Country	Is import license necessary?	Is exchange permit required?
Ireland	No, except for a few products	No, except for importations exceeding £5,000 in any 12-month period.
Israel	Yes	Yes; import license carries authority (exchange permit) to obtain foreign exchange.
Italy	No, except for a limited number of items listed on the Table "A Import", for which Foreign Trade Ministry license is required (items not included on this list are free of license).	No, except with advance or delayed payments for more than 180 days, and in a few other cases.
Ivory Coast	Yes	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Japan	Yes	Some commodities, announced by Japanese Government from time to time, require allocation certificate; for others, import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Jordan	Yes, except for imports from Arab League States with which Jordan has agreements.	Yes, except Arab League States in some cases.
Korea, Republic of	Yes, Bank of Korea licenses more or less freely automatic approval items included in both the importable and the specific import item lists provided importer applies for a letter of credit and complies with the "checkprice" system established by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Other authorized imports require special license from MCI.	No. Items on Government's importable (essential) import list may be imported with foreign exchange deposited in an import account in the Bank of Korea, purchased from the Bank, or purchased at Government dollar sales. Items on the specific (less essential) list are importable only with exchange earned from exports.
Kuwait	No, except for firearms, munitions, poisonous substances, pork, pork products, and alcoholic beverages.	No.
Laos	No	No.
Lebanon	Yes, for certain specified products	No.
Liberia	No, except for arms, ammunition, used clothing, pharmaceuticals, and rice.	No.
Libya	Yes. Licenses for goods which fall under general import license classification (all but a limited list) are granted automatically.	Yes; exchange permit issued automatically if import license has been issued.
Luxembourg	No, except for specific items. Licenses usually freely granted, if still required.	No separate permit required.
Malaya, Federation of	No, except for a few items not importable under open general license for reasons of health, safety, and morals.	No.
Mali	Yes	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Mauritania	Yes	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Mexico	Yes, for an extensive list of articles	No.
Morocco	Yes. A deposit of 25 percent of value of import must be made in advance by importer.	Yes.
Nepal	Yes	Yes; but the import license authorizes purchase of foreign exchange.
Netherlands	No, except for a few items	No.
Netherlands Antilles	No, except for certain luxury items	No.
New Zealand	Yes, except for a few items such as sugar, sulfur, unmanufactured tobacco, and most petroleum products.	No.
Nicaragua	Yes	No; import permit authorizes purchase of exchange.
Niger	Yes	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Nigeria	Yes, but about 95 percent of all goods are permitted under open general license.	No; import license generally assures release of foreign exchange.
Norway	No, except for a limited list of nonliberalized products.	No.
Pakistan	Yes, except for Government imports	Yes; foreign exchange is automatically released, however, upon presentation of validated import license to exchange bank.
Panama	No, except for arms, ammunition, wheat flour quota imports, salt, edible oils except olive oil, certain live animals, plants, flowers, soil, hay, straw, fertilizers, animal products except canned meats, certain tanned hides, toiletries, pharmaceuticals, and a limited number of agricultural commodities.	No.