Country	Is import license necessary?	Is exchange permit required?
Syria	Yes	Yes.
Taiwan (Formosa)	Yes	Yes, automatically granted with issuance of import license.
Thailand	No, except for specified items	No; but a "certificate of payment" issued by Bank of Thailand or authorized ban or company is required.
Togo	Yes	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Tunisia	Yes	Yes.
Turkey	Yes, for items on global quota list under provisions of the 7th import regulations issued in July 1961. Import licenses for items on free list are issued routinely.	Yes; but one application suffices for both import license and exchange-control purposes.
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	Yes	Yes.
United Kingdom	No, except for a limited list of products; for example, grapefruit and citrus juices, fresh apples and pears, commercial airplanes, pharmaceuticals, cigars.	Yes, but issued automatically.
Upper Volta	Yes	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Uruguay	No. On Sept. 29, 1960, Uruguay abolished all commodity prohibitions. The new system establishes 4 classes of imports: Those free of surcharge and prior deposits; goods subject to a surcharge of 40 percent of the c.i.f. value; goods subject to a surcharge of 75 percent; and imports with a surcharge of 150 percent and a prior deposit of 100 percent. Prior deposits are repayable after 9 or 12 months, depending upon the product, from date of registration with the Bank of the Republic of the intention to import. Size of surcharge depends upon essentiality of the product.	No.
U.S.S.R.	Yes; importing Government agencies are responsible for securing own permit.	Yes; all exchange is allocated by U.S.S.R. State Bank upon receipt of import license.
Venezuela	Yes, for an extensive list of articles	Required for transactions at the official rate. No permit needed for free market exchange.
Viet-Nam	Yes	Yes; import license carries right to foreign exchange.
Yugoslavia	No; but only licensed import firms are permitted to carry on import operations.	No; but Government maintains strict con trol over foreign exchange allocations.

[1] As most shipments to Afghanistan from the free world countries are shipped via Pakistan, shippers should take note that the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is presently closed to all commercial imports and exports. U.S. exporters should keep in touch with their forwarding agents for current information.

[2] Includes Bahamas; Bermuda; The West Indies (Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands); British East Africa; Gambia; British Guiana; British Honduras; and minor Colonies, Protectorates, and Trusteeship over Territories.

[3] British Borneo (Brunei, North Borneo, and Sarawak) regulations are the same as Singapore's.

Quantitative Restrictions Against U.S. Exports, January 1962

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

Argentina

Argentina has no import or exchange licensing controls and exchange to pay for imports may be obtained in the free market.

There is, however, a prohibition on the importation of passenger automobiles weighing over 1,500 kilograms or with a factory cost of over $2,000, and tractors of less than 85 horsepower. In addition, special ad valorem surcharges based on the c.i.f. value of imports are levied on a wide range of goods. The rates vary from 20 to 200 percent, depending on the essentiality of the product, and in some cases constitute a formidable obstacle to imports from the United States.

Exemptions from surcharges has been granted to certain goods, chiefly machinery officially approved for investment programs, to imports for certain vital industries (steel, petrochemical, cellulose, etc.), to imports into Patagonia and the underdeveloped northwest region of Argentina and to machinery and machine tools not manufactured in Argentina. Also, surcharge exemptions have been granted for imports from neighboring countries and Peru. These regional exemptions were superseded, however, by concessions granted by Argentina to other members of the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA) in January 1962.