

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES¹

Notification under Article 7.3 of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures

ICELAND

The following notification, dated 5 June 2000, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Iceland.

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¹ See G/LIC/3, Annex, for the Questionnaire.

I. AGRICULTURAL GOODS: Animals (Including Birds, Fish and Insects) and Animal Products, Feedingstuff, Seeds, Fertilizers, Plants, Plant Products and Goods of General Quarantine Concern.

Outline of the system

1.(a) According to Icelandic law, measures to regulate and control importation of animals, animal products, feed, seeds, fertilizers, plants, plant products and goods of general quarantine concern, can be divided into six categories:

- Measures explicitly stated in Act no. 54/1990 on importation of animals and Regulation No. 444/1982 on fur-bearing animals, which apply control to all importation of live animals.
- Measures explicitly stated in Act no. 25/1993 on animal diseases and prevention thereof, Regulation no. 479/1995 and Notices nos. 483/1995, 262/1996, 525/1996 and 665/1997, which apply control to all import of animal products, soil and other items of general quarantine concern and Act no. 77/1981, on veterinary services.
- Act no. 87/1997 article no. 18, amending Act no. 99/1993 authorizing the Minister of Agriculture to ban import of animal and plants products which have been given growth promoting agents and hormones.
- Measures explicitly stated in Act no. 76/1970 on salmon fishing and Notices from the Ministry of Agriculture dated 3/11 1977 and 28/10 1986, which apply control to all importation of fresh water fish.
- Measures explicitly stated in Act no. 22/1994 on control of feeds, fertilizers and seeds, Regulations nos. 650/1994 on control of feed, 301/1995 on control of seeds and 398/1995 on fertilizers and soil improves, which apply control to all importation of feeds, fertilizers and seeds (all regulations are based on EU directives on the respective matter).
- Measures explicitly stated in Act no. 51/1981 on protection against plant diseases and pests, Regulation no. 189/1990 on import and export of plants and Notice no.117/1990 which apply control to all importation of plants, plant products, soil, trees, bushes, tree seeds and compost for mushroom growing.

(b) Measures explicitly stated in Act no. 93/1993 on treatment of fish products and control of their production, supervision of the Ministry of Fisheries, which apply control to all import of live fish, molluscs, echinoderms and crustaceans, which live in salt water.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Act No. 54/1990 on importation of animals and Regulation no. 444/1982 on fur-bearing animals, control:

- importation of live animals and their genetic material;
- importation of fur-bearing animals.

Act No. 25/1993 on animal diseases and prevention thereof, Regulation No. 479/1995 and Notices Nos. 483/1995, 262/1996, 525/1996 and 665/1997 regarding importation control of animal products, soil and other items of general quarantine concern.

According to the law and regulation on animal diseases and prevention thereof, it is forbidden to import the following animal products and goods that can carry contagion which can cause animal diseases:

- (a) Raw meat, processed or unprocessed, as well as animal innards and waste offal. Salted intestines, however, may be imported from countries which have been sanctioned by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (b) Animal feed containing waste offal, for example, blood meal, meat- and/or bone meal. Import of these substances is permitted if they have been held at 130° C for at least 20 minutes under a pressure of three millibars.
- (c) Hides, lambskin, bones, hooves, horn, ground horn, uncleaned down, uncleaned feathers, uncleaned animal hair. Processed hides and lambskin which have been treated for at least three months in salt mixed with disinfectants are permitted, as well as dead animals/birds which are intended to be stuffed and hunting trophies, provided that they are accompanied by a certificate confirming that the product has been disinfected or the product is adequately disinfected during its manufacture.
- (d) Egg and egg products, including food products and products that contain eggs, although not eggs or products that have been held at 65° C for a minimum of five minutes and egg powder that has been heated to at least 140° C.
- (e) Unpasteurised milk and milk products made from unpasteurised milk.
- (f) Livestock manure and compost mixed with such manure, peat, dirt, hay and straw. This provision does not apply to hay or straw used for packing, nor to peat or dirt imported from Sweden and Finland, provided that a certificate of origin accompanies the shipment.
- (g) Blood, serum and other organic animal goods, including bacteria, viruses, samples of blood, plasma, cells, tissues and animal protein, unless a substance is involved which will be used in laboratories, and the importer makes a written declaration that the goods are intended for such use and not for distribution. The importer must also declare that the substances will not come into contact with animals, and that all surplus, waste and package material from the substances will be burned or destroyed in some other secure manner.
- (h) Used saddles or undisinfected riding habits, as well as equipment used to store or transport animals and animal products.
- (i) Used agricultural machinery and tools which have not been washed and disinfected.
- (j) Used angling gear which has not been disinfected in a sanctioned manner.

Act no. 76/1970 on salmon fishing and Notices from the Ministry of Agriculture dated 3/11 1977 and 28/10 1986 control:

- importation of live ornamental fish and their roes;
- importation of fresh water fish.

According to the law and notices it is prohibited to import fresh water fish (including dead). Live ornamental fish and their roes and roes of other fresh water fish can be imported with the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Act no. 93/1993 on treatment of fish products and supervision of their production controls:

- importation of live fish, mollusks, echinoderms and crustaceans, which live in salted water.

Act no. 22/1994 on control of feed, fertilizers and seeds, Regulations nos. 650/1994 on control of feed, 301/1995 on control of seeds and 398/1995 on control of fertilizers and soil improves control:

- importation of feed, fertilizers and seeds.

Importation of feed containing antibiotics or growth promoters of chemotherapeutic origin is prohibited. In chicken production certain coccidiostats may be used for growing birds only. All importation of feeds of animal origin is prohibited. Dried materials based on pasteurized milk may be used. In pet foods animal derivatives are allowed when authorized according to EU-directive 90/667.

Act no. 51/1981 on protection against plant diseases and pests, Act no. 77/1981 on veterinary services, Regulation no. 189/1990 on import and export of plants and Notice no. 117/1990 control:

- importation of plants and plant products;
- importation of trees, bushes and tree seeds (excluding rose bushes);
- importation of compost for mushroom growing.

It is prohibited to import:

- (a) Harmful organisms and plants listed in Appendices I and III in the regulation.
- (b) Plant consignments that have been rejected for importation into Denmark, Finland, Norway or Sweden for phytosanitary reasons.
- (c) Soil, compost, raw or cut tree bark and manure. Soil composed mainly of peat (*Sphagnum*) and taken from an uncultivated area where the soil has never been used for culturing is excepted from this ban. Also excepted is any insignificant amount of soil associated with plant roots and root vegetables. From countries where the New Zealand flatworm (*Artioposthia triangulate*) is found plants and plant products shall be free of soil unless there is an additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate that states that the plants are coming from a place of cultivation where the flatworm is not found.

3. Different rules apply for importation of animal products from countries which have been sanctioned by the Chief Veterinary Officer according to Regulation no. 479/1995 and Notices nos. 483/1995, 262/1996, 525/1996, 665/1997. Regarding plants and plant products according to Regulation 189/1990 it is prohibited to import coniferous trees from countries outside Europe.

4. The purpose of the licensing system is to protect the Icelandic environment and animals against pest species and disease organisms to protect the welfare and safety of human health.

5. The controls on the importation of goods specified in this category are statutory requirements under the legislation detailed below:

- Act no. 54/1990 on importation of animals and Regulation no. 444/1982 on fur-bearing animals.
- Act no. 25/1993 on animal diseases and prevention thereof, Regulation no. 479/1995 and Notices nos. 483/1995, 262/1996, 525/1996 and 665/1997. Act no. 77/1981 on veterinary services.
- Act no. 76/1970 on Salmon fishing and Notices from the Ministry of Agriculture dated 3/11 1977 and 28/10 1986.
- Act no. 93/1993 on treatment of fish products and supervision of their production.
- Act no. 22/1994 on control of feeds, fertilizers and seeds, Regulations nos. 650/1994 on control of feed, 301/1995 on control of seeds and 398/1995 on fertilizers and soil improves (all regulations are based on EU directives on the respective matter).
- Act no. 51/1981 on protection against plant diseases and pests, Regulation no. 189/1990 on import and export of plants and Notice no. 117/1990.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for administration of all the legislation regarding live animals, animal products, feed, plants, plant products, seeds, seedlings and fertilizers. The Ministry of Fisheries is responsible for the legislation on treatment of fish products and supervision of their production, except monitoring health of fresh water fishes.

The legislation does not allow for administrative discretion regarding goods/items subject to import controls. It is not possible for the Government or the executive branch to abolish the systems without legislative approval.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.
- 7.(a) Application for import licence should be made well in advance of arrival of the goods to allow time for any necessary checks to be made regarding details supplied etc. In certain circumstances import permission can be given for goods which have arrived at the point of entry and where no pre-arranged permission is available.
- (b) In the case of most imports in this category it will not be possible for an import permit to be issued immediately on request.
- (c) Permits may be issued at any time of the year.
- (d) Application for import permission are submitted to the following Agencies/Ministries:

Ministry of Agriculture:

Live animals and their genetic material, fur-bearing animals, animal products and other items of general quarantine concern, fresh water fish and roes, live ornamental fish and roes, compost for mushroom growing.

Inspectorate of Feed, Seed and Fertilizer, Ministry of Agriculture:

Feed, fertilizers and seeds and tree seeds.

Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture:

Plants, plant products, soil from Europe.

Ministry of Fisheries:

Live fish, molluscs, echinoderms and crustaceans, which live in salt water.

8. Beyond the failure of an applicant to meet standard criteria, a request for permit to import can be refused at the discretion of the relevant Minister. Reasons for refusal will normally be given. While no formal procedures exist through which an appeal may be lodged, an applicant may choose to contact the Ministry to question the decision.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9.(a) Not applicable.

(b) All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for permission to import.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. Applications for permission to import must be made in writing to the relevant authorities. The form of the application and information required will depend on the nature of the animal/animal product, goods. The importer should approach the Ministry or Agency which has jurisdiction over the goods, specifying the details of the animal, animal product or goods to be imported. The addresses for correspondence are:

Ministry of Agriculture
Sölvhólsgata 7
150 Reykjavík
Tel: 354 560 9750
Telefax: 354 552 1160

Ministry of Fisheries
Skúlagötu 4
150 Reykjavík
Tel: 354 560 9670
Telefax: 354 562 1853

Inspectorate of Feed, Seed
and Fertilizer
RALA Keldnaholti
112 Reykjavík
Tel: +354 577 1010
Telefax: +354 577 1020

Agricultural Research Institute
RALA Keldnaholti
112 Reykjavík
Tel: +354 577 1010
Telefax: +354 577 1030

11. Permits must be obtained prior to importation and are required for importation.

12. Where importation requires periods of quarantine containment or treatment, e.g. cleaning, spraying, to eliminate the risk of entry into Iceland of diseases, pests etc., the importer will usually be required to bear the cost of such action. Specific details of charges may be obtained on inquiry directed to the appropriate permit issuing authority. Importers of other goods shall bear all expenses that may be incurred in procuring certificates and taking antiseptic measures that import requires, including sampling and testing deemed necessary by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

The following inspection fees shall be paid for customs clearance:

- Feed inspection fee, 0,5% of the CIF value.
- Seed inspection fee, 2% of the CIF value
- Fertilizer inspection fee, 0,1% of the CIF value.
- Plant inspection fee, 1% and 2 % of the CIF value

13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. The period of validity of a permit would depend on the nature of the importation. Specific details to be supplied on inquiry. Legislation will normally not allow for continuing permit. Therefore it is necessary to apply again for permission to a new shipment.
15. No.
16. Licences are not transferable and are usually valid for one shipment only.
- 17.(b)(i) Health certificates issued by an official veterinarian and special licences are required for all shipments of live animals and birds.
- (ii) Disinfection certificates are required for used clothing, feathers, down, bird skin, human and animal hair (and related products), straw and articles made of straw.
- (iii) Imported products made from slaughtered livestock, eggs and milk products shall be accompanied by official certificates of origin and health from the country sanctioned by the Chief Veterinary Officer or a certificate stating that the goods have been heat-treated as required. Tourists who bring cooked food, where the labeling confirms that the goods have been heat-treated as required, do not have to present a certificate.
- (iv) Health certificates and special licences are required for all shipments of feed, fertilizers and seeds.
- (v) Health certificates from country of origin are required on all shipments of compost for mushroom growing, declaring the absence of manure from domestic animals and animal derivatives.
- (vi) Health certificates are required for plants in accordance with the international agreement on plant protection (IPPC/FAO). Qualifying licence for seeds in accordance with international rules of OECD or other international rules which Iceland has adopted, is required for all shipments of tree seeds.
- (vii) Health certificates are required for all live fish, echinoderms, crustaceans, ornamental fish and roes.
- (viii) Phytosanitary certificates are required on all shipments of plants with root(s) or parts of plants, e.g., cuttings, bulbs, corms and tubers etc. intended for rooting and further growing, potatoes, cut flowers and branches, coniferous rootless trees and coniferous branches from Europe other than those listed in Appendix III in the regulation, wood material with bark and soil. Seeds and water plants for aquariums are excepted.
- (ix) Persons traveling between countries are permitted to bring with them the same material as may be sent by parcel post between countries without a phytosanitary certificate, which are:
- (a) Bouquet of cut flowers and branches (up to 25 plants).
 - (b) Bulbs, corms and tubers from Europe (up to two kilograms).
 - (c) A few potted plants (indoors plants) from Europe (up to 3 pcs.).
 - (d) When moving residence from a European country it is permitted to bring along potted plants (indoor plants) such as a typical household might have (up to 30 pcs. 1-5 pcs of each species).

These exemptions do not include wild plants collected in the wild, woody plants (with and without roots), including bonsai and potatoes.

Specific details may be supplied on inquiry.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Yes. No. Yes. A form has to be filled out with the name and ID number of the importer.

II. THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES AND GOODS

Outline of the system

1. The EU directives concerning medical devices have been ratified as part of EFTA's treaty with the EU. National regulations have however not been set yet.

Therapeutic medicines are not subject to special import licences except when the active ingredients are narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (see following, IV). They must however be registered according to the Pharmaceutical Act no. 93/1994 and Regulation on the registration of proprietary medicinal products and the issuing of marketing authorisations no. 465/1995 or Regulation on the registration of parallel imported medicinal products and the issuing of marketing authorisations no. 582/1995.

III. NARCOTIC DRUGS PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND RELATED CHEMICALS

Outline of the system

1. Licences are issued to control the import of specified narcotic drugs, Psychotropic substances and related chemicals. This system fulfils Iceland's obligation under three United Nations conventions in relation to restricting the supply of controlled substances to what is necessary to meet medical and scientific need and preventing diversion to the illicit drug market.

Purposes and Coverage of licensing

2. The purpose for licensing is to control trade of narcotic drugs, Psychotropic substances and related chemicals according to the ratified United Nations conventions and cover all persons or firms involved in international trade in those substances. The drugs covered are substances listed in addendum I to Regulation on the sale and handling of controlled substances, no. 16 of 1986, with later amendments. This regulation is set according to provision in Article 2 of the Act on controlled substance no. 65 of 1974. The above named addendum includes the drugs and chemicals required to be controlled under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971. Regulation regarding control of substances listed in the Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, has not yet been set. This convention was recently ratified.

An exemption applies in the case of a drug that is imported by a passenger on a ship or aircraft where the drug:

- is required for the medical treatment of the person involved;
- was prescribed by a medical practitioner for the purpose of that treatment;

- was supplied to the person in accordance to the prescription in a legal manner.
- 3. The system applies to importers of controlled substance from all countries.
- 4. The use of import licences enables the government to restrict and monitor the quantities of controlled substances imported and is intended to prevent over-supply and diversion of same. The system is based on the requirements of the international conventions.
- 5. The licensing is maintained by the Act on controlled substances no. 65 of 1974, with later amendments, and the Regulation on the sale and handling of controlled substances, no. 16 of 1986, with later amendments, set by provision in above named act. The licensing is statutorily required. Designation of products to be subjected to licensing (in addition to substances listed in the international conventions) is at administrative discretion. The system cannot be abolished without legislative approval.

Procedures

- 6. Products under restriction of quantity.
 - I. National import limits for substances controlled by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and some controlled by the Convention on Psychotropic Substances are set by an estimates system administered by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in Vienna. These limits are published regularly for all parties to the conventions. Estimates of yearly requirements of Psychotropic drugs not requiring import licence are sent to INCB. In cases when import licence for a controlled substance is not required by Icelandic regulation, but exporting country regulation demands it, such a licence is issued upon request.
 - II. Not applicable.
 - III. Import licences are only issued to persons or firms that have been licenced by the ministry to handle, store or sell controlled substances, issued by the Minister of Health according to the Pharmaceutical Act and the Act on controlled substances. All issued import licences have to be accounted for as to actual usage. Unused licences are deemed invalid. Names of licenced importers are available at the Ministry of Health and Social Security upon request.
 - IV. Not applicable.
 - V. No limits. Applications are processed immediately within reasonable handling time.
 - VI. Import licences are valid for 120 days from date of issue.
 - VII. The Ministry of Health and Social Security issues import licences upon application. Import licences are issued for each individual shipment without delay if import limits have not been exceeded.

The State Drug Inspectorate validates documents required for customs handling of each shipment of controlled substances. This validation is based on the previously issued import licence.
 - VIII. First come, first served. No maximum per applicant within set limits for import. No special provision for new importers. All applications are processed immediately.
 - IX. No bilateral quotas. Export permits from exporting country are not required.

- X. In cases of exporting country requesting endorsement of their export permits such endorsement is given on a quarterly basis.
- XI. No re-export of controlled substances is permitted.
7. When no quantitative limits are in force:
- (a) No limits. Licences can be issued for goods arriving without one provided importer has licence to handle, store or sell controlled substances.
 - (b) Yes.
 - (c) No.
 - (d) The Ministry of Health and Social Security issues import licences upon application. Import licences are issued for each individual shipment without delay. The State Drug Inspectorate validates documents required for customs handling of each shipment of controlled substances. This validation is based on the previously issued import licence.
8. An application may be refused if: the import would be excessive to national requirements; and other permission is required but has not been obtained. In the event of refusal the applicant is notified about the reasons and given opportunity for remedy.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

- 9.(a) Any person, firm or institution may apply for a licence. A licence will only be granted to holders of a ministerial licence to handle, store and sell controlled substances. Such licence is granted subject to conditions in the Pharmaceutical act and Act on controlled substances and applicant is subject to State Drug Inspectorate inspections and approval in his operations.

Names of licensed importers are available at the Ministry of Health and Social Security upon request.

- (b) Not applicable.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. No official form is needed to apply for a licence but the following information must be submitted:

- Name and address of importer
- Name and address of seller (exporter)
- Name and quantity of controlled substance. In case of combination product the name and quantity of the controlled substance in the combination
- How the goods are to be transported (airfreight, sea freight, air post, etc.)
- What the substance is to be used for (medical, research, etc.)

A separate import licence is required for each shipment of controlled substances.

11. The import licence for the particular shipment is required validated by the State Drug Inspectorate (in addition to invoice, bill of lading, etc.)

12-13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. An import licence is valid for 120 days from issue date. If it not used within that period it becomes invalid and is not extended. If necessary a new licence is issued.

15-17. No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Yes. No. Yes. A form has to be filled out with the name and the ID of the importer.

IV. OZONE PROTECTION

Regulation no. 656/1997 concerning preventive measures against ozone-depleting substances. This regulation replaces older regulations in this field.

Outline of system

1. Regulation no. 656/1997 establishes a quota system for import of hydrochloro-fluorocarbons (HCFCs). Administrative approval is required prior to import. Import of other ozone-depleting substances has been banned; since 1 August 1993 for halons, since 1 November 1994 for HBFCs and methyl bromide, since 1 January 1996 for methyl chloroform and since 1 January 1995 for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and carbon tetrachloride. Import of aerosols containing CFC has been banned since 1 January 1990, imports of CFC for insulation since 1 January 1994. Import and sale of limited amount of metered dose inhalers containing CFC has been granted on a yearly basis.

Administrative approval is required prior to import of manufactured products that may contain ozone-depleting substances such as refrigerators and portable fire extinguishers.

The administrative approval required prior to import is called import licence in this document on Ozone Protection.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Ozone-depleting substances are controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer. Within Iceland, Regulation no. 656/1997 implements the control agreed by Parties to the Montreal Protocol and by the EC Regulation no. 3093/1994 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. Import licences have been required for HCFC since April 1995.

Import licences for products that may contain CFC and halons have been required since 1 January 1995, for products that may contain HCFC since 1 January 1996. Import licences for recycled or reused HCFCs have been required since August 1995.

3. The system applies to goods originating from all countries.

4. The import licences for HCFCs are intended to restrict quantities. Annually we now import the maximum allowable quantities of HCFCs under Regulation no. 656/1997.

The import licences for manufactured products under certain custom codes that may contain halon, CFC or HCFC is to ensure that no such goods are imported.

The import licence for recycled or reused HCFC is intended to ensure that the substances meet minimum requirements for purity, to check on the country of origin of the substance and also to control quantities.

Alternative methods have not been adopted, as it would not be consistent with international legal obligations.

5. Act no. 52/1988 on toxic and hazardous chemical substances.

Regulation no. 656/1997, concerning preventive measure against ozone-depleting substances, Articles 5, 6 and 11 and Annex 2. The licensing is required under Regulation no. 656/1997. The system cannot be abolished without legislative measures.

Procedures

6.I. The Environment and Food Agency of Iceland (Hollustuvernd ríkisins) deals directly with known importers. The importers can apply for a quota to the Environment and Food Agency before December each year according to Regulation 656/1997.

The overall amount of allowable HCFC is published in Regulation 656/1997. The amount allocated from each country is not published nor the maximum amount allocated to each importer. Exceptions can be sought through the Environmental Ministry.

II. Quotas are allocated on a yearly basis for the time period 1 January to 31 December. The size of the quota is determined from each applicants import of CFC and HCFC in 1989 (the sum of calculated level of import of HCFC and 2.6% of the calculated level of import of CFC) and their imports the previous years before the application. Amount left from the total allowable import is divided between all applicants based on the principle of equality and proportionality.

III. Not applicable, there is no production of ozone-depleting substances in Iceland. Not applicable. No. Yes.

IV. Any time before 10 December each year for quota for the following year.

V. To weeks.

VI. Theoretically it can be done within the same day.

VII. Yes, the Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland. Not applicable. Not applicable. No.

VIII. Past performance, see II above. Anyone may apply for a licence. Applications are examined simultaneously.

IX. There are no such bilateral arrangements. Not applicable.

X. Not applicable.

- XI. Yes. HCFC, in cases where the importer does not have any quota left, the importer can temporarily take the substance into the country, but has to export it before the end of the licence period. A statement of pending export is required.
- 7.(a) About 1-2 days for import licences for recycled or reused HCFCs, 1-2 days for import licences for manufactured products that may contain CFC, HCFC or halon. About 2-3 weeks for licences given as exceptions from existing ban on import. Licences can be given for goods that have arrived at the port.
- (b) Yes for import licences but not for exemptions from existing ban.
- (c) No, applications can be made any time of year.
- (d) Yes. The Environmental and Food Agency consider applications for import licences. The Ministry for the Environment grants licences given as exemptions. Approval is required from the Environmental and Food Agency. No.
8. If applicants meet criteria, the licence is granted. Reasons for refusal would be given to the applicant. The applicant can appeal to the Ministry for the Environment for review of refusal to issue a licence. The decision of the Ministry can be appealed according to the Act no. 37/1993 on Administration.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

- 9.(a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. There is no application form. The applicant is requested to submit the following information:
- name and address of applicant;
 - amount of substance proposed to import;
 - the proposed use of substance;
 - amount imported in 1989 of HCFC and CFC.
11. Standard customs documentation and approval from the Environmental and Food Agency.
- 12-13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. For HCFC, one year. No.
15. No.
16. No. Not applicable.
17. Yes. Trading with countries that are not Parties to the Montreal Protocol is prohibited. Reporting requirements apply to all licences.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.
19. Yes. No. Yes. A form has to be filled out with the name and ID number of the applicant.

V. RADIOACTIVE GOODS

Icelandic Radiation protection Act no. 117/1985.
Regulations relating to safety measures against ionising radiation, no. 356/1986.

Outline of system

1. The import of radioactive material and goods containing radioactive material is prohibited under the provisions of the Radiation Protection Act no. 117/1985 unless a permit of the Minister of Health or the Icelandic Radiation Protection Institute, after authorisation from the Minister, is granted.

Purpose and coverage of licensing

2. The goods covered include any radioactive material or substance except for radioluminous watches, pocket compasses, meters and other equipment of that nature containing a slight quantity of radioactive materials pending further decisions of the Icelandic Radiation Protection Institute.
3. The legislation applies to importation of goods from all countries.
4. The importation of radioactive substances is regulated as a community (environment and health) protection measure and to comply with Iceland's international obligations. A monetary value is not a criterion for control.
5. The control on importation of the specified goods is a statutory requirement under the Regulation relating to safety measures against ionising radiation no 356/1986 under the Icelandic Radiation Protection Act 117/1985. The system cannot be abolished without legislative approval.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.
- 7.(a) Application should be made in advance of arrival of the goods.
- (b) Permits can be issued immediately in case of medicine containing very short-lived radionuclides.
- (c) Permits may be issued at any period of the year.
- (d) The Minister of Health or, after authorisation by the Minister grants a permit, by the Icelandic Radiation Protection Institute. Application to import radioactive materials or articles containing radioactive materials must be made to the Icelandic Radiation Protection Institute.
8. Application for permission to import can be refused if intended use is not in accordance with the Icelandic Radiation Protection Act.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

- 9.(a) Not applicable.
- (b) All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for permission to import.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. For permit to import applications must be made in writing to the Icelandic Radiation Protection Institute using a special form providing information, such as, on importers name and address, details of the goods to be imported and where the goods are to be used, etc.

11. The written permission is required to be produced upon importation.

12-13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. Permits apply to one consignment in most cases. Permits can be issued that are valid for one year and are renewed upon appropriate annual report to the Icelandic Radiation Protection Institute regarding all imports in the previous year.

15-16. No.

- 17.(a) Not applicable.
- (b) Intended use of radioactive material must be in accordance with the Icelandic Radiation Protection Act no. 117/1985. Those who have been granted a permit to import radioactive material are only allowed to sell, hire out, lend or hand over by some other means the relevant material to parties that have got a permit from the Icelandic Radiation Protection Institute to operate them.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.
19. Yes. No. Yes. A form has to be filled out with the name and ID number of the importer.

VI. WEAPONS

Outline of the system

1. According to Icelandic law, measures to regulate and control importation of firearms and other assault devices, can be divided into three categories. First and foremost are measures explicitly stated in the Firearms, Explosives and Fireworks Act, no. 46/1977. Secondly, measures explicitly stated in the Firearms and Ammunition Regulations no. 16/1978, with subsequent amendments. Thirdly, administrative measures, not explicitly stated in statutes. The law, nevertheless requires that such measures have sufficient grounds. Furthermore, each individual administrative decision made according to the above-mentioned measures, is subject to procedural rules laid down in the Administrative Act no. 37/1993.

Weapons in this respect are all arms intended to fire projectiles. At the relevant Minister's discretion the scope of the Act can be extended to include assault devices other than firearms. This has

been done with the regulations, with regard to literally all things manufactured for offensive purposes, including knives with blade longer than 12 cm. Realistic replicas of firearms are included as well.

Excluded from the scope of this system are weapons imported for the police and the Coast Guard. On the other hand, the Act allows the responsible Minister to extend the scope to certain categories of commercial products, i.e. construction equipment using compressed air to fire nails, emergency gadgetry, i.e. lifeline guns and signal guns and pin guns used for animal slaughtering. The last category is currently the only one to fall under import limitation stated in the Regulations.

The main provision of the system is a near-complete ban on the importation of automatic firearms and all things manufactured for offensive purposes. Semi-automatic and other firearms are subject to import limitations as described below.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Licensing systems are applied in four channels open for lawful importation of weapons to Iceland:

- Purchase by private persons and their importation upon arrival from abroad.
- Long-distance sale to private persons by mail order.
- Short-term import by foreign visitors.
- Commercial importation by registered firearm vendors.

Weapons covered by all licensing arrangements are:

- Firearms and parts of firearms.
- Ammunition for firearms.

3. The licensing procedures are the same regardless of countries of origin or from which the goods are imported.

4. The purpose of licensing is to ensure ready control of the number, characteristics and distribution of weapons. Such a regulation is needed in the public interests to prevent that these weapons are used offensively. Furthermore it is government policy to restrict proliferation of weapons in certain classes, especially pistols and larger rifles. The monetary value of imports is not a criterion for control.

No other alternative methods have been suggested that could meet these criteria, which is a prerequisite for the effectiveness of licensing individual use and possession of weapons.

5. The Firearms, Explosives and Fireworks Act no. 46/1977 requires licensing of firearms. Licensing of other weapons and products mentioned before (under reply 1) is optional but has been partially enacted in the Regulations. Express legislative consent is needed in order to abolish the licensing system.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7. The application procedure is basically the same for all the four following categories:

- (a) Application is best made before attempt is made to bring into the country weapons subjected to an import permit. Circumstances allowing, these permits will be issued if the goods in question have inadvertently arrived at the point of entry.
- (b) As a rule, permits are only granted when the relevant application has been scrutinised. This sometimes involves correspondence with local authorities. If haste is paramount, the time this process takes can be cut.
- (c) Permits are issued regardless of season.
- (d) According to the Firearms, Explosives and Fireworks Act, it comes under the Ministry of Justice to issue import permits. This function can be delegated to heads of local police, but as of now that has not been practised. In this respect, only administrative organ has to be approached by the applicant. The ministry may seek recommendations from local authorities but that process is not mandatory.

8. Applications for import permits can be refused at the discretion of the relevant Minister. According to the 1993 Administrative Act, reasons for refusal must be given if requested by the applicant. In practice the significant grounds for refusal are stated right away, the most common being wanting information and evidence of improper handling of firearms. A frequent reason for refusal in the case of private persons is also failure to meet the ordinary criteria for the possession of firearms, i.e. skill and other qualifications.

The right to appeal does not exist in these matters, apart from the courts although complaint can be lodged with the Ombudsman of the Parliament.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

- 9.(b) All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for import permits.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. In the case when a decision is made to grant registered firearm vendors an import permit, the following information must be made available to the Ministry for the proper form to be issued.

- Name and address of the importer
- Name and address of the supplier (exporter)
- Exact description of the weapons to be imported
- Exact quantity of weapons to be imported
- The unique number of the application (issued on receipt by the Ministry)

In practice, the Ministry generally issues a statement of eligibility for imports, alongside the initial registration of the firearm vendor. The vendor may therefore expect a positive reply to his application unless there has been a change of conditions.

11. Immediately prior to actual importation the vendor must present customs clearing papers to the competent local police officer along with a copy of the import permit. The officer then validates with a signature, that the weapons to be imported are in accordance with the permit. The officer keeps a copy of the customs papers for future reference, e.g. if the permitted quantity is to be imported in steps. The customs officer, having received the signed papers, then hands over the goods.

12-13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. As a rule the permits are valid for six months. The validity can be extended if the police officer in charge accepts such an extension. The permit is always limited to the stated goods only and cannot be extended.

15. No.

16. Permits are issued to a certain vendor and cannot be transferred to another one.

17. Such conditions arise directly from the law, regarding the custody, use, disposal and distribution of the imported goods.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Yes. No. Yes. A form has to be filled out with the name and the ID number of the importer.

VII. COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Outline of systems

1. For the import of telecommunication equipment including radio, the licensing system is based upon equipment having a CE marking in accordance with the Terminal Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999, on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity, to confirm that it fulfills the appropriate requirements pertaining to telecommunications equipment within the European Economic Area. A national licensing procedure is not required any more. This applies to: all types of radio equipment that have not been specifically excepted; and all subscriber equipment, i.e. telecommunication equipment that is connected or can be connected to public telecommunications networks.

In the case that certificates and measurement reports on equipment are available from an approved test laboratory, Icelandic or foreign, confirming that the equipment conforms to accepted standards and regulations, such documentation shall be taken into consideration when issuing type approval. Otherwise tests and measurements of the Post and Telecom Administration shall form the basis.

It should be noted that the licensing system centers on a one-time approval process. Once approved, repeated imports of a certain type of equipment can take place without recurrence of the approval procedure.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing system applies to radio equipment and non-radio equipment connected to public telecommunication networks.

3. The system applies to goods irrespective of country of origin.

4. The licensing is not intended to restrict the quantity and value of imports. The purpose of the system is to ensure that technical requirements are met including electromagnetic compatibility.

5. The licensing is maintained under the law on telecommunications no. 107/1999, regulation on subscriber equipment no. 322/1985 and the regulation on CE marking no. 589/1994. Licensing is required by the law on telecommunications. The legislation does not leave designation of products to administrative discretion. The law cannot be abolished except with the express approval of the legislature.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7.(a) There is no need for an application procedure.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions may apply.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

11. At actual importation the appropriate custom forms must be completed and invoices presented.

Conditions of licensing

14. The type approval is unlimited in time subject to the equipment not being modified.

15. There are no penalties for non-utilization.

17.(b) There are no other conditions.

Other procedural requirements

18. In some cases allocation of a frequency/frequencies for radio equipment may need to be obtained prior to equipment utilising those frequencies being submitted for type approval.

19. Payment for import of foreign goods is not within the jurisdiction of the telecom authorities.

VIII. MACHINES FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Outline of the system

1. According to Regulation no. 388/1989, Directors of Customs are unauthorised to clear through customs new or used mobile or other construction machinery, which are subject to the said Regulation, prior to a declaration in relation thereto issued by the Administration of Occupational Safety and Health. At present the process is as follows:

The importer shall apply for the registration of each mobile and the construction machinery he or she intends to import by filling in a special application form. The Administration of Occupational Safety and Health then allocates a specific registration number to the machinery, writes the number down on the application form which is then returned to the importer. In most cases this will be accomplished by the use of a fax-machine and the application will thus be dealt with in few minutes. By then the Administration of Occupational Safety and Health has fulfilled its task concerning the customs registration of the machinery. Subsequent to the registration of the machinery the

Administration of Occupational Safety and Health will inspect all machinery subject to inspection in accordance with Regulation no. 388/1989, and at present this means that the machinery's compliance with the requirements of Regulation no. 580/1995 on Machinery and Technical Equipment will be checked.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. This procedure concerns the following categories of machinery listed in the Annex to Regulation no. 388/1989:

Tower cranes, mobile cranes bigger than 18 MT, overhead cranes, cranes smaller than 18 MT, excavators heavier than 4,000 kg., wheel loaders, bulldozers, motor grades, industrial tractors, forklift truck < 10 MT capacity, forklift truck > 10 MT capacity, compactors, asphaltpavers, drilling rigs, grinding and screening installations, mobile work platforms.

3. No distinction is made as to the question of origin provided the machinery meets the requirements of Regulation no. 580/1995, containing, inter alia, provisions regarding CE-labeling and declaration of conformity.

4. The said procedure serves the sole purpose of compiling a list of the machinery, subject to inspection in accordance with Regulation no. 388/1989, in order to facilitate its subsequent registration and inspection. This procedure does not impose any import restrictions, except those referred to in answer No. 3. Since the procedure has produced very good results and no complaints have been filed, there has been no reason to replace it.

5. The Act on Working Conditions and Occupational Health and Safety no. 46 of 28 May 1980; Regulation on Registration and Inspection of Mobile and Other Construction Machinery no. 388/1989; Regulation on Machinery and Technical Equipment no. 580/1995. No. Yes.

Procedures

6. There are no restrictions on quantity or value.

7.(a) No time limits have been set concerning the application for registration of the machinery. The importer may apply for registration at his or her convenience.

(b) Yes.

(c) No such limits.

(d) The application form signed by the Administration of Occupational Safety and Health, thus confirming the registration of the machinery, serves subsequently as a document when the importer clears the machinery through customs with the customs authorities in question.

8. Registration is never refused. Where information on the application form is insufficient or incorrect, the importer in question is contacted and the application jointly adjusted and then taken care of.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. No demands are made as to who applies for registration of the machinery.

Documentational and other requirements for application of licence

10. All new machines for public works and change of ownership of older machines must be registered at the Administration of Occupational Safety and Health. In the case of a new model, a declaration of conformity is requested in accordance with Regulation no. 580/1995.

Information required for the registration, are: registration number (licence plate number), name, address and ID number of owner and former owner, type of equipment, production year, production country, production number, weight of machine, size of engine, horsepower, name of insurance company, lifting capabilities (for cranes and fork lift trucks) and type of fuel used.

11. None.

12. A registration fee amounting USD 30 is collected. The registration fee and the fee charged for the first inspection of the machinery are collected simultaneously.

13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. No period of validity has been determined.

15. The machinery will not be cleared through customs unless a signed application for registration is at hand.

16-17. No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Yes, No, Yes. A form has to be filled out with the name and the ID number of the importer.

IX. HAZARDOUS AND HEALTH-RELATED GOODS

(a) Act no. 52/1988 on toxic and hazardous chemical substances, with amendments.

(b) Regulation no. 137/1986 on the use and restrictions on use of certain toxic and hazardous substances and preparations, with amendments no. 610/1987 and 412/1997.

(c) Regulation no. 74/1983 prohibiting the import and use of asbestos.

(d) Rules in respect of chrome content in cement no. 330/1989.

(e) Regulation no. 776/1998 concerning cosmetics.

(f) Regulation no. 236/1990 relating to the classification, labelling and handling of dangerous substances and preparations with amendments no. 348/1990, 664/1997, 766/1997, 459/1998, 460/1998, 500/1998, 639/1998, 77/1999, 150/1999, 548/1999 and 754/1999.

(g) Rules no. 520/1991 on the import, production and marketing of toys containing lead.

- (h) Regulation no. 516/1994 on the prohibition of the use of chemicals that contain mercury, arsenic and organic tin compounds (tributyltin).
- (i) Regulation no. 323/1998 regarding the import, use and disposal of PCBs, PCTs and substitutes which are dangerous to the environment.
- (j) Regulation no. 615/1999 on the restriction on marketing of lamp oils, ornamental objects, toys, jokes and hoaxes which contain certain chemicals.
- (k) Regulation no. 176/1998 on the use and the prohibition of use of certain chemicals in paints and for treatment of wood.
- (l) Regulation no. 447/1996 on the use and the prohibition of use of cadmium and its compounds.
- (m) Regulation no. 448/1996 on the use and the prohibition of use of certain substances in the treatment of textile articles, with amendment no. 179/1998.
- (n) Regulation no. 857/1999 on the prohibition of use of certain toxic and dangerous substances.
- (o) Regulation no. 946/1999 on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances.
- (p) Regulation no. 50/1984 on the use of dangerous substances and preparations in agriculture and gardening.
- (q) Register of approved insecticides, herbicides, growth regulators and rodenticides no. 3/1999/L.

Outline of the system

1. The import of certain goods, which are a threat to consumer welfare, human health and safety or threat to the environment, is prohibited under the provisions of the act no. 52/1988 on toxic and hazardous chemical substances and the above-mentioned regulations unless specified conditions, restrictions or requirements are complied with.

For some goods administrative approval or import licence is required prior to each import in other cases open administrative approval is given without any limits. Conditions for marketing may be labelling requirement and/or restrictions regarding sale and use of the goods.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. To ensure safe handling of the goods and to keep control on the quantities imported and used.

The following goods are included in the system. References relate to laws and regulations mentioned above:

Toxic substances and preparations classified according to Regulation no. 236/1990 (f); (a) Import licence is requested for each shipment.
Pesticides, insecticides, rodenticides, and molluscicides; (a), (p), (q) The product has to be registered – Import licence is requested for each shipment.
Disinfectants; (a), (b) Approval has to be given from the Environmental and Food Agency.
Methanol; (a), (b) Import licence is required for each shipment.

Aerosols containing toxic substances and certain other hazardous substances classified according to Regulation no. 236/1990 (f); (n) May not be imported or placed on the market for sale to the general public.

Aerosol generators intended for entertainment or decorative purposes containing substances classified as flammable according to Regulation no. 236/1990 (f); (j) May not be imported or placed on the market for sale to the general public.

Cosmetics containing substances listed in Annex 2, Regulation no. 776/1998(e) or other colouring agents, preservatives or UV filters than those listed in annexes 4-6 to Regulation no. 776/1998; (e) May not be imported or placed on the market.

Paint and colours containing >1% of toxic substances classified according to Regulation no. 236/1990 (f), paint and colours containing > 5% organic solvents (b), paint containing cadmium, cadmium compounds, specified lead carbons or sulphates (k); (b) May not be imported or placed on the market for sale to the general public, (k) Import is prohibited, exemptions can be granted in special cases.

Asbestos; (c) Import is prohibited, exemptions can be granted in special cases.

PCB's, PCT's, Ugelec 141, Ugelec 121 (Ugelec 21) and DBBT, equipment containing aforementioned substances; (i) Import is prohibited, exemptions can be granted in special cases.

Cement containing water-soluble chrome (Cr+6) 2 mg/kg dry cement; (d) Import is prohibited, exemptions can be granted in special cases.

Toys containing lead; (g) Import licence is requested for each shipment.

Toys containing >5 mg/kg benzene; (j) May not be imported or placed on the market.

Coloured or perfumed lamp oil classified as dangerous according to Regulation No. 236/1990(f) and assigned the risk phrase R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed; (j) May not be placed on the market in packaging > 15 litres.

Ornamental objects, games, tricks and jokes may not contain liquid substances or preparations, which are regarded dangerous according to Regulation no. 236/1990 (f); (i) jokes and hoaxes with certain ingredients listed in Regulation 615/1999; (j) May not be imported or placed on the market.

Antifouling substances, paint and other products, intended to prevent fouling by micro-organisms, plants or animals on the hulls of boats and on other appliances or equipment totally or partly submerged, containing mercury (Hg), arsenic (As) or organic tin compounds; (h) Import and use is prohibited, except for paint containing organic tin compounds imported in >20 litres packaging, for professional users, for the hull of boats of an overall length of more than 25 metres.

Wood preservatives; (a) Approval has to be given from the Environmental and Food Agency; (k) Import and use of wood preservatives with mercury is prohibited, special conditions are bound to the use of arsenate in wood preservatives and the use of wood preserved with PCP.

Plastic products coloured by cadmium or its compounds and products of vinyl chloride polymers stabilised by cadmium or its compounds if cadmium exceeds 0,01% by mass of the material, cadmium plated metallic products; (l) Import is prohibited, exemptions can be granted in special cases.

Textile articles intended for clothing containing specific flame retarding materials, heavy-duty industrial textiles impregnated with mercury compounds or textiles intended for clothing or decorative furnishings impregnated with PCP; (m) May not be imported or placed on the market.

Certain pesticides and other chemicals, which are hazardous to human health or the environment, listed in Regulation 857/1999; (n) Import is prohibited, exemptions can be granted in special cases.

Batteries containing >0.0005% mercury except for button cells containing >2% mercury (w/w); (o) May not be imported or placed on the market.

3. The system applies to goods originating from all countries.

4. The import of these goods is regulated as a protection measure. Goods included are known to be associated with particular public health or safety hazards, hazards for the environments or other concerns which warrant restriction or prohibition of their use. The monetary value is not a criterion for control. Alternative methods have not been adopted, as it would in most cases not be consistent with legal obligations.

5. The control on importation of the specified goods is a statutory requirement under the law and regulations mentioned above under IX: HAZARDOUS AND HEALTH-RELATED GOODS and according to the Act no. 7/1998 on hygiene and environmental control and Act no. 134/1995 on product safety. The system cannot be abolished without legislative measures.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7.(a) Usually 1-3 days for import licences, 2-4 weeks for licences given as exceptions from existing ban on import. In special cases licences can be given within a shorter time limit. Licences can be given for goods that have arrived at the port.

(b) In special cases import licences can be issued promptly. Exemptions from existing ban can not be given immediately.

(c) Applications can be made any time of year.

(d) The Environmental and Food Agency considers applications for import licences. The Ministry for the Environment grants licences given as exemptions. Approval is required from the Environmental and Food Agency. No.

8. If application meets criteria, the licence is granted. Reasons for refusal would be given to the applicant. The applicant can appeal to the Ministry for the Environment for review of refusal to issue a licence. The decision of the Ministry can be appealed according to the Act on Public Administration.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9.(a) Yes, but in certain cases import licences are restricted to those having licence to use or marked the relevant products.

(b) Yes.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. There is no application form. The applicant is requested to submit the following information:

- name and address of applicant;
- name and location of the manufacture of the goods;
- detail information of the product to be imported;
- amount of substance proposed to import; and
- the proposed use of the product.

11. Standard customs documentation and approval from The Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland.

12-13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences apply only to the import of the stated goods. Open licences are given for some goods; licences for import of specific amount of goods that are exempted from registration are valid for 6 months. No.

15. No.

16. No. Not applicable.

17.(b) Pesticides, rodenticides and insecticides have to be registered.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Yes. No. Yes. A form has to be filled out with the name and ID number of the applicant.

X. SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES

Outline of the system

1. All ships, boats and floating structures, which are imported to Iceland have to be approved by the Icelandic Maritime Administration, hereinafter referred to as "IMA". The approval is made by inspections of vessels and approval of drawings prior to import and registration. All ships, boats and floating structures of 6 meters in length and over shall be registered. The right to register a ship, a boat or a floating structure is limited to Icelandic citizens or companies with a legal residence in Iceland. This right also applies to citizens of the EEA Member States. Ships, boats and floating structures used for fishing may only be registered by persons which are Icelandic citizens and have legal residence in Iceland and companies registered in Iceland, which are fully in the ownership of Icelandic citizens with legal residence in Iceland.

Purpose and coverage of licensing

2. No licensing system, as such, is maintained. With regard to import of ships, boats and floating structures, the importer applies to IMA for a permission to import. After a survey of drawings and other documents and an inspection on board the importer is either granted the permission or rejected.

3. The regulations apply to importation from all countries.

4. No. The purpose is to maintain a certain standard of safety and pollution prevention of Icelandic ships, boats and floating structures. No alternative methods have been considered with regard to import licensing.

5. Act no. 35/1993 on control of ships apply to import of ships, boats and floating structures. The licensing is statutory required. The legislation does not leave the designation of products to be subjected to licensing to administrative description. It is not possible for the government or the executive branch to abolish the system without legislative approval.

Procedures

6. Not applicable for Iceland.
- 7.(a) In Iceland there are no regulation specifying a maximum or minimum time limit for an application.
- (b) No; see replies 1 and 2.
- (c) No.
- (d) Customs Authorities must approve the importation of ships, boats and floating structures as other importation of any goods into the country. If the ship or the boat is designed for fishing within the Icelandic 200-mile fishing limit, the ship must obtain a fishing quota either through purchase or rent. The Ministry for Fisheries has to approve the transfer of the quota to the ship or the boat.
8. None. The reason for refusal shall be given to the applicant. In case of IMA, the applicant has the right to appeal to the Ministry of Transport and Communication according to Act. no. 37/1993. The applicant also has the right to appeal to the courts.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. There is no system for registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation. For persons or firms eligible see reply 1. There is a registration fee. There is no published list of authorised importers.

Documentational and other requirements for applications for licence

10. The importer must submit to the IMA, drawings and other documents related to safety, labour matters and pollution prevention. There is no specific form for an application.
11. The buyer must submit to the IMA the Bill of Sale and, if applicable, a document confirming that the ship, the boat or the floating structure has been deleted from the former registry.
12. Yes; the amount depends on the type of the ship, the boat or the floating structure and ranges from USD 50 to USD 120. In addition, the buyer has to pay a special survey fee which depends on the costs involved. Finally the buyer has to pay a stamp fee of 0.4% of the price of the ship, the boat or the floating structure.
13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. There is no maximum period of validity of import licences specified. However, if the time from the issue of licence to the actual registration is abnormally long, another survey might be required.
15. No.
- 16-17. See reply 1.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Yes. No. Yes. An application form with the name and ID number of the applicant has to be filled out at the exchange. Foreign exchange is available without any restrictions at all.

XI. GOODS ORIGINATING IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Act no. 5/1969 on the Implementation of United Nations Security Councils Resolutions.

Outline of the system

1. Import sanctions exist on goods originating in certain countries. These sanctions are set according to ACT no. 5/1969 to implement UN Security Council Resolution.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Currently import sanctions are in force on goods from or originating in Iraq.

3. See reply 2.

4. The importation of the goods are regulated in accordance with Iceland's international obligations.

5. The import control is based on Act. no. 5/1969 on the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions. This act cannot be amended without legislative approval.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7. The Government announcement for sanctions against certain countries usually gives no possibilities to apply for exemption.

8-19. Not applicable.
