cent (previously 40 per cent)
- B. (buses) 30 per cent (not previously included)
- C. (passenger cars up to 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>) 45 per cent (previously 30 per cent)
- D. (passenger cars over 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>) 45 per cent (previously 30 per cent)
- E. (vans) 45 per cent (previously 30 per cent)
- F. (motorcycles) 45 per cent (previously 30 per cent)
- G. (tractors) 0 per cent (unchanged)
- H. (four-wheel-drive vehicles) 30 per cent (unchanged)

Locally assembled cars for taxi and hire service 30 per cent (unchanged).

The percentage for compensatory export for all imported made-up vehicles other than tractors is set at 60 per cent.

The above figures are increased by 10 points until 31 July 1984.

Percentages of compulsory local content were set as follows: Category A (trucks) 20 per cent (previously 32 per cent); B (buses) to be set at a later stage by the Ministry of Industry and Energy as there were no previous regulations. All other categories 25 per cent.

Any model of car may now be locally assembled. Previously local assembly was limited to models under 1600 cm<sup>3</sup>.

Local assembly firms are now authorized to import any models which are mechanically similar to the models included in their local assembly programmes. (Previously they were only authorized to import made-up cars up to 5 per cent of total of imports of kits).

Imports of any model and any capacity are now authorized.

The import duties on kits and made-up cars have been set as follows: kits of vehicles under categories A-H, 10 per cent; made-up vehicles under categories A-H 55 per cent; made-up tractors 10 per cent.

The basis for duty of the import duty is set at US\$3.20/kg. This is in force until 31 December 1984.

URUGUAY (cont'd)

The rates of the internal specific tax (excise tax) are set as follows:

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Locally assembled</u>		<u>Made-up vehicles</u>	
	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel
A. Trucks	2%	2%	12%	12%
B. Buses	2%	2%	12%	12%
C. Cars up to 1000 cm <sup>3</sup>	2%	2%	12%	14%
D1 Cars 1000 cm <sup>3</sup> - 1600 cm <sup>3</sup>	2%	4%	12%	14%
D2 Cars 1600 cm <sup>3</sup> - 2000 cm <sup>3</sup>	6%	8%	20%	22%
D3 Cars over 2000 cm <sup>3</sup>	10%	12%	20%	22%
E. Vans up to 2000 kg.	2%	2%	12%	12%
F. Motorcycles				
up to 250 cm <sup>3</sup>	2%	0%	12%	0%
over 250 cm <sup>3</sup>	6%	0%	12%	0%
G. Tractors	0%	0%	0%	0%
H. Four wheel-drive vehicles	2%	2%	12%	12%

Source: British Business, 2 September 1983

VENEZUELA

Import restrictions

Venezuelan Ministerio de Hacienda Direction 1759, 23 June 1983, has lifted the restriction (2) on imports restricted to the national government from the following tariff numbers:

01.06.02.01; 01.06.89.01; 25.07.01.01; 25.07.02.00; 25.12.00.00;  
 25.27.00.01; 28.03.00.00; 28.12.00.01; 28.13.07.01; 28.18.03.00;  
 28.20.01.00; 28.23.01.00; 28.25.00.01; 28.38.01.01; 39.01.06.00.

VENEZUELA (cont'd)

Direction 1760, 23 June 1983, has imposed the restriction (2), in some cases replacing restriction (1) - prohibitions - within the following tariff numbers:

04.03; 04.04; 06.01; 08.01; 08.05; 21.07; 28.31; 29.04; 29.35;  
49.02; 49.11; 58.05; 59.04; 68.14; 71.14; 73.21; 76.08; 78.01;  
83.05; 83.07; 84.17; 84.40; 84.65; 85.01; 85.10; 85.21; 87.06;  
87.07; 94.01.

In addition, Direction 1789 of 8 July 1983 added more items to the list of products declared essential within the following tariff numbers:

28.27; 28.28; 28.50; 29.04; 29.16; 29.35; 37.01; 37.02; 37.08;  
38.19; 48.21; 49.01; 49.02; 84.18; 84.61; 90.16; 90.17; 90.18;  
90.19; and 90.23.

Direction 1749 of 15 June 1983 removed from the list of essential items products under tariff number 56.07.

Source: British Business, 16 September 1983

ZAIRE

New import tariff adopted

In September 1983 the authorities of Zaire adopted a new import tariff. The principal changes are the following:

The customs duty, revenue duty, temporary tax and statistical tax have been replaced by a single charge designated "entry duty".

The rate of turnover tax has been raised from 3 per cent on the customs-cleared c.i.f. value to 20 per cent on the customs value (with the exception of certain products which are exempt or for which a consumption tax is charged in place of turnover tax).

The cumulative rates of the new import duties range from 3 per cent (staple foodstuffs, medicaments, fertilizers and other products for agriculture as well as motor-vehicle parts, etc.) to 200 per cent (certain luxury items).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No 583, 28 November 1983

ZAIRE (cont'd)

Import prohibition

Under Circular No. 200 of 10 September 1983, amending Circular No. 178 of 17 June 1981, the Central Bank of Zaire has published a list of products which are prohibited for import into Zaire.

List A covers certain arms, explosives, ammunition, tanks, warships, etc. The prohibition does not cover imported arms for the Armed Forces of Zaire nor arms for or belonging to persons holding a permit delivered by the competent Departments of the Executive Council.

List B covers certain other products such as alcoholic beverages, coin-operated machines, certain toxic and poisonous substances, old clothing and rags, certain woven fabrics of cotton, gloves, stockings, socks, cotton underwear, cotton bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, used vehicles unless authorized by the Department of National Economy, electric apparatus for wire telephone or telegraph. The prohibition does not apply to imports carried out by importers holding an authorization granted by the competent Departments of the Executive Council.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 578, 24 October 1983

Licences "without foreign exchange purchase" abolished

The system of licences "without foreign exchange purchase" has been abolished.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 578, 24 October 1983

ZAMBIA

Import tariff increases

By an Act dated 8 April 1983, the Zambian Authorities have increased the rates of customs duty on imports of certain products falling under the following chapters: 03, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 34, 38, 39, 40, 48, 62, 68, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 84, 85, 86, 90 and 96.

Under the same text excise duties have also been increased.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 570, 29 August 1983

ZAMBIA (cont'd)

Import licences

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced that because of foreign exchange difficulties, the issuing of import licences has been temporarily suspended, except in the agricultural and mining sectors.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 30 November 1983  
(Tradebrief, November 1983, London)

ZIMBABWE

Sales tax and surtax increases; customs and excise duties imposed on passenger motor cars and lorries

With effect from 1 August 1983 the rate of sales tax has been increased; the 16 per cent rate has been increased to 18 per cent and the 19 per cent rate to 23 per cent. At the same time it was proposed that a range of goods formerly at the lower level would be included at the higher rate. These are: records and tapes, photographic films in rolls, alcoholic beverages, including beer, cider, liquers, spirits and wine, manufactured tobacco products, smokers and smoking requisites such as pipes, lighters, cigarette and cigar holders, perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations for personal use excluding toothpaste and soap, clothing accessories wholly or predominantly of natural furskin, jewellery and imitation jewellery, goldsmith's and silversmith's wares or precious metal or rolled precious metal, paintings and pictures, boats, launches, yachts and other vessels excluding commercial, fishing and passenger vessels, firearms and ammunition.

Surtax on imported goods was increased by 5 per cent to 20 per cent from 29 July 1983.

From 29 July 1983 the following two measures took effect: an excise duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on passenger motor cars made in Zimbabwe and a customs duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on imported lorries and vans whether in assembled or unassembled form.

Source: British Business, 9 September 1983  
Standard Chartered Review, August 1983

Reimbursement of customs duties on paper imports

Under Statutory Instrument No. 220, published in the Official Gazette of Zimbabwe on 22 April 1983, the authorities have announced the

ZIMBABWE (cont'd)

reimbursement of customs duties on paper imported during the period 19 August to 18 October 1983 for the manufacture of newspapers.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, No. 576, 10 October 1983

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

ALGERIA - TANZANIA

Economic agreement

According to an economic agreement, dated 15 November 1983, Algeria is to buy Tanzanian coffee, sisal, cocoa, tea and animal skins.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 November 1983

ALGERIA - TUNISIA

Reinforcement of economic co-operation and trade

Algeria and Tunisia have recently agreed to reinforce co-operation in transport, housing, education and scientific research and energy.

In the field of energy, the Tunisian Electricity and Gas Company (STEG) and its Algerian counterpart (SONELGAZ) signed an agreement on 6 October 1983 covering the strengthening of co-operation in various sectors. Under the terms of the agreement, the two companies foresee the matching of equipment used as well as an exchange of electricity by strengthening the interconnections between the Algerian and Tunisian high tension network. The agreement, which will last for five years, also plans the electrification of villages on the Algerian/Tunisian border, the unification of the programmes of the two companies in personnel training and the exchange of specialists.

A joint communiqué from the two sides also stressed the desire of the two countries for the realization of complementary economic relations in the field of energy and the petrochemical industry. Concerning the latter, in order to facilitate trade, the two parties would like to see a pairing up of specifications in refined oil products. They also foresee the "optimal and rational" use of their respective country's potential, the

ALGERIA - TUNISIA (cont'd)

exchange of energy products and the promotion of new products notably from the petro-chemical and fertilizer sectors.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 August-14 September 1983

Preferential treatment

According to an agreement signed in early November 1983, trade between Algeria and Tunisia is to be given "preferential" treatment by both parties.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 November 1983

AUSTRALIA - ROMANIA

Protocol to develop and diversify trade

The sixth session of the joint Romanian-Australian commission was held on 26-29 September in Bucharest. The protocol on the proceedings provided for measures to develop and diversify trade, and for ventures in economic co-operation.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 19 October 1983

AUSTRIA - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade agreement

An agreement was concluded on 3 October 1983 between the German Democratic Republic and Austria which provides for a substantial increase in trade in consumer goods, chemicals and steel. About 300,000 tons of Austrian steel will be supplied. Trade between the two countries as a whole has doubled in value since 1979.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 19 October 1983

BENIN - GHANA

Agreements reached by the permanent joint commission for co-operation

According to a communiqué issued at the end of the fifth Ministerial session of the Ghana-Benin Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation in Accra, the following agreements were reached: Ghana and Benin have agreed

BENIN - GHANA (cont'd)

to jointly exploit their mineral resources. They have also agreed to co-operate in the supply of raw materials for use by their light industries. To this end, experts from both countries will meet in Accra early in 1984. In the area of fisheries, livestock, and food crops, the two sides agreed to exchange experts. Benin said it was ready, depending on the availability, to resume the supply of maize, palm oil, and palm oil seedlings to Ghana. Impediments to trade between the two countries were also identified and it was decided as a matter of urgency that experts from the two sides would meet in Cotonou before the end of 1983 to find the best way to overcome them.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 August-14 September 1983

BOLIVIA - ROMANIA

Countertrade agreement

Romania and Bolivia have concluded a countertrade agreement, worth \$8 million, providing for the supply of tin and zinc ores by Bolivia in exchange for 84,000 Romanian car tyres.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 November 1983

BRAZIL - NIGERIA

Payments convention concluded to revive trade

In an attempt to revive a bilateral trade which has slumped to a quarter of its 1981 peak of \$1.5 billion, Brazil and Nigeria have agreed to conclude a 90-day payments convention. Brazil has identified Nigeria's difficulty in making payments abroad as the principal obstacle to a potentially large revival in their trade.

Nigeria had expressed an interest in a wide variety of Brazilian domestic goods, such as lamps, ovens and refrigerators, as well as clothes, cars and foodstuffs, including chicken and meat.

A credit payments arrangement would probably have a ceiling in the range of \$100 million to \$150 million, with accounts settled every quarter. Brazil already operates similar conventions with Argentina and Mexico, which it uses to import grain and oil.

BRAZIL - NIGERIA (cont'd)

The two Governments have also reached agreement on the sale of Brazilian weapons to the Nigerian armed forces. According to press reports, arms sales worth up to \$2 billion were being discussed.

The overall target is to increase Brazilian exports to Nigeria to \$500 million a year level, double last year's total of \$245 million. In 1981 Brazilian exports, mostly of manufactured goods, came to \$729 million.

Source: Financial Times, 25 November 1983

BRAZIL - SOVIET UNION

Diversification of Brazilian exports

The diversification of Brazilian exports to the Soviet Union - through the supply of cotton, bauxite, soluble coffee, textiles, unprocessed wood, pulp, steel products and machines and equipment - was one of the matters discussed at the ninth meeting of the USSR-Brazil Intergovernmental Commission held in July 1983.

Among the other matters concluded were increased sales of petroleum to Brazil and Brazilian exports of meat and soybeans to the USSR; the establishment of commercial bases of collaboration in the repair of Soviet ships in Brazilian shipyards; the continuity of the co-operation agreement involving the production of wood-based ethanol; and the signing of a protocol between a consortium of Brazilian companies and "Technopromexport" of the USSR, in order to define the technical aspects for co-operation in the construction of the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant in Brazil.

Source: Monthly letter of Banco do Brasil, S.A., August 1983;  
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 September 1983

CANADA - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Long-term trade agreement, most-favoured-nation status

A long-term trade agreement has been concluded between Canada and the German Democratic Republic. It provides the basis for the expansion of trade and economic co-operation, and the mutual granting of

CANADA - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (cont'd)

most-favoured-nation status. Favourable conditions will also be created for the development of maritime trade.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 19 October 1983;  
East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA countries and Yugoslavia, 17 November 1983

CANADA - ZIMBABWE

Canada and Zimbabwe have signed a general agreement on development co-operation in the economic, technical and related fields, with the aim of simplifying the implementation of future projects funded by the Canadian International Development Agency and streamlining taxation arrangements, import duties and remittances between the two countries.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, November 1983

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Co-operation agreement

On 19 September 1983 the Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea signed a general economic, technical, scientific, social and cultural agreement which anticipates the creation of a mixed commission.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 August-14 September 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - ITALY

Protocol for the expansion of trade

The People's Republic of China and Italy signed a protocol for the expansion of trade. The protocol contains a list of industrial projects in the fields of metal working, transport, energy and petro-chemistry for which China wants to acquire Italian technology.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 28 November 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - SUDAN

1983/84 trade protocol signed

China and the Sudan have agreed a 1983/84 trade protocol worth \$100 million. Sudan's major export to China under its \$50 million share will again be cotton, followed by gum arabic. The agreement also includes \$2 million worth of frankincense, traded through the private sector. China's exports to Sudan usually include textiles, stationery, building materials, light industrial products, canned food, glass, tea, medicines, tyres and tubes, chemicals, rice and porcelain. Many of these products were on Sudan's list of banned imports issued in August 1983, but for those which are not made locally, or for which there are deficits in local production, exemption may be granted.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - TANZANIA

Barter agreement

China and Tanzania have agreed on a barter trade system under which Tanzania would export industrial and agricultural products in exchange for spare parts and raw materials. China is likely to import cement, cashewnuts, timber and other products from Tanzania.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 August-14 September 1983

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - UNITED STATES

Five-year textiles agreement

The People's Republic of China and the United States have signed a five-year agreement which will allow Chinese textiles exports to the US to grow at an average rate of 3.5 per cent over the next five years.

In January 1983, when the former United States - China textile agreement expired, the United States unilaterally imposed quotas freezing Chinese textiles shipments at 1982 levels. Eight categories of textiles had reached the quota levels for 1983 and shipments had been stopped.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 6 September 1983

CONGO - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Five-year trade agreement

Czechoslovakia and the Congo have signed a five-year trade agreement as a result of which Congo will supply Czechoslovakia with minerals, wood, coffee and cocoa and Czechoslovakia will supply the Congo with cars, tractors, agricultural and industrial machinery.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 November 1983

EGYPT - ETHIOPIA

Trade protocol

Egypt and Ethiopia signed a trade protocol on 20 October 1983 providing *inter alia* for the exchange of technical expertise and "a system of fair dealings according to arrangements to be agreed upon periodically by a joint Egyptian-Ethiopian committee". Annual trade exchange between the two countries will amount to \$15 million.

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

EGYPT - INDIA

An agreement to set up an Indo-Egyptian Commission to expand economic, scientific, industrial and cultural relations was signed in Cairo on 4 September 1983.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 September 1983

EGYPT - INDIA - YUGOSLAVIA

Tripartite agreement (see Survey No. 18, page 122)

According to an agreement signed in New Dehli on 28 October 1983, the list of items covered by the preferential tariff agreement between Egypt, India and Yugoslavia has been expanded to include coffee, black pepper, mica, iron and steel plates and sheets, aluminium ingots, lasers and medical instruments, water turbines and metallurgical coke. The agreement allows tariff exemptions up to 50 per cent. Trade in the fourteen items between the three countries amounts to \$30 million a year, and the revised concessions are expected to lead to an increase.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

EGYPT - ROMANIA

Agreement to increase trade

Egypt and Romania agreed to increase their bilateral trade by more than 100 per cent in 1984.. In 1982 trade amounted to \$420 million.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 28 October 1983

EGYPT - SOMALIA

Trade agreement

Egypt and Somalia signed a trade agreement on 3 November 1983.

The agreement will allow Somalia to ship to Egypt 100,000 head of cattle and 30,000 camels annually. At the same time the possibility of exporting goats to Egypt will be reviewed. Somalia and Egypt have also agreed to trade other agricultural, industrial and livestock products.

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

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - GHANA

Trade protocol for 1984

A protocol on trade for 1984 has been concluded between the German Democratic Republic and Ghana. A new stimulus is to be given to economic, scientific and technological co-operation, contributing to the further increase and diversification of trade between the two countries.

Source: West Africa, 24 October 1983  
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 November 1983

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - NIGERIA

Long-term trade agreement

The German Democratic Republic and Nigeria signed a long-term trade agreement. Concrete measures were also agreed on for expanding technical assistance from the German Democratic Republic in carrying out a number of projects in Nigeria.

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

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - TANZANIA

Barter trade agreement

The German Democratic Republic will supply 10,000 bicycles and other manufactured goods in exchange for Tanzanian coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco in the new barter trade agreement between the two countries.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 August-14 September 1983

FINLAND - SOVIET UNION

Protocol for the development of trade

A protocol has been signed concerning joint measures by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and the Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland for 1983-85 to assist the development of Soviet-Finnish trade, economic, scientific and technical co-operation. In particular, exchange of information about the economy and foreign trade will be increased. The main attention of the protocol is given to the need for the expansion of participation by small- and medium-sized Finnish firms in bilateral trade.

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

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF - PAKISTAN

Agreement to expand trade

In an effort to improve trade, a shipping line and a Ministerial Commission are to be set up between Iran and Pakistan.

The Commission's establishment should help Pakistan to increase exports to Iran. Pakistan's exports in the year to June 1979 were \$45 million and in the financial year ended in June 1983 they totalled \$250 million. Imports from Iran totalled \$80 million in the year ended June 1983; these included 10,000 barrels a day of crude oil, as part of an agreement signed in 1982 and renewed in June 1983. Iran's increased purchases in 1983/84 will include rice, fertilizer, wheat, refined sugar, textiles, iron and steel products, and machine tools.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 September 1983

IRAQ - JORDAN

Diversification of trade

The latest agreement of the Iraqi-Jordanian Economic Committee calls for diversification of trade, exchange of expertise in developing water and irrigation resources, and completion of studies for a rail link. The annual trade quotas for the Jordanian trade centre in Baghdad and the Iraqi Centre in Amman have been set at \$41.2 million. Iraqi trade with Jordan is to be doubled with a target value of \$81 million set for 1984. It was also proposed that in 1984 Jordan sell Iraq 40 million eggs, 25,000 tonnes of potash and raw cotton.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

IRAQ - NETHERLANDS and NORWAY

Trade and economic agreements signed

Iraq and the Netherlands signed a trade and economic agreement on 30 October 1983.

Iraq and Norway signed a trade and economic agreement on 2 November 1983, covering co-operation in power distribution, electronics, aluminium production, river transport, town planning and building, regional planning, hydrocarbons and technical training.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 11 November 1983

IRAQ - ROMANIA

Trade, technical and scientific agreement

Iraq has signed a trade, technical and scientific agreement with Romania. Both sides agreed to concentrate on co-operation in petrochemicals, mining and heavy industry.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 November 1983

IRELAND - SAUDI ARABIA

First economic and technical agreement signed

The first economic and technical agreement between Ireland and Saudi Arabia was signed in Dublin on 20 October 1983. The agreement will provide

IRELAND - SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

a framework for improving co-operation in economic, industrial, scientific and technological matters, and allows for regular meetings of joint commissions.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 28 October 1983

KENYA - SOVIET UNION

Revised trade agreement

Kenya and the Soviet Union have signed a revised trade agreement to increase levels of trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. Following upon the signing of the agreement the Soviet Union now plans to make purchases of 5,000 tons of tea, 3,000 tons of sisal, coffee, pyrethum and leather goods as well as continuing purchases of fluorspar.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, October 1983

KUWAIT - NETHERLANDS

Economic and commercial agreement signed

Kuwait and the Netherlands signed an economic and commercial agreement which aims to increase economic links, particularly in agriculture, telecommunications and oil. Joint investment with the Netherlands in food and tourism schemes was also proposed as part of the agreement.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

LIBYA - SOVIET UNION

Economic protocol

Libya has just signed an economic protocol with the Soviet Union. It follows the March 1983 agreement-in-principle on a friendship treaty.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 18 November 1983

KAMPUCHEA - POLAND

Trade Protocol for 1984

In October 1983 a trade protocol for 1984 was signed between Poland and Kampuchea. Poland will export engines, material and window-panes and will import mahogany, natural rubber and sesame.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 November 1983

MOROCCO - ROMANIA

Romanian authorities stated on 15 October 1983 that Romania is to import 800,000 tons of Moroccan phosphates in 1983. The imports form a major part of bilateral trade, which is to be improved further by the establishment of a commercial co-operation company.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 31 October 1983

NETHERLANDS - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Trade and technical co-operation agreement signed

The Netherlands and the United Arab Emirates signed a trade and technical co-operation agreement in late October 1983. It is planned that joint investment projects will also be established. In 1982, UAE imports from the Netherlands - mainly machinery, transport equipment, food and electrical equipment - totalled about \$183 million.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 4 November 1983

PAKISTAN - ZIMBABWE

Trade Agreement

The first trade agreement between Pakistan and Zimbabwe, signed in July 1983 has come into force. Under its terms Pakistan will export thirty-one products, including fish, chemicals, medicines and electrical machinery to Zimbabwe and in turn, import such commodities as minerals, footwear, furniture and agricultural produce.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, November 1983

PORTUGAL - ZIMBABWE

Trade agreement to be ratified

The first trade agreement between Portugal and Zimbabwe was expected to be ratified by the Portuguese Parliament in late 1983. Portugal is involved in supplying equipment and assistance valued at \$5 million, to the Post and Telecommunications Corporation of Zimbabwe.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, August 1983

ROMANIA - SUDAN

Economic ties reinforced, agreement signed

During recent talks on economic issues and possible joint projects, a political, economic and cultural co-operation agreement was signed between Romania and Sudan. Romanian exports to Sudan - particularly industrial machinery - have been rising steadily. Sudan sells cotton, hides and skins and gum arabic to Romania.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 28 October 1983

ROMANIA - ZIMBABWE

Agreement for the promotion of trade

An agreement has been concluded in Bucharest by the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce. It provides for measures to promote trade and economic co-operation between organizations and enterprises.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 16 November 1983

SOVIET UNION - UNITED STATES

Five-year grain delivery agreement

A new Soviet-US grain delivery agreement was concluded in Moscow in August 1983. It raises the minimum Soviet purchases of grain from 6 million tonnes/year to 9 million tonnes/year. The Soviet Union will be allowed to purchase from the US up to 12 million tonnes of grain annually without

SOVIET UNION - UNITED STATES (cont'd)

prior consultations. The agreement was concluded for the next five years. At current prices, the minimum annual purchase represents over \$1 billion sales/year.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 13 September 1983

SUDAN - TANZANIA

Trade agreement

Sudan and Tanzania signed a trade agreement on 15 October 1983 which seeks to promote and expand trade between the two countries.

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

SWEDEN - YUGOSLAVIA

Four-year textiles agreement

Under a new agreement initialled in Stockholm, garments, knitwear and bedding worth about SEK 100 million annually will be exported to Sweden by Yugoslavia in the next four years.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 19 October 1983

TANZANIA - ZIMBABWE

Trade agreement

Tanzania and Zimbabwe have concluded a trade agreement.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, September 1983

THAILAND - UNITED STATES

Five-year textiles agreement

Thailand and the United States have signed a five-year agreement which gives increased quotas for export of Thai textiles to the United States from 1983 to 1987.

Source: Trade Information Sheet, 31 October 1983

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE MULTIFIBRE ARRANGEMENT

AUSTRIA - BRAZIL

In November 1983, the Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed a notification by Austria of a new bilateral agreement concluded with Brazil under Article 4 of the Arrangement, valid from 1 November 1982 to 31 October 1987. This notification superseded that of an Article 3 bilateral agreement. The agreement establishes limits for two products.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/890, 18 November 1983

CANADA - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed in September 1983 a notification by Canada, under Articles 7 and 8 of the MFA, of a bilateral agreement with the People's Republic of China, valid from 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/882, 5 October 1983

CANADA - HONG KONG

In September 1983, the Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed a notification by Canada of a bilateral agreement concluded under Article 4 of the MFA with Hong Kong, valid from 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1986, and a modification of the agreement introducing additional restraints as of 1 January 1982.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/884, 26 October 1983

CANADA - KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

The Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed in November 1983 a notification by Canada of an Article 4 agreement with the Republic of Korea, valid for the period 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1986. In this agreement, the same product coverage was maintained as in the previous agreement with a re-categorization of products.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/901, 22 November 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

In November 1983, the Textiles Surveillance Body took note of a notification by the EEC of a number of modifications to the existing bilateral agreement with the People's Republic of China, introducing new regional restraints on a number of categories for the year 1983, the final year of the agreement. The notification was made under Articles 7 and 8 of the MFA.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/901, 22 November 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - COLOMBIA

In November 1983, the Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed a new agreement initialled under Article 4 of the MFA between the EEC and Colombia, in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/890, 18 November 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - EGYPT

In November 1983, the Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed an Article 4 agreement initialled by the EEC and Egypt, in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986. This agreement covers only cotton products, except for yarn.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/890, 18 November 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - INDONESIA

The Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed in November 1983 a notification from the EEC of a bilateral agreement initialled with Indonesia, in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/901, 22 November 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - MEXICO

In November 1983, the Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed a new agreement initialled under Article 4 of the MFA between the EEC and Mexico, in de facto application from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/912, 12 December 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - THAILAND

In November 1983, the Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed three notifications from the EEC concerning its agreements with Thailand. The first contained a modification to its bilateral agreement concluded for the period 1978 to 1982 with the introduction of regional quotas for two categories for 1982. The second notification concerned a new agreement initialled under Article 4, in de facto application with effect from 1 January 1983 and valid until 31 December 1986. The third concerned a modification to the new agreement under which new regional restraints were agreed for the period 1983 to 1986 in respect of four categories.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/912, 12 December 1983

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - TURKEY

The Textiles Surveillance Body in October 1983 took note of a notification by the EEC under Article 7 concerning safeguard measures on two categories imported from Turkey. These measures were taken under Article 60 of the Additional Protocol to the EEC/Turkey Association Agreement.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/901, 22 November 1983

FINLAND - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Textiles Surveillance Body in November 1983 took note of a notification by Finland of a new bilateral agreement with the People's Republic of China, notified under Articles 7 and 8 of the MFA. The agreement is valid from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/912, 12 December 1983

SWITZERLAND - HONG KONG

The Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed in October 1983 a notification from Switzerland, made under Article 7 of the MFA, concerning an extension until 30 June 1984 of the Memorandum of Understanding and Administrative Arrangement with Hong Kong.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/901, 22 November 1983

UNITED STATES - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

In October 1983, the Textiles Surveillance Body took note of a notification by the United States of a new bilateral agreement with the People's Republic of China under Articles 7 and 8 of the MFA. The agreement is valid from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1987.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/901, 22 November 1983

UNITED STATES - HONG KONG

The Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed in October 1983 a notification by the United States concerning the introduction of specific restraints on two categories from Hong Kong. This action was taken pursuant to the consultation provision of the United States/Hong Kong agreement.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/890, 18 November 1983

UNITED STATES - KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

The Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed in October 1983 a notification by the United States concerning the introduction of specific restraints on eight products from Korea, the specific limits for four of these categories are for 1982 only, whereas the rest are for the remaining years of the United States/Korea agreement.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/890, 18 November 1983

UNITED STATES - PHILIPPINES

The Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed in November 1983 a notification from the United States of an Article 4 agreement concluded with the Philippines, valid from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1986.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/912, 12 December 1983

UNITED STATES - ROMANIA

The Textiles Surveillance Body reviewed in October 1983 a new Article 4 bilateral agreement between the United States and Romania, valid from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1987.

Source: COM.TEX/SB/901, 22 November 1983

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

ALGERIA - MOROCCO - TUNISIA

Permanent co-ordination group on trade relations with EEC set up

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia have set up a permanent co-ordination group to deal with trade relations with the EEC. The Maghreb countries, particularly Morocco and Tunisia, are concerned about the possible effects on their exports to the EEC when it is enlarged to include Spain and Portugal; they fear their privileged trading status, already threatened by restrictive EEC practices, could deteriorate further when Spain and Portugal join. These countries produce the citrus fruit, olive oil and early vegetables which Morocco and Tunisia sell to the EEC.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 September 1983

ANDEAN PACT - EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Five-year agreement

Following almost four years of discussions, the new agreement between the ten EEC member States and the five countries of the Andean Pact (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) was concluded in Brussels on 28 October 1983. The agreement is a framework for non-preferential co-operation between the countries of the two regions and has been concluded for an initial period of five years. In addition to applying the GATT Most-Favoured-Nation Clause, both sides agree to promote the development and diversification of trade and to encourage all aspects of economic co-operation.

Trade between the two regions had expanded significantly, with exports from the Andean Pact increasing by some 150 per cent between 1976 and 1982 and EEC exports increasing by some 50 per cent over the same period.

Source: European Report, 28 October 1983

## ASEAN

### Expansion of preferential trading arrangements

With effect from July 1983, another 268 items have been added to the ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements (PTAs), under which tariff relief is granted to goods traded between the five ASEAN member countries.

The implementing decree, a follow up to the PTA among ASEAN countries for imports valued at between US\$2.5 million and US\$10 million, divides the 268 items into the following three groups:

- The first group which is granted 20 per cent import tariff reduction consists of 132 items ranging from sugar confectionery, tobacco, cement, carbon black, various chemical materials to drilling and boring machines, and a wide range of machine tools.
- The second group which is granted 20 per cent reduction consists of 121 items, including maize, calcium carbonate, tetra-ethyl lead, tubes and pipes, knitting machines, pile drivers, circular saws, disposable syringes and electricity supply meters.
- The third group consists of fifteen items which are granted tariff reductions ranging from 20 per cent to 35 per cent as follows:
  - 20 per cent tariff reduction is granted for palm oil acid; vegetable ghee; lubricant additives; reclaimed rubber; packaging materials of foil, backed with paper printed or unprinted; moulds for glass; and fibre-tip pens.
  - 30 per cent reduction is granted for refined cane sugar; sorbitol; cigarette tipping cut to size, seeders; planters and transplanters; fertilizer distributors; and manure spreaders.
  - 35 per cent reduction is granted for surgical rubber gloves.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, 31 October 1983

## COMECON

### Agreement on co-operation with Nicaragua

At a meeting of the COMECON Council in October 1983 the Agreement on Co-operation between COMECON and Nicaragua, signed in Moscow on 16 September 1983, was confirmed.

COMECON (cont'd)

Nicaragua thus received a special status within COMECON. A similar status was granted to Afghanistan, Angola, Laos, Ethiopia, Mozambique and North Yemen.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, other CMEA countries and Yugoslavia, 17 November 1983

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF THE STATES OF CENTRAL AFRICA (ECSCA)

On 19 October 1983 a treaty was signed in Libreville, Gabon, setting up the Economic Community of the States of Central Africa (ECSCA). The treaty was signed by ten of the eleven States attending the meeting: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo People's Republic, Central African Republic, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe. Angola, which pleaded for more time because of its present war situation, did not sign.

The Community aims to "promote and reinforce harmonious co-operation" between members, to abolish customs tariffs and other restrictions on trade between member States; and to set up a common external customs tariff. It also hopes to achieve the eventual free movement of people, goods and capital. A co-operation and development fund will be set up in which the land-locked, island or least developed members will be given priority. An initial period of 12 years has been proposed to implement proposals.

In agriculture, a policy of regional food security is to be promoted. In industry, a common investment code is to be set up and Community projects are to be evenly distributed. Transport links are to be co-ordinated to achieve greater efficiency.

ECSCA Heads of State will meet annually to define general policy. A Council of Ministers will meet twice a year. Community organizations will include a general secretariat, a court of law and a consultative commission made up of experts nominated by member States.

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

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE (SADCC)

Guidelines on trade and payments

On 27 October 1983, Trade and Finance Ministers of the nine-nation Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) member States, meeting in Tanzania, agreed on guidelines and an action programme aimed at

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE (SADCC) (cont'd)

expanding intra-SADCC trade. A communiqué issued at the end of the meeting said that the guidelines and action programme would be submitted for consideration to the Council of Ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Zambia in January 1984.

The guidelines include trade mechanisms and modalities and payments arrangements that are aimed at easing restrictions and expanding trade between the SADCC member States. Special emphasis is laid on the reduction of the use of foreign exchange in conducting trade between member States.

The meeting was attended by Ministers from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

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