Country	Is import license necessary?	Is exchange permit required?
France (including Algeria)	Yes, but only for a limited number of products specifically enumerated which are subject to quantitative import restrictions. All other products may enter under a simplified procedure. Customs authorities will allow imports of such products upon presentation by the importer of an import certificate or import license, usually granted automatically, and visaed by his bank, supported by an invoice or commercial contract.	No.
French Caribbean departments	No, except for a limited number of products specifically enumerated which are subject to quantitative import restrictions. These products include those listed for metropolitan France plus wood products and tractors. Beer is subject to license in Martinique and selected types of machinery in French Guiana.	No.
French overseas territories not elsewhere specified except French Somaliland.	Yes, except on items on dollar liberalization list.	No.
French Somaliland	No	No.
Gabon	Yes	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Germany, Federal Republic of, including West Berlin.	No, except for a number of agricultural and some nonagricultural items which require an individually validated import license. Most industrial and a number of agricultural products may be imported freely under general license.	No.
Germany, Soviet zone, including Soviet sector of Berlin.	Yes; Government monopolies for foreign trade are the only importers.	Yes.
Greece	No, except for rice, coffee, sugar, motor vehicles, vehicular chassis and bodies, lumber, coal and coke, except anthracite, vehicular tires and tubes, iron and steel bars, shapes, sheets, etc., including tinplate, newsprint, specified machinery and spare parts, and a few luxury goods.	No; but applications for foreign exchange must be registered with the authorities. Bank of Greece approval is required for goods imported under Agency for International Development procurement authorization.
Ghana	Yes, except for single copies of books and periodicals, samples, personal or household effects, certain gifts and articles for reimportation.	No; but application for foreign exchange must have the approval of the Bank of Ghana or an authorized dealer.
Guatemala	No, except for maps of Guatemala, explosives, poultry, and wheat flour.	No.
Guinea, Republic of	Yes	Yes.
Haiti	No, except for wheat-quota imports, tobacco products, matches, rice, butter, and shoe polish.	No.
Honduras	No, except for firearms, gunpowder, munitions, explosives, alcohol, narcotics, pharmaceutical specialties, animals, plants, and plant and animal products.	No.
Hong Kong	Yes, for dutiable, strategic, or short-supply goods. Relatively few items affected.	No, except for few transactions financed at official rate of exchange.
Hungary	Yes	Yes.
Iceland	Yes, except for items on "special conditional free list" and a limited number of staples.	Yes, except for "special conditional free list" imports.
India	Yes, except for Government imports	Yes; foreign exchange is automatically released, however, upon presentation of validated import license to exchange bank.
Indonesia	Yes	No.
Iran	No, except for specific items such as cement, dynamite, tobacco, and insecticides.	No; but an exchange sale certificate issued to the importer when he purchases foreign exchange represents approval of foreign exchange transfers by authorized Iranian banks. This certificate and the shipping documents are required for clearance of imports through customs.
Iraq	Yes	Yes; permits are obtained through licensed dealers unless otherwise authorized by the Central Bank.