

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON LICENSING

### SWEDEN

#### Revision

#### Import Licensing Procedure for Goods under CCCN Chapters 1-24

##### Outline of systems

1. Basically Sweden has only one licensing system for goods under CCCN Chapters 1-24. The National Agricultural Market Board is the licensing authority for those products with some exemptions. Thus the Board of Commerce is the licensing authority for some raw materials, wines, spirits and tobacco, the National Board of Agriculture for live sperm, fruit trees, herbage seeds and vegetable seeds, and the National Board of Forestry for seedlings, cuttings and seeds of forest trees.

##### Purpose and coverage of the licensing

2-3. For imports from all countries an import licence from the National Agricultural Market Board is required for the following products:

- cod and herring, not in fillets, fresh or chilled;
- herring, not in fillets, frozen;
- herring and mackerel, in fillets, fresh or chilled;
- cod, haddock and hake, in fillets, frozen;
- certain kinds of salted, not dried, herring;
- certain kinds of dried fish;
- shrimps and prawns, boiled, frozen;
- apples and pears, fresh (seasonal restrictions);
- wheat (except durum wheat) and meslin;
- beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form.

For imports from socialist countries such as Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary an import licence from the National Agricultural Market Board is required also for some other kinds of fish and fish products, certain live animals, meat and meat products, eggs, not in shell, and malt.

Imports of all goods from Rhodesia are prohibited.

4. The main purposes of the licensing system administered by the National Agricultural Market Board are to supervise imports, especially low-price imports, of certain products and to limit, when necessary, such imports. In most cases licences are granted automatically. Licensing requirements combined with quantitative restrictions are thus normally applied only to a small number of products, such as most of the above-mentioned kinds of fish. The seasonal import restrictions on apples and pears are intended to protect the marketing of the domestic crop. The licensing on wheat is aimed at controlling the imports of wheat not suitable for baking.

5. The licensing system administered by the National Agricultural Market Board is based on the following statutory instruments:

(a) the Government Decree (1947 No. 82) on general import prohibition, which is applicable inter alia to horticultural products, coffee, confectionery, canned fruit and vegetables, soft drinks, beer and fertilizers;

(b) the Law (1967 No. 340) concerning price regulation of agricultural products, which is applicable inter alia to meat and meat products, dairy produce, eggs, potatoes, cereals, starches, oil seeds, fats and oils, sugar and animal fodder;

(c) the Law (1974 No. 226) concerning price regulation of fish and fish products, which is applicable to fish, crustaceans and molluscs and products thereof.

Imports of products under the Decree are in principle not allowed without an import licence from the National Agricultural Market Board. The Government may however authorize the Board to allow importation without a licence and such authorizations have also been issued.

In accordance with the two Laws, the Government or the National Agricultural Market Board by authorization of the Government, may stipulate that products under these Laws must not be imported without an import licence from the Board. Such authorizations have also been issued for certain products.

#### Procedure

6. (a) The National Agricultural Market Board issues circulars in which information concerning the scope of the licensing requirements and formalities of filing applications for licences is published. In the exceptional cases where quotas are applied, each importer is informed directly about the quantity at his disposal for licences during a certain period. As regards new importers see (h) below.

(b) When quotas in exceptional cases are applied they are determined on a yearly or six-monthly basis.

(c) Domestic producers do not receive any special part of a quantity released. Licences are granted only for current purchases which in principle have to be proved by a sales contract. In order to check the utilization of the licence the Board may require that the licence document should be returned to the Board within a specified period. Unused allocations can be redistributed or carried over to the following period. The names of importers who have obtained licences are in accordance with existing legislation not revealed to authorities and export organizations in the exporting country.

(d) A reasonable period of time. See (a) above.

(e) Normally, each licence application is dealt with immediately. The procedure takes a maximum of one week.

(f) Licences granted are in principle valid for immediate importation.

(g) As a rule, licence applications are handled only by one administrative authority. In any event the importer has only to approach one single instance.

(h) Quotas, if any, are allocated mainly on the basis of the applicants' imports during an earlier base period. A reasonable part of the quota is then reserved for new importers. Applications are examined simultaneously. In cases where restrictions are not combined with fixed quotas, applications are examined on receipt.

(i)-(j) Does not apply to agricultural products.

(k) Import licences are sometimes issued on condition that the products should be exported and not sold in the domestic market.

7. (a)-(b) There is no minimum time fixed. A licence can be granted immediately on request.

(c) There is a system of seasonal restrictions on apples and pears. A more detailed description of this system is to be found in GATT document COM.AG/W/68/Add.2/Part 1.

(d) See 6 (g).

8. The reason for a refusal is communicated to the applicant. He can request the Board to reconsider the case and subsequently appeal to the Government.

#### Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. (a)-(b) All persons, firms and institutions domiciled in Sweden are eligible to apply for licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application of licence

10. Applications shall contain information as shown by the annexed form. A sales contract ought to be attached to the application.

11. Normal customs documents and - where required - an import licence shall be presented upon importation.

12. No.

13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. An import licence is valid for three to six months, or, as regards certain kinds of fish, for a considerable shorter period of time. The validity can be extended on request. A decision in this respect is noted on the licence document.

15. No.

16. No.

17. (a)-(b) A general condition is that payments for goods shall be made through a foreign exchange bank. In principle no other conditions are attached to the granting of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. In some cases, import permission from authorities responsible for sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations may be called for in addition to licensing.

19. Payments for imports may be made through authorized banks without specific permission in each case and without the formality of presenting an import licence provided that the conditions for current payments as defined in the Swedish exchange control regulations are met. Import payments are regarded as current payments (a) if made by a letter of credit with a validity not exceeding nine months and payable either against documents evidencing shipment to Sweden or after the arrival of the goods in Sweden or (b) - where other modes of payment than letter of credit are used - if not made earlier than immediately before delivery. Advance payments are regarded as current payments up to one third of the purchase sum in respect of imports of machinery, if stipulated in the contract, and up to an amount of SKr 50,000 in respect of other imports. Importers have to complete and deliver to the authorized bank a declaration form for import payments exceeding SKr 5,000 (SKr 10,000 in respect of the Nordic countries) and to present such evidencing documents as the bank may require for the verification of the authenticity of the transaction.

ANNEX

Form Referred to in Reply to Question 10

Question 10. Import licence application. Information required in the application.

1. Name and address of applicant
2. Reference
3. Statistical number
4. Description of goods
5. Annexes
6. Quantity
7. Calculated amount of invoice in foreign currency
8. Calculated amount of invoice in Swedish crowns
9. Terms of shipment (c.i.f., f.o.b. etc. and place of importation or shipment)
10. Calculated c.i.f. value, Swedish crowns
11. Estimated time for payment (quarter year, year)
12. Estimated time of importation (quarter year, year)
13. Name and address of exporter (actual supplier, not agent or other intermediary)
14. Name and address of foreign recipient of payment for goods (not bank)
15. Date, signature, telephone number
16. Country of origin
17. Country from which goods are to be delivered.

STATENS JORDBRUKSNÄMND  
 Utrikeshandelsbyrå  
 Box 16384, 103 27 Stockholm 16  
 Tel. 23 53 00 - 08/22 57 60

### Importlicensansökan

Lic. nr	Iffylles ej av sökanden
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**Allmänna anvisningar.**

Avsluta ej definitiva köp förrän importlicens erhållits. Endast ett varuslag upplages på en och samma ansökan. Vid import från olika länder användes särskild blankett för varje land. Ansökan insändes i original och kopia.

**Speciala anvisningar.**

Numren ange de rutor dit anvisningarna hänföra sig.

- 2 Ärendets beteckning hos sökanden och den, som hos sökanden handlägger ärendet.
- 5 I regel ordföras ordererkännande eller proforma faktura för att importlicensansökan skall kunna behandlas.
- 6 Angives i den sort, som i tulltaxan föreskrives för varuslaget i fråga i kolumnen »redovisningsgrund» (kg, st, liter etc.).
- 7-8 Det belopp, som av importören skall erläggas till den utländska betalningsmottagaren.
- 7 Ifylles endast om fakturan väntas bli utställd i annat myntslag än sv. kr.
- 10 Varans värde i svenska kronor inkl. alla kostnader in till dess varan anlänt till svensk lossningshamn el. gränsort, även ev. provision till utlandet.
- 11 När flera betalningsterminer förekomma angives hur mycket som skall erläggas vid olika tidpunkter.

14 Lämna i förekommande fall även motsv. uppgifter för utländsk mottagare av provision, frakt eller dyl. med angivande av belopp.

16 Underskrives av behörig firmatecknare.

16 Det land, där varan producerats eller undergått sådan bearbetning, som givit varan dess slutgiltiga karaktär.

Den, som i ansökan medvetet lämnar oriktig uppgift, straffas med dagsböter eller fängelse.

1 Sökandens namn, adress, postnummer, postanstalt	
2 Sökandens referens (se anv.)	3 Stat. nr

4 Varuslag	<b>Iffylles ej av sökanden</b>	
	Stat. nr	Spec
5 Bilagor med angivande av dessas datum (se anv.)	6 Kvantitet (se anv.)	Kvantitet
		Sort
7 Beräknat fakturabelopp i utländskt myntslag (se anv.)	8 Beräknat fakturabelopp i sv. kr. (se anv.)	Fakturabelopp sv. kr.
		Lev.villk.
9 Leveransvillkor (cif, fob etc. med ortsangivelse t. ex. cif. Malmö)	10 Beräknat cif-värde sv. kr. (se anv.)	Cif.värde sv. kr.
11 Beräknad tidpunkt för likvid (kvartal, år) (se anv.)	12 Beräknad tidpunkt för införsel (kvartal, år)	Tid. f. likv.
		Val.omr.
		Myntslag
13 Den utländske säljarens namn, adress, land (egentlig säljare, ej agent eller annan förmedlare)	Avtal	Kontingent
14 Den utländske betalningsmottagarens namn, adress, land (ej bank) (se anv.)	Urspr.l.	Lev. land
		Avr.mynd
15 Datum, underskrift (se anv.) telefon nr	16 Ursprungland (se anv.)	Gilt. t.
		Beslutsdag
	17 Land, varifrån varan skall levereras	Kvot/Omg.
		Extra

Myndighet

T Dat. o. sign.

A

Villkor	Ankomststämpel
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Jan 73. 10 000-2

Sökandens ytterligare upplysningar

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Myndigheternas anteckningar

Kopia av importlicensansökan

1 Sökandens namn, adress, postnummer, postanstalt	
2 Sökandens referens (se anv.)	3 Stat. nr
4 Varuslag	
5 Bilagor med angivande av dessas datum (se anv.)	6 Kvantitet (se anv.)
7 Beräknat fakturabelopp i utländskt myntslag (se anv.)	8 Beräknat fakturabelopp i sv. kr. (se anv.)
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14 Den utländske betalningsmottagarens namn, adress, land (ej bank) (se anv.)	
15 Datum, underskrift (se anv.) telefon nr	16 Ursprungsland (se anv.)
	17 Land, varifrån varan skall levereras
Ankomststämpel	

Jan 73. 100002 4444 0000000000

Sökandens ytterligare upplysningar

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Myndigheternas anteckningar