

SUBJECT: QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURE

1. AT ITS MEETINGS OF 15 AND 16 MARCH, THE GROUP ON LICENSING OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRADE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS PREPARED THE ANNEXED QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES TO BE SENT TO ALL CONTRACTING PARTIES.
2. REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ARE EXPECTED BY 15 MAY AND THE GROUP INSTRUCTED THE SECRETARIAT TO PREPARE AND CIRCULATE THE REPLIES IN A CONSOLIDATED FORM BY THE FIRST WEEK OF JUNE.
3. IT IS PLANNED TO HOLD THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GROUP IN THE EARLY PART OF JULY.
4. THE QUESTION WHETHER THE QUESTIONNAIRE APPLIES TO PRODUCTS IN CHAPTERS 1-24 OF THE BRUSSELS TARIFF NOMENCLATURE HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED. REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME OF THE DISCUSSION OF THAT POINT, IT WAS AGREED THAT THE QUESTIONNAIRE COVERS PRODUCTS IN CHAPTERS 25-99 OF THE BTN AND REFERS TO ALL FORMS OF LICENSING AND SIMILAR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES; WHETHER INTENDED TO HAVE A RESTRICTIVE EFFECT OR NOT AND WHETHER OR NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF GATT.
5. THE QUESTIONNAIRE WILL ALSO BE ISSUED AS DOCUMENT L/3515.

O. LONG

ANNEX

QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURE

The present questionnaire is designed to elicit information on import licensing and similar administrative procedures¹ maintained in and applied to the customs territories to which GATT applies. If different procedures or methods of licensing or similar administrative procedures are applied to different categories of products or to different countries of supply or different modes of importation, they should be separately described in respect of each question as relevant.

Outline of systems

1. Give a brief description of each licensing system as a whole and, with respect to each, reply to the following questions as relevant, placing all of the material with respect to a given system in sequence together, and using cross references as appropriate when elements which have already been described are also present in another system.

Purposes and coverage of the licensing

2. Identify each licensing system maintained and state what products, appropriately grouped, are covered.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from which countries?

4. Is the licensing intended to restrict the quantity or value of imports, and if not, what are its purposes? Have alternative methods of accomplishing the purposes been considered and if so which? Why have they not been adopted?

5. Cite the law, regulation and/or administrative order under which the licensing is maintained. Is the licensing statutorily required? Does the legislation leave designation of products to be subjected to licensing to administrative discretion? Is it possible for the Government (or the executive branch) to abolish the system without legislative approval?

¹Similar procedures are understood to include technical visas, surveillance systems, minimum price arrangements, and other administrative reviews effected as a prior condition for entry of imports.

Procedures

6. For products under restriction as to the quantity or value of imports (whether applicable globally or to a limited number of countries or whether established bilaterally or unilaterally):

- (a) Is information published, and where, concerning allocation of quotas and formalities of filing applications for licences? If not, how is it brought to the attention of possible importers? Of governments and export promotion bodies of exporting countries and their trade representative? Is the overall amount published? The amount allocated to goods from each country? The maximum amount allocated to each importer?
- (b) How is the size of the quotas determined: on a yearly, six-monthly or quarterly basis? Are there cases where the size of quota is determined on a yearly basis but licences are issued for imports on a six-monthly or quarterly basis? In the latter case is it necessary for importers to apply for fresh licence on a six-monthly or quarterly basis?
- (c) Are licences allotted for certain goods partly or only to domestic producers of like goods? What steps are taken to ensure that licences allocated are actually used for imports? Are unused allocations added to quotas for a succeeding period? Are the names of importers to whom licences have been allocated made known to governments and export promotion bodies of exporting countries upon request? If not, for what reason? (Indicate products to which replies relate.)
- (d) From the time of announcing the opening of quotas, as indicated in (a) above, what is the period of time allowed for the submission of applications for licences?
- (e) What are the minimum and maximum lengths of time for processing applications?
- (f) How much time remains, at a minimum, between the granting of licences and the date of opening of the period of importation?
- (g) Is consideration of licence applications effected by a single administrative organ? Or must the application be passed on to other organs for visa note or approval? If so, which? Does the importer have to approach more than one administrative organ?
- (h) If the demand for licences cannot be fully satisfied, on what basis is the allocation to applicants made? First come, first served? Past performance? Is there a maximum amount to be allocated per applicant and if so on what basis is it determined? What provision is made for new importers? Are applications examined simultaneously or on receipt?

- (i) In the case of bilateral quotas or export restraint arrangements, where export permits are issued by exporting countries, are import licences also required? If so, are licences issued automatically?
- (j) In cases where imports are allowed on the basis of export permits only, how is the importing country informed of the effect given by the exporting country to the understanding between the two countries?
- (k) Are there products for which licences are issued on condition that goods should be exported and not sold in the domestic market?

7. Where there is no quantitative limit on importation of a product or on imports from a particular country:

- (a) How far in advance of importation must application for a licence be made? Can licences be obtained within a shorter time-limit or for goods arriving at the port without a licence (for example, owing to inadvertency)?
- (b) Can a licence be granted immediately on request?
- (c) Are there any limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made? If so, explain.
- (d) Is consideration of licence applications effected by a single administrative organ? Or must the application be passed on to other organs for visa, note or approval? If so, which? Does the importer have to approach more than one administrative organ?

8. Under what circumstances may an application for a licence be refused other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria? Are the reasons for any refusal given to the applicant? Have applicants a right of appeal in the event of refusal to issue a licence, and if so to what bodies and under what procedures?

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Are all persons, firms and institutions eligible to apply for licences:

- (a) Under restrictive licensing systems?
- (b) Under non-restrictive systems?

If not, is there a system of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation? What persons or firms are eligible? Is there a registration fee? Is there a published list of authorized importers?

Documentational and other requirements for application of licence

10. What information is required in applications? Submit a sample form. What documents is the importer required to supply with the application.
11. What documents are required upon actual importation?
12. Is there any licensing fee or administrative charge? If so, what is the amount of the fee or charge?
13. Is there any deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issue of licences? If so, state the amount or rate, whether it is refundable, the period of retention and the purpose of the requirement.

Conditions of licensing

14. What is the period of validity of a licence? Can the validity of a licence be extended? How?
15. Is there any penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of a licence?
16. Are licences transferable between importers? If so, are any limitations or conditions attached to such transfer?
17. Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence:
 - (a) for products subject to quantitative restriction?
 - (b) for products not subject to quantitative restriction?

Other procedural requirements

18. Are there any other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing and similar administrative procedures, required prior to importation?
19. Is foreign exchange automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported? Is a licence required as a condition to obtaining foreign exchange? Is foreign exchange always available to cover licences issued? What formalities must be fulfilled for obtaining the foreign exchange?