

Country	Is import license necessary?	Is exchange permit required?
Paraguay.....	No; most imports are subject to prior deposit in local currency before shipment.	No.
Peru.....	No, except for plants, roots, seeds, cuttings, animals, medicinal cigarettes, explosives, firearms and other weapons, alcoholic beverages, salt, tobacco, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, hatching eggs, and duplicating machines.	No.
Philippines.....	No permit as such; but most imports are subject to exchange controls.	No permit as such; but letter of credit opened against exchange allocation is considered as exchange license. Exchange allocated to importers quarterly for one or more of six classes of imports. A limited number of commodities designated "decontrolled" may be imported without quota limitations at the official or preferred rate. More essential commodities may also be imported by qualified importers in excess of their quotas at the more expensive free market rate.
Poland.....	Yes.	Yes.
Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira.	Yes, but granted automatically for most products.	Yes.
Portuguese Colonies.....	Yes.	Yes. In Angola, however, import license carries with it authorization to obtain foreign exchange needed for payment of goods to which license pertains.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.	Yes, but all goods are freely importable under open general license.	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Rumania.....	Yes.	Yes.
Senegal.....	Yes.	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Sierra Leone.....	Yes; but only commodities such as cattle, firearms, and explosives are not imported under an open general license.	No; but application for exchange requires clearance by "authorized dealers."
Singapore ^a	No, except for a few items not importable under open general licenses for reasons of health, safety, and morals.	No.
Somali Republic.....	Yes.	Yes.
South Africa, Republic of.....	Yes; except for goods on the free list and exempted list, most consumer goods are licensed on basis of exchange quotas established by the Government. Motor vehicles of f.o.b. value over 1,600 rands (1 rand=US\$1.40) are prohibited. Other goods, including capital goods and industrial raw materials, are licensed on basis of importers' current needs; policy is to grant license applications freely for "reasonable requirements." Licenses are valid for purchases in any country, including the United States.	No; import license carries right to foreign exchange from authorized banks to the amount indicated in the license.
Spain, including, Canary Islands.	Yes, except for items on liberalized list.	Yes, except for items on liberalized list.
Spanish Africa.....	Yes.	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Sudan.....	Yes, except for an extensive list of commodities that may be imported under open general license from any source. All imports must be registered with the Ministry of Commerce, which may deny registration because of commercial policy or excessively high prices.	No. Exchange is automatically granted for all permitted imports.
Surinam.....	Yes, except for certain goods paid for by a confirmed bank credit against documents valid for a term not greater than 6 months, or by documentary drafts to be collected through a bank with a term not greater than 90 days.	No; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Sweden.....	No, for all goods imported from United States except automobiles and certain agricultural products. Import licenses for automobiles are granted freely.	No separate permit required. Foreign exchange, including dollar exchange, is automatically made available if import license specifies payment in such currency and if license is registered with a foreign exchange bank within 2 months after issuance.
Switzerland.....	No, except for a few agricultural products and a limited number of industrial items such as special type trucks, etc.	No.

Footnotes at end of table, p. 310.