

require the importer to obtain an exchange permit before he may make payment for the import.

U.S. exporters therefore are urged to make certain before shipping that the foreign importer has obtained the required permit, and they should insist on being furnished the identifying number or symbol of the permit.

More detailed information on licensing and exchange controls may be obtained from the Field Offices of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Publications covering licensing and exchange controls of individual countries also are available from the Field Offices at a nominal charge.

Country	Is import license necessary?	Is exchange permit required?
Afghanistan ¹	No, for most imports; but a declaration or customs permit must be obtained from Afghan border officials or trade agents abroad.	No; but permission to remit foreign exchange to exporters abroad must be obtained from Da Afghanistan Bank.
Arabian Peninsula areas: Saudi Arabia.....	No.....	No. Import licenses carry right to foreign exchange at official rate. Other goods may be imported by purchase of foreign exchange on free market.
Aden.....	No.....	No.
Bahrain, Qatar, Trucial States.....	No.....	No.
Muscat and Oman, Yemen.....	No.....	No.
Argentina.....	No; but most imports are subject to exchange surcharges.	No.
Australia.....	No, except for about 10 percent of imports, including principally textiles, toys, canned fish, aluminum products, and other miscellaneous items of minor importance.	No.
Austria.....	No, except for a number of agricultural and some industrial items which require an individually validated import license. Most industrial and some agricultural items may be imported freely under general license.	No.
Belgium.....	No, except for specific items. Licenses usually freely granted if still required.	No separate permit required.
Bolivia.....	No.....	No.
Brazil.....	No, except for nonessential or luxury goods and for items imported without foreign exchange cover. Most commercial imports require only a certificate of exchange cover.	No. Foreign exchange for imports is purchased in the free market. Certificates of right to purchase exchange for non-essentials are obtained at auction.
British Colonies not specified elsewhere. ²	No, except for certain items not under open license and for the Bahama Islands where the license requirement is merely a formality.	No. Import licenses assures release of foreign exchange.
Bulgaria.....	Yes.....	Import license automatically assures foreign exchange.
Burma.....	Yes, except for imports by the Government, or goods importable under open general license.	Yes.
Cambodia.....	Yes.....	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Cameroon, Federal Republic of.....	Yes.....	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Canada.....	No, except for butter; butter fat; cheddar cheese; dried skim milk; wheat, oats, and barley and certain processed products of these grains; turkeys; natural gas; radioactive and fissionable materials, isotopes, and equipment for production, use, or application of atomic energy. Import of alcoholic beverages requires Provincial licenses. Secondhand automobiles manufactured before year in which importation is sought, secondhand aircraft, oleomargarine, and butter substitutes and spreads are prohibited importation.	No.
Central African Republic.....	Yes.....	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Ceylon.....	Yes, except for "essential" commodities importable under open license.	Yes.
Chad.....	Yes.....	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.

Footnotes at end of table, p. 310.