

**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON  
TARIFFS AND TRADE**

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RESTRICTED

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REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES

United States

Corrigendum

The attached page replaces page 2 of document L/5640/Add.22 dated 18 September 1985.

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\* English only/anglais seulement/inglés solamente

Other than crude opium, poppy straw, concentrate of poppy straw and coca leaf, no Schedule I or II substance and no narcotic substances in Schedules III, IV or V may be imported unless the Attorney General finds that (a) an emergency exists in which domestic supplies are inadequate, or (b) competition among domestic manufacturers is inadequate and will not be rendered adequate by registration of additional manufacturers, or (c) that the substance is being imported in limited quantities and will be used exclusively for scientific or research purposes.

Only those individuals and firms which are properly registered by the Drug Enforcement Administration may engage in the importation of controlled substances. Registered importers are the only entities which can import controlled substances for commercial purposes. These firms are inspected to insure that they satisfy certain security, record keeping and other requirements and must pay an annual registration fee of \$125.00.

Registered researchers and analytical laboratories are authorized to import small quantities of controlled substances for scientific purposes and pay an annual registration fee of \$20.00.

## II. Sugar

1. Presidential Proclamation 4941 of 5 May 1982 amended Headnote 3 of sub-part A part 10 to Schedule I of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) to modify import quotas for raw and refined sugar on a country-by-country basis. Regulations were issued for a voluntary certificate of eligibility system for imported sugar from quota countries on 11 August 1982. The certificate system is separate and distinct from the import quotas for sugar. For those countries that agree to participate in the system, the certificate must be presented to United States customs officials to obtain entry of sugar into the United States for consumption. If a country does not participate in the programme, no certificate shall be required.

Pursuant to authority granted in Proclamation 4941, a separate quota for specialty sugars was established on 23 June 1983 for those countries not allocated a base sugar quota, with a maximum quota for each country of 80 short tons.

Under 7 Code of Federal Regulations 6.100, 7 CFR 6.200-6.214, and 7 CFR 6.120-6.130 regulations were established to permit quota-free sugar imports under licences for sugar re-exported in refined form or in sugar-containing products, and for sugar used to produce polyhydric alcohol.

2. The products covered by the certificate of eligibility are sugars, syrups and molasses described in TSUS 155.20 and 155.30. Specialty sugar